ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, March 4, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' consecutive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indorse their orders. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent by "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4; to "The Times," 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau in Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 0s. Inland, £5 5s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARRETT.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Aldershot, to Evelyn, wife of Major J. L. M. Barrett, 13th/18th Hussars—a son.

BUTLER.—On March 1, 1930, at Plover Hill House, Hexham, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Butler—a son.

COLE.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, to Madge (*née* Carman), the wife of Arthur Philips Cole, of 2, Wickham Lodge, West Wickham, Kent—a son.

COUSINS.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at 6, Waverley-street, Nottingham, to the wife of Lieut.-Commander G. R. Cousins—a daughter.

CROUCH.—On March 2, 1930, at "Ardmore," Farnborough, Hants, to Dorothy (*née* Haydon), wife of L. P. Crouch, Royal Tank Corps—a son. (Indian papers, please copy.)

DEVERELL.—On March 1, 1930, at 29, Cleveland-gardens, W.2, to Margery, wife of Allan C. Deverell—a son.

DOWLING.—On March 3, 1930, to Brenda, wife of W. H. Dowling, of 42, Markham-square, Chelsea—a son.

ELTON.—On March 2, 1930, at Greenways, Old Headington, Oxford, to Dedi, wife of Godfrey Elton—a son.

FINDLAY.—On March 2, 1930, at Damun Cottage, Box, Rhydding, Ilkley, Mary, the wife of J. Cecil Findlay, of a son.

FRY.—On March 1, 1930, at Hethe House, Bicester, to Katherine, Mary, wife of Flight-Lieutenant W. M. Fry, Royal Air Force—a daughter.

GRUMITT.—On March 3, 1930, at Penang, Straits Settlements, to Ruby Olive (*née* McAuliffe), wife of Francis Harrison Grumitt—a son.

JEBB.—On March 3, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to Cynthia, wife of Gladwyn Jebb—a son.

KENYON.—On Saturday, March 1, 1930, at 5, Peel-street, W.8, to Barbara (*née* Ganse), wife of Whitman Kenyon—a daughter.

LANE.—On March 3, 1930, at a nursing home, to Margaret (*née* Cecil), wife of Commander Herbert Lane, R.N., of 38, Eaton-place, S.W.1—a son.

LOUGHNAN.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at "Tilford," Thames Ditton, to Muriel (Tommy), the wife of John Loughnan—a daughter.

MONEY.—On March 1, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to Jean (*née* Cowan), wife of Bruce Money, of 56, Elm Park-road, S.W.3—a daughter.

MOSS.—On March 2, 1930, to Lorna Dagmar (*née* Warrenby-wife of Ronald L. Moss, of 1, Poplar-walk, Croydon—a son.

MOWBRAY.—On March 2, 1930, at Warennes Wood, Mortimer, Berks, to Diana, wife of Sir George E. Mowbray—a daughter.

OWEN.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Streatham Manor, to Dorothy (*née* Rosser), wife of A. E. Owen—a daughter.

POLLEN.—On March 2, 1930, at 26A, Bryanston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Pollen, of a daughter.

PORTER.—On March 2, 1930, at The Trees, Deganwy, North Wales, to Nora (*née* Waring), wife of J. Douglas Porter, O.B.E., M.A.—a daughter.

POWER.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Sliema, Malta, to Hazel (*née* Borderie), wife of Capt. C. A. Power, R.M. —a daughter.

PROCTOR.—On March 1, 1930, at Sliema, Malta, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel T. O. L. Proctor, R.N., H.M.S. Conqueror, of a son.

QUICK.—On March 2, 1930, at The Abbey, Carlisle, to Frances Winifred, wife of Canon O. C. Quick—a son.

RAYNEAU.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at a nursing home in North Finchley, N.12, to Edna, wife of C. A. Rayneau, Trinidad Constabulary—a son.

SHEEDY.—On March 1, 1930, at 32, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, to Dorothy, wife of T. A. Sheedy—a daughter.

SPIRA.—On March 2, 1930, at 124, Broadhurst-gardens, N.W.6, to Esmee, wife of Dr. J. Jacques Spira —a son.

STRACHAN.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia, to Barbara, wife of A. H. Strachan—a son.

SUMMERS.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, to Florence (*née* Bates), wife of Ralph D. Summers, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—a son.

TRITTON.—On Sunday, March 2, 1930, at 91, Eaton-place, S.W.1, to Mary, wife of Geoffrey Tritton—a daughter.

TROWER.—On March 1, 1930, at Courtlands, Esher, to Eveline, wife of Eric L. Trower—a daughter.

VALENTINE.—On March 2, 1930, at Bast Lodge, Lemon-road, Sevenoaks, to Dorothy (*née* Chevis), wife of Commander Gerald D. Yates, Royal Navy—a son.

MARRIAGES

ATKINSON : BACON.—On March 1, 1930, at St. Cyprian's Church, Clarence-gate, N.W.1, by the Rev. A. F. Mayhew, M.A., vicar of the parish, William Lucas Atkinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Atkinson, of Weston, Notts., to Mary Spalding, Lincolnshire, to Lilian Eldret Bacon, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bacon, of 95, Drakefield-road, S.W.17.

BLYTH : MARSON.—On March 1, 1930, Lieut. Ernest Christopher Blyth, 8th Hussars, to Gertrude Phyllis Marson, of Whitlock-mansions, W.1.

BROOKS : SOUTH.—On March 1, 1930, at Mattingley Church, Hants, George H. Brooks, Hill House, Eversley, to Maud M. South, Mattingley Lodge, Basingstoke.

CORNWALL LEGH : SCOTT.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Colombo, by the Rev. G. W. Forster, Vicar, Charles Legh Shuldham, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall Legh, of High Legh, to Dorothy Catherine Scrimson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, of Glen Alpin, Ceylon.

DIGGLE : VON PLOENNIES.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at the Parish Church of Schweinsberg, Major Philip Gilbert William Diggle, son of the late Bishop of Carlisle, to Margaret, daughter of the late Major von Ploennies and of Fran von Ploennies, of Darmstadt.

DOBBIE : CHAMBERS.—On March 1, 1930, at St. Cyprian's Church, Lennie, James Chilton Dobbie, M.A., son of the late Sir James J. Dobbie, LL.D., F.R.S., and Lady Dobbie, of Fairlie, Ayrshire, to Winifred Aileen Chambers, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chambers, of Eversley, Lennie, Glasgow.

DUNN : HISCOX.—On March 1, 1930, at Christ Church, Westminster, by the Rev. W. R. K. Robinson, John Bellerby Dunn, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn, of Bridge of Allan, to Dorothy, second daughter of the late Ralph Hiscox and Mrs. Hiscox, of 2, Killoser-avenue, London, S.W.2.

OLLERHEAD : ROSE.—On March 1, 1930, at the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Stevenage, Herts, by the Rev. Canon C. Morgan Smith, R.D., and the Rev. Archer Rey, Canon C. Morgan Smith, R.D., and the Rev. Archer Thurston, Chaplain to H.M. Emperor of India, Lieut.-Commander Roy Stewart Ollerhead, R.N., seventh son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Ollerhead, Minehead, to Elizabeth Jalone, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Rose, Ingleside, Stevenage, Herts.

ROBEY : DE PASS.—On March 1, 1930, at Folkestone, Sir W. T. Robey, of Knockholt, Kent, son of the late Horace T. Robey and Mrs. Robey, of Sydney, to Winifred Naomi, third daughter of the late Horatio De Pass and Mrs. Horatio De Pass, of Folkestone.

STEMP : GREVENER.—On March 1, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, W., by the Rev. Edward Hendon, Gerald Russell, son of Mrs. Stemp and the late Mr. C. S. Stemp, of Streatham, to Beatrice Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Grevener, of Highmore, Streatham Common, S.W.

STRUGNELL : WARD.—On March 1, 1930, at St. Hilda's, Darlington, by Revd. S. Joad, George Kennedy, only son of the late Mr. George Edward Strugnell, of Guildford, and Mrs. Strugnell, to May Winifred, only daughter of W. Read Ward and Mrs. Ward, Darlington.

WOODBURNE : FELL.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Perth, Western Australia, Jack, only son of Colonel and Mrs. Woodburne, of Swanbourne, Universities, to Barbara, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bevan Fell, 43, Kensington-square, W.8.

SILVER WEDDING

RICHARDSON : EWING.—On March 4, 1905, at Pretoria Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Gore-Browne, S. Richardson Richardson to Margaret S. Ewing. (Birkenhead, St. Omer-road, Guildford, Surrey.)

GOLDEN WEDDING

POUPART : BINNS.—On March 4, 1880, at Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, John Poupart to Sarah Binns.

DEATHS

ARNO.—On March 1, 1930, Samuel Arno, only son of Thomas Arno, of St. Quintin, 53, Upperton-gardens, Eastbourne, in his 56th year. No flowers, by request.

ASTLEY.—On March 2, 1930, at a nursing home in Norwich, the Rev. Dr. Hugh John Dicksfield Astley, Royal Dean and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral. Funeral, 2 p.m. on Thursday, March 6, at East Rudham.

BARKER.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at 6, Marchwood-crescent, Ealing, Hobson Barker, aged 81 years.

BARRON.—On March 1, 1930, at her residence, Vestry-road, Rolland, Emma Barron, aged 93. Interment Hildale Cemetery, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

BLACKLOCK.—On March 2, 1930, in London, of pneumonia, Robert Blacklock, of 9, Cornhill-terrace, Sunderland, the dearly loved husband of Ada Blacklock. Funeral at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, on Thursday, March 6, at 12 o'clock. Flowers to 9, Fitzroy-gardens, Gunnersbury, W.3.

BOCKETT.—On March 1, 1930, at Kingsdown, near Deal, Amy Constance, daughter of the late Major-General T. F. Bertlon and wife of Lieut.-Colonel Dudley Bosse, D.S.O., of Dial House, Wrington.

DEATHS (continued)

BROWN.—On March 1, 1930, at Carlisle, James Walter Brown, in his 80th year. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), leaving 35, Chiswick-street at 11.30 a.m. Service at Carlisle Cathedral.

BYRNE.—On March 2, 1930, at 14, Mornington-avenue, West Kensington, Emily, wife of the late Colonel Henry Byrne, C.B., V.D., J.P., in her 86th year. Funeral at Brompton Cemetery, Thursday, March 6, at 2.30.

CHAMPION.—On March 2, 1930, at 54, Hayes-road, Bromley, Kent, Mary Plaze, third daughter of the late Charles Champion, of "Moira," Dulwich, aged 77. Service at St. Mark's, South Bromley, on Thursday, March 6, at 10.15 a.m. Interment at West Norwood Cemetery.

CHILD.—On March 2, 1930, at Selsey, Florence Lavinia, the beloved wife of James Thomas Child, aged 78. Cremation at Golders Green on Thursday, at 12.30 p.m., followed by interment at St. Lawrence, Whitchurch, Edgware, on the same day, about 2 p.m. No flowers, by her request.

COSSINS.—On March 1, 1930, at Minehead, Somerset, Mabel Elsie Cossins, daughter of the late Richard Brown Cossins, formerly British Vice-Consul at Marsala, Sicily.

DAVENPORT.—On March 2, 1930, James Davenport, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Harvington and Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral, aged 73 years.

DAVIDSON.—On March 3, 1930, at 1, Westbourne-terrace-road, W.2, Jessie Elizabeth Davidson, eldest daughter of the late Madgwick Spicer Davidson. Funeral service at Holy Trinity church, Bishop's-road, W.2, on Friday, at 2 p.m. No flowers, by request.

DOWNING.—On March 1, 1930, at 69, Hertford-road, Lower Edmonton, N.9, Annie Wheeler Downing, in her 87th year. Funeral at Edmonton Churchyard, Thursday, March 6, at 11 o'clock a.m. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

EADIE.—On March 1, 1930, at Montreal, Ida Stirrfield, widow of George W. Eadie and daughter of the late Harrison Watson, of Gloucester-square, W.

EVANS.—On March 3, 1930, Diana Bayard, beloved wife of George Evans, J.P., M.F.H., of Ropley, Hants, and only daughter of Stuart Smith, Esq., J.P., Manta, and Mrs. Stuart-Smith. Funeral, Ropley Church 2 p.m., Thursday, March 6. (American and Canadian papers, please copy.)

EYDMANN.—On March 2, 1930, William Eydmann, of 17, Wolverton-gardens, Ealing, and of Acton, beloved father of Minnie Rayner, in his 93rd year. Funeral St. Mary's Church, Acton, Thursday, March 6, at 2.30. Will friends accept this as the only intimation.

FOSTER.—On Sunday, March 2, 1930, at 49, Pont-street, after an illness of five months, John Kenneth Foster, of Egton Manor, Yorkshire. Funeral at St. Silda's Church, Egton, Grosmont, Yorkshire, on Thursday, March 6, at 2 o'clock. Memorial service, St. Saviour's Church, Walton-street, London, same day and hour.

GARDNER-SMITH.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at Scarborough, the Rev. Robert Gardner-Smith, late Rector of Castleford, aged 89.

GAUNTLETT.—On Feb. 26, 1930, Margaret Agnes Gauntlett, only child of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. H. Gauntlett, of El Terreno, Palma, Majorca, Balearic Isles.

GAWITH.—On March 1, 1930, at 28, Oriental-place, Brighton, Janet, widow of Samuel Gawith, Esq., of Green Bank, Kendal, Westmorland.

GILL.—On March 2, 1930, Annie Warren Gill, C.B.E., R.R.C., daughter of late Rev. T. Howard Gill, formerly Lady Superintendent, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and President, College of Nursing. Funeral at All Saints' Church, 18th of May, Friday, March 7. Flowers to that address.

GOW.—On March 1, 1930, suddenly, at 66, Companie-gardens, Hampstead, Allan Bruce Gow, of Messrs. L. M. Fischel and Co., Ltd., of Minsing-lane, in his 70th year. Funeral at All Souls' Church, Langham, Hampstead, to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m., and afterwards at Highgate Cemetery.

GRACIE.—On Sunday, March 2, 1930, suddenly, in London, Sir Alexander Gracie, K.B.E., of Glasgow. Funeral Thursday. Service in Westbourne Church, Glasgow, at 2.30 p.m., thereafter to Hillfoot Cemetery. Those desirous of attending will kindly notify Wylie and Lochhead, 150, Hope-street, Glasgow. Carriages at St. George's Church till 2 p.m.

GREAVES.—On March 2, 1930, suddenly, the Rev. Herbert Twelch Greaves, M.A., of 28, King's-avenue, Muswell Hill. Deeply mourned. Service at St. Andrew's Church, Muswell Hill, on Thursday, March 6, at 12.30 p.m. Interment at Marylebone Cemetery.

GREENHAM.—On March 1, 1930, at "Denham," Heswall, Cheshire, Robert Carr Greenham. Funeral at Heswall Parish Church to-day (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock.

HAILES.—On March 1, 1930, at Mersham, Bitterne, Janet Emily, widow of General Walter Hailes, aged 78.

HARRISON.—On March 2, 1930, at his residence, 59, Belsize-avenue, Hampstead, quite peacefully, after a short illness, Percy Grove Harrison, Consul-general for Costa Rica, and son of the late Rev. Joshua Harrison. Service at St. Stephen's Church, Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, at 11.30, to-morrow (Wednesday), and afterwards at Golders Green.

HATTERSLEY.—On Feb. 28, 1930, William Hattersley, late of Aldgate, Forest Gate, and Holderoad, North Finchley, in his 76th year. Funeral at the Parish Church, Leadenhall Market, E.C., on Wednesday, March 5, at 11 o'clock a.m. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

HEATON.—On March 2, 1930, at Elm Park House, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.10, Lucy, beloved wife of Gerald Heaton, late of Scarborough. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Cortège leaves Chester Court, Albion-gate, W.2, at 12.30.

HICKMAN.—On Saturday, March 1, 1930, Desmond Roe, the dearly loved youngest son of and Mrs. H. Hickman, Romanhurst, Tydd St. Mary, Wisbech.

HUCKIN.—On March 3, 1930, at Limefield, Kersal, Manchester, Helen Maria, widow of William Lamb Hockin, of Interment at St. Paul's Church, Kersal, Manchester, on Thursday, March 6, at 12 noon. No flowers, by her particular request.

HUSSEY de BURGH.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Bexhill, Lilias McDowall, widow of Lieut.-Col. T. F. Hussey de Burgh, late Leicestershire Regiment, and daughter of the late Gen. Stockley, R.E.I.C.S., aged 78 years. (Irish papers, please copy.)

JOHNSON.—On March 2, 1930, at Eastbourne, Mary Johnson, of Melton Mowbray, in her 87th year.

KINTORE.—On March 2, 1930, in London, after a short illness, Alderson Hawkins Thomson, Keith Falconer, 10th Earl of Kintore, K.T. Funeral at Keith Hall, Inverurie. Announcement of Memorial Service later.

KNOLLYS.—On March 1, 1930, at 25, Merrick Park-crescent, Bournemouth, Colonel Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.B., late 7th "The Royal" Fusiliers, last surviving son of the late General the Rt. Hon. Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., and the deeply loved husband of Flora Knollys, in his 90th year. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, S.W., on Friday, March 7, at 2.30. Interment after at Highgate Cemetery. Flowers to 77, Warwick-road. (Colonial and foreign papers, please copy.)

LANCASTER.—At The Cliffe, Monk Bretton, Thomas Lascaster, in his 88th year.

LARKINS.—On March 2, 1930, at Highfield, Ripon, Adelaide, widow of Bryant Pascal Larkins, late of Artillery Mansions, London. Interment Ripon Cemetery, Thursday, March 6, at 12 noon. No flowers.

LAVIE.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Gibraltar, Lieut.-Col. H. E. Lavie, D.S.O. (late 2nd Batt. Durham Light Infantry), son of the late H. G. Lavie and Mrs. Ayres, Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.

LLOYD.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Croghan House, Co. Roscommon, John Merrick Lloyd, of Croghan, D.L., aged 83.

LOCKER.—On March 3, 1930, at 12, Priory-mansions, Drayton-gardens, Grace (Catherine), Locker, of The Pyrshill, Stone, Staffs, only surviving daughter of the late Sir John Jervis, P.C. Funeral at Micheldever to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

LONG.—On March 1, 1930, at 25, College-crescent, Hampstead, N.W.3, Emma, widow of Edwin Long.

MacKNIGHT.—On March 3, 1930, at Grand Hotel, Brighton, William Alexander, dearly beloved husband of Beatrice MacKnight, of Dunstan, Woking, and son of Alexander MacKnight, of Barkochan. Funeral at Woking on Thursday, March 6. Details later.

MASHITER.—On March 3, 1930, at 22, Princes-gate, London, S.W.7, Richard Mashiter (formerly Helme), in his 84th year. Service All Saints, Emsbourne-gardens, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, March 6. No flowers, by request.

MAVROJANI.—On March 1, 1930, at Jerusalem, suddenly of pneumonia, Spyridion Alexandre Mavrojani, of Clyro Court, Hereford, late Captain, 5th Batt. Royal Fusiliers. Funeral Jerusalem. Memorial service Clyro Church to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

MOLYNEUX.—On March 1, 1930, peacefully, at Woodside, Sidmouth, the Rev. George Molyneux, Vicar of Milton, staffs, and Rector of Sometime Vicar of Milton, staffs, and Rector of Westley Waterless, Cambs, aged 93. Funeral at Westley Waterless, Thursday morning, 12.30.

MORICE.—On March 1, 1930, suddenly, after a long illness, Eleanor Mary, the dearly loved wife of Beaumont Morice (Stipendiary Magistrate, Bradford), of 1, North Park-road, Bradford. Funeral service at 1, North Park-road, Bradford. Cremation at Carlisle. Service at Carlisle Church, Carlisle-road, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 a.m., prior to interment at Nab Wood Cemetery, Shipley. No mourning, by request. (Welsh papers, please copy.)

MULLER.—On March 1, 1930, at 33, Hanover-house, Regent's Park, Emily, widow of William Muller, Service Kensal Green, to-morrow (Wednesday), 12 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

MURRAY.—On March 1, 1930, at Ashburton Lodge, Dovercourt, Essex, suddenly, Frances Murray, solicitor, aged 64. No flowers, by request. Funeral at Dovercourt Cheltenham at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

NASH.—On March 1, 1930, at The Priory, Ringmore, Teignmouth, George Seymour Nash, dearly loved husband of Felicia Nash and eldest son of the late Rev. George Nash, Vicar of Tolpuddle, Dorset, and Rye-bourne, Salisbury. Funeral at Ringmore to-morrow (Wednesday).

NICHOLSON.—On March 3, 1930, the eve of his 80th birthday, at Wester Close, Whityreid, Somerset, the residence of his son, Frederick William Nicholson, late of The Old Vicarage, Shiplake-on-Thames. Funeral at Shiplake Church on Thursday, at 2.30. No flowers, by request.

NISSEN.—On March 2, 1930, at Deepdale, Westerham, of pneumonia, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Nissen, C.B., C.M.G., aged 58. Funeral St. Mary's, Westerham, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 p.m. No flowers.

PARRY.—On Feb. 28, 1930, from pneumonia, after an operation, Harry Forrest Parry, the dearly loved husband of Elizabeth Jessie Parry, of Firbank, 125, Chesterton-road, Folkestone, aged 74. Funeral at St. Martin's Church, Cherlton, near Folkestone, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2.30. Will friends please accept this as the only intimation.

PYE-SMITH.—On March 1, 1930, Constance, youngest child of John William Pye-Smith, Sen., formerly of Sheffield, aged 72.

RAVENSCROFT.—On March 2, 1930, at 111, Westbourne-terrace, W.2, Clement A. Ravenscroft, formerly of "Nunhead Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 1.30. No flowers, by request. Borrow (Wednesday), at 1.30.

RESSICH.—On Jan. 29, 1930, suddenly, at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, August Leopoldstein, third son of the late Chevalier Ressich and of Mrs. Ressich, of 91, Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath.

RITSON.—On Feb. 28, 1930, suddenly, Maurice Ritson, of Woodman's Green Cottage, near Lyphook, dearly loved husband of Violet Ritson, aged 70. Funeral, Liphook, to-day (Tuesday).

DEATHS (continued)

SAYER.—On Feb. 28, 1930, Edith May (*née* Furniss), the very beloved wife of Walter Sayer, of Chiswick Park.

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.—On Feb. 28, 1930, departed this life, at Rome, Charles Kenneth, third son of the late William George Scott-Moncrieff, aged 40 years.

SLEEMAN.—On March 2, 1930, in a motor accident, Margaret Judith (Peggy), second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Sleeman, of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

SMITH.—On March 1, 1930, at 43, Weston-park, Crouch End, Colonel Robert Walter Smith, V.D., only son of the late Robert Smith, in his 74th year. Service at Christ Church, Crouch End, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock p.m.; afterwards at Great Northern Cemetery, New Southgate.

STOKES.—On March 1, 1930, at Holmlea, Sutton, Surrey, Elizabeth, the beloved and devoted wife of Charles T. Stokes, formerly of Cranbrook, Kent.

SUTCLIFFE.—On March 2, 1930, at St. Martin's, Malvern, Edith Marion, wife of the late Joseph Sutcliffe, of Gifford, Yorks.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, March 2, 1930, Edith Agnes, widow of W. W. Thompson, Esq., Greenaway Close, Boscombe, was called home. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), quiet flowers. Invited in the paper.

THOMSON.—On March 1, 1930, Elizabeth Ann, widow of Thomas Walton Thomson, of Torquay, and formerly of Upton, Chester, aged 84. Funeral at Upton at 2 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

TOLLER.—On March 2, 1930, at Lansdowne House, Didsbury, Manchester, Thomas Northcote Toller, M.A., D.Litt., aged 85. Service at Manchester Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.15. No flowers.

TREBY.—On March 3, 1930, at Willow Grange, Worplesdon, Eliza (Ella), the very precious wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Paul Treby, and the daughter of the late Rev. Francis and Mrs. Paynter, of Stoke Hill. Funeral, 2 p.m., Thursday, at Stoke Church, Guildford.

WALKER.—Suddenly, at 34, Christchurch-road, Eaton, Norwich, Agnes, daughter of the late David Walker, of Parkworth Hall, Norfolk.

WALTON.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Scarborough, suddenly, Herbert Walton, B.A., some time of Oliver's Mount School, in his 63rd year.

WARREN.—On March 2, 1930, at her residence, 71, New Church-road, Hove, Mary Anne Warren, late of Thurles, Hazelpierpoint, Sussex, aged 79 years.

WAUGH.—On March 2, 1930, at Wyndertun, 40, Shipping-road, Bournemouth, Jane Ellen, widow of Robert Waugh, late of Longcroft, Parton, Wilts, and second daughter of William Colegrave, late of Little Tew Grounds, Oxon.

WHALLEY.—On March 2, 1930, suddenly, at 62, Rodney-street, Liverpool, Frederick, the beloved husband of the late Mary Catherine Whalley. Interment, at Hampstead Cemetery, London, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m., Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

WHITE.—On March 1, 1930, at Oakdene, Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells, Elizabeth Josephine, late of Ebbisham, Southborough, and Dryhill, Tonbridge, Kent, widow of Robert White, in her 82nd year.

WILSON.—On March 2, 1930, at 7, Kelvin-drive, Glasgow, William, son of the Rev. Robert McNair Wilson, in his 93rd year.

WIMMER.—On March 3, 1930, after short illness, Emma, beloved wife of Arthur Wimmer, 86, Kensington-court, and "Sunnyside," Chestfield, Kent, eldest daughter of the late Henry Bannister, Solicitor, Accrington, Lancs. Funeral arrangements by Messrs. C. G. Hall and Son, Ltd., 82, High-street, Kensington. 'Phone, Western 0031.

WINTERTON.—On March 2, 1930, at a nursing home, Lichfield, following an operation, Joyce, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. C. Winterton, of Westacre, Lichfield, Staffs. Funeral to-day, St. Michael's, Lichfield, at 12 noon.

WRIGHT.—On March 3, 1930, at 2, Harcourt-buildings, Temple, Richard Henry Wright, the beloved husband of Catherine M. Wright, in his 73rd year. No flowers.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

GRANTHAM.—To the dear memory of Richard Aubrey Fiske Grantham, Major, Hussars, France, March 4, 1917, aged 23; and of Edward Rodney Harcourt Grantham, died of wounds received in action in France, March 31, 1917, aged 29; dearly loved eldest and second sons of the late Richard Page Grantham, M.Inst.C.E., and of Adela Grantham, Powerscourt, Mill Hill, Middlesex.

HANCOCK.—Tender remembrance, on this his 33rd birthday, of Henry Basil Hancock, Lieutenant, R.N., Flying Officer, R.A.F., a beloved and only child, killed flying on duty with the Fleet Air Arm, Feb. 11, 1926. In Mansa Tuna, Domine.

"The brotherhood of hearts that never break."

PURCHASE.—In dear remembrance of our son Eric Lieut., V. Battery, R.H.A., died of wounds in France, March 4, 1915.

BOARD.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, William Henry (Billie), who left me suddenly, March 4, 1927.

BRAND.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, Sidney, who passed away March 4, 1924.

BROWN.—In ever-loving and sorrowing memory of Alsbey, who passed away March 4, 1929, at St. John's Wood, London. Sadly missed by his loving wife.—Mabel.

MONTEATH.—F. I. McLaurin. In dear and faithful memory of Mother, who died March 4, 1927.—Rena, Jack, Mary, Alice.

MYATT.—In loving memory of a dear and devoted husband and daddie, George Vernon Myatt, who passed away March 4, 1927. Deeply mourned—sadly missed.

PAINE.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Edward James Paine, who died at Menitone, March 4, 1929. Requiescat in Pace.

SHAW.—In very loving memory of dear Mother, who died March 4, 1929.—Margaret, Esther, Emily.

TORRENS.—Alice Emma, March 4, 1928.

WAGER.—On March 4, 1929, at Weedon, Mary, for over 50 years the loving wife of Capt. C. H. Wager, late 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regiment, and youngest daughter of the late Henry Bannister, Solicitor, Accrington, Lancs. Funeral arrangements by Messrs. C. G. Hall and Son, Ltd., 82, High-street, Kensington. 'Phone, Western 0031.

WINTERTON.—On March 2, 1930, at a nursing home, Lichfield, following an operation, Joyce, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. C. Winterton, of Westacre, Lichfield, Staffs. Funeral to-day, St. Michael's, Lichfield, at 12 noon.

WRIGHT.—On March 3, 1930, at 2, Harcourt-buildings, Temple, Richard Henry Wright, the beloved husband of Catherine M. Wright, in his 73rd year. No flowers.

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3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Ranchi ..	16,600	Brooke	—	Mar. 4
†Nevasa ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Mongolia ..	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Kaisar ..	11,000	Trenton	—	Mar. 28
†Victor of India	16,750	Dakers	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rajputana ..	16,500	Furlong	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
†Mongolia ..	11,000	Hall	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comoria ..	16,600	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Mulva ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak ..	11,000	Theobald	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Mantua ..	15,000	Rogers	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia ..	11,000	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	June 13	June 19

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan. ¶ Trading also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,060	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
†Ledbury (cargo)	7,362	—	Mar. 28	—
Khiva ..	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Tampura ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†DOMALA ..	8,441	—	—	Mar. 6
*MASULA ..	7,261	Mar. 15	Mar. 23	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA ..	9,069	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD ..	9,069	Apr. 29	May 5	May 10

* Cargo Steamer.
† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANDALA ..	8,246	—	—	Mar. 6
*MANELA ..	8,269	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MEEKARA ..	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
MARGHA ..	8,278	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19

† From Tyne Mar. 17

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MALDA ..	9,000	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 12
MODASA ..	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 10
MADURA ..	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 3	May 17
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
MEV ..	—	—	—	Mar. 6

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Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Mar. 14
ATLANTIC STATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA ..	11,500	June 13

* Via Suez.

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By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.,
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	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
TAHITI ..	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI ..	April 2	—
MAKURA ..	—	April 16
NIAGARA ..	April 30	—

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	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
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†BALRANE ..	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD ..	13,000	6 June	7 June

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ORAMA ..	20,000	—	—	Mar. 29
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apl. 19	Apl. 25	Apl. 27
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORVIETO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

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City of Calcutta ..	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong ..	8,078	Mar. 11	Bombay and Karachi
City of Baroda ..	7,129	Mar. 15	Calcutta
City of York ..	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi

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*ASCANIA .. Mar. 14 *ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21
* Calls Cobh.
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America ..	Mar. 26	Pres. Harding ..	Apl. 2

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BAHIA	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	27 MAR.
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INGOMA Sailing April 25, LONDON
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The Motor-Ship AMERIKA
will sail from SOUTHAMPTON about 16th May, 1930, carrying FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, and arrive LOS ANGELES 23 days from Southampton.
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ST. THOMAS ..	£23
CRISTOBAL ..	£40
LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO	£52

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS,
MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and "Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From St. Vincent.	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,950	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,483	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	20,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apr. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
by
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE.	Via	PERU.
BERMUDA.	France,	PANAMA
HAVANA.	Spain.	CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
†ORITA	9,238	Mar. 13
ORIANA	15,397	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda) ..	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,496	May 1

‡ Calls Jamaica and Tocopilla, and omits Santander and Corunna.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES
from Southampton, 15th March, 25th April,
visiting
MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.
6th June to ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

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CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA	..	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	..	Mar. 22
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	..	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	Mar. 7
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.)	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Mar. 28

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF YORK ..	Mar. 8	MINNEDOSA .. Mar. 24
D. OF ATHOLL ..	Mar. 15	D. OF BEDFORD Mar. 29

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	..	Mar. 29
EMPRESS OF CANADA	..	Apl. 17

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Mar. 14.
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
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AORANGI .. Apl. 2 NIAGARA .. Apl. 30

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103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
1, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton	May 5
Largs Bay ..	14,124 tons from Southampton	Apl. 7
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Fares from £58 to £62.

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NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	28	Mar.
*TAINUI ..	14,000 tons from Southampton	23	Apl.
*TARAWA ..	12,400 tons from Southampton	23	May
*OTAKI ..	12,967 tons from Southampton	20	June
†IONIC ..	12,351 tons from Southampton	18	July

* Oil fuel. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector" ..	11,106 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ascanius" ..	10,085 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,121 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C., and all Main Booking Offices.

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TO
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(1) S.S. ASCANIUS .. Liverpool 29th MAR.
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(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
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*KENILWORTH CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 7
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 14
†KILDONAN CASTLE ..	Mar. 20	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

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30th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fare.
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	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	16,500	Mar. 6	Mar. 13	Mar. 17
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
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West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS,
MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and "Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From St. Vincent.	From Liverpool.
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*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apr. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

BUICK 1929 Empire four-door Saloon; splendid condition; £275.—12, Seniley-place, Victoria, S.W.1. Sloane 3008.

ROLLS-ROYCE 1928 40/50 h.p. Phantom chassis fitted with H. J. Mulliner Simplex four-door all-weather body; colour black with green line, upholstered throughout in fine leather. Triplex glass throughout. Chassis overhauled and insured by Rolls-Royce, Limited. Two spare wheels, discs to all wheels. Only mileage 9,350 approximately. Whole car in magnificent condition through and through at the bargain price of £1,350.—The CAR MART, LIMITED, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311). 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2906).

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20 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE, fitted with smart Sports-Tourer coachwork; perfect condition; £295.—Terms and Exchanges.—LONDON AND COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, LTD., 18, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 7050.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR, single man, required; first-class mechanic and careful driver; live in; country, near Reading.—Write G.637, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR, for Dorking; must know London; smart appearance; used private service; steady; willing worker; careful driver; clean licence; experienced private hotel; excellent personal references essential.—Write only, giving full particulars, including wages, children, and lengths of previous services. Only those giving above details will be considered.—Sir Malcolm Fraser, 22, Old Queen-street, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-HANDYMAN; country, near London; must be absolutely reliable, competent, and willing; wife to assist in house if required; good cottage with two rooms; send copies only of references, state wages, and full particulars.—Write The Times, F.3,000, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET, experienced, single; good personal references absolutely essential; Town and Country.—Call Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street.

WANTED, young efficient Chauffeur for situation 15 miles from London; five cut; must be careful driver and used to London, preferably one living out; only those with own car.—Write Box 06440, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, well young Chauffeur-Valet.—Apply J. Arundell Clarke, Arundell House, Marfield, Court, Bow-street, W.C., any day before 11 a.m. or after 5 p.m.

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CHAUFFEUR, single age 29, requires situation Town; good knowledge London; good references; 12 years' experience; Rolls, Bentley, Daimler, &c.—E. J. Kennedy, 3, Thurloe-place, S.W.7.

CHAUFFEUR, single, age 26, requires situation, Town or preferred; Daimler, Sunbeam, &c.; personal references.—Goodrick, 34, Sloane's-mews, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET; age 31; single; four years' excellent recent reference; Town or touring; 12 5s. five in car; excellent condition; 2½ litre.—Call or write, Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN, accustomed private service, seeks employment; running repairs, electric light; good driver; Rolls-Royce preferred.—Write Box 06441, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; widower; ex-C.P.O., Royal Navy; 18 years' experience; highest references; Town or country.—Lesty, 4, Waldemar-avenue, S.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 36, married; 10 years' experience; any car, Daimler last; five years' personal reference.—Hunter, 87 Lonsdale-street, Fulham, S.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 22, free end March, desires position; Daimler preferred; R.A.O. 90 per cent.; 5½ 16 years' clean licence; lighting and water plants, Boat engines; married, two children; three years present situation.—Write Box 3067, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 40; no family; 22 years' experience; electric plant, &c.; country, with cottage; excellent references; willing to be useful; free now.—Chauffeur, 3, Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mayfair 2381.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; discharged; passed Rolls-Royce School; keen, capable, willing worker; anxious to give utmost at all times; full of energy and appearance; single; careful driver; given an opportunity would quickly prove worth.—M. C. Nice, 21, Lochaberroad, Lee, S.E.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (expert), 14 years' experience; own all cars, clean licence, smart appearance, age 29, married; highly recommended.—Carver, 11, St. Leonard's-road, S.W.14.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 28, Rolls, Daimler, &c.; 8 years last situation, highly recommended by employer; go anywhere.—E. M. Hailstone, 81, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. Phone, Paddington 1450.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 27, exceptional type; excellent references; Bentley, Rolls, Minerva, &c.; Town preferred; £15.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (conscientious) desires berth; present 2½ years; Rolls, Chrysler, any make, Bentley, Daimler, &c.; Continental driving; knows Town well; steadiness; single; married 29 years' experience; clean licence; personal references.—C., 11, Palace Gardens-mews, Kensington, W.8.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married; electric light and pumping engines; leaving through no fault; present employer recommends; country; wages £3.—Write Box G.638, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; highest recommendations; 20 years' reference; complete overhauls, thoroughly experienced engineer-electrician; age 35, married; country preferred.—Sullivan, Double Lodge, Ascot-road, Bray, Berks.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (35); 22 years' experience, all workshop and private; excellent personal references.—Wise, 3, Bentinck-mews, Bentinck-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (41), married; 20 years' experience private service; excellent references; any car, all repairs; electric plant; seeks situation, Town or country.—Moore, 24, Elvaston-mews, Queen's-gate, London, S.W.7.

A Gentleman (going abroad) wishes to recommend very strongly his Chauffeur-Mechanic, who has been with him four years and is an exceptionally good driver; absolutely reliable, thoroughly honest; married; 37 years; free end of March.—Reply Mr. Imbault, Abingdon House, Bromley, Kent.

A Gentleman's Chauffeur, age 40, married; 20 years' good private service references; all own repairs; any car.—Coy, 7, Chesham-mews, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur, disengaged March 22nd, is a steady person, highly recommended by his present employer, Captain Carlton, 37, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, W.8, who will be glad to answer inquiries.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends Chauffeur-Mechanic; aged 28; married, two boys; life experience high-power cars, London driving; understands electric light plant; been through Rolls School; careful driver; clean licence; wife willing to assist in house if necessary.—Sackley, care of Carr, 58, Queen's-gate-mews, S.W.7.

LADY wishes strongly recommend Chauffeur, aged 25, leaving her employ owing to sale of car (30 h.p. Rolls); excellent mechanic; single; steady driver.—Write Box 07861, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (Town) would like Chauffeur-Companion, daily or resident; preferably to professional person; A.A.C. certificate.—Write Box 06410, The Times, 72, Regent-street.

LADY (Chauffeuse); driving by day or hour; 10 years' experience; also tuition.—Folham 6405.

YOUTH, age 18 years, 5ft. 8½., desires position as Chauffeur (must); three years' experience; highest references; wages £2 a week.—Apply 2, 96, Upper Tooting-road, S.W.17.

YOUTH seeks situation as Chauffeur; experienced running, repairs and maintenance; A.A. certificate; good references.—Write T. Cliff, 279, Wands worth-road, S.W.8.

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4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—

Schedule 1.—Web Equipment.

Schedule 2.—2,950 Chargers, Horse, and Mule, Hand.

Schedule 3.—29,970 Felt Covers for Water-bottles.

Schedule 4.—70,000 Platters, Enamel.

Schedule 5.—Eight-eight Locomotive Boilers, Cylinders, and other Equipment.

For Schedules 1, 2, and 4, samples are required with tenders.

For Schedule 3, sample of felt required with tender.

Tenders due as follows:—

Schedule 1, 18th March, 1930.

Schedule 2, 3 and 4, 25th March, 1930.

Schedule 5, 8th April, 1930.

Terms of Tender available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each Schedule.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BUSH ROSE TREES (Best Assorted), 6s. dozen; 3 climbers, 7s. dozen; 40, standards, 30 each, carr. paid.—Frank Cranshaw, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire.

GLADIOLI, 100 named varieties in stock; large flowering type varieties, good collection. Also Primulinus, all 25 6d. per 100. Mixed 2s. per 100, carriage paid. Send for list. Also list of dahlia potatoes, giving 60 varieties old and new, and other flowering plants.—THOMAS and Co., Kim-road House, Wisbech.

NOBLATE.—An attractive and beautiful form of outdoor paving for gardens, terraces, and paths.—Apply "Scelite" Works, Borough Green, Kent.

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3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A SURGEON is REQUIRED for the EDINBURGH HOSPITAL for CRIPPLED CHILDREN with major and minor clinics in the South-Eastern area of Scotland. Applicants must be duly qualified medical practitioners who have wide experience of orthopædic work. The surgeon appointed will be required to confine his private practice to orthopædic surgery. The Lectureship of Orthopædics in the University of Edinburgh will be associated with this appointment. Total emoluments £1,000 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, should be sent to R. W. MARTIN W.S., Hon. Secretary, Edinburgh Hospital for Crippled Children, 5, Hill-street, Edinburgh, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Applications must be lodged by 15th April, 1930.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for TWO POSITIONS, on the permanent staff as ASSISTANT ENGINEERS in the Chief Engineer's department. Candidates, if not already in the Council's service, must be under 40 years of age on 17th March, 1930, and must be corporate Members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or the Institution of Electrical Engineers or have taken a degree recognised by these Institutions exempting them from the examination of the respective Institutions. They must have had considerable experience in the maintenance work of the mechanical and electrical plants, both mechanical and in the preparation of and the responsibility for the carrying out of all the engineering schemes—heating, lighting, laundries, kitchens, bakeries, pumping plant, modern light treatment apparatus, &c., now common to large modern hospitals and institutions.

The scale of salary attaching to the appointments is £710 a year rising by £50 annually to £960.

Applications must be made on the official form, copies of which (with full particulars) may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope (marked Assistant Engineers) to the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Forms must be received by 24th March, 1930.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
HEADMISTRESS of the WEST LEEDS GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEADMISTRESS of the above School which becomes vacant on the retirement of Miss J. A. C. Anderson at the end of the Summer Term.

Applicants must possess an Honours Degree of a British University and have had good teaching experience.

The salary will be £600, rising by biennial increments of £25 to £700.

Particulars of the School, the list of duties and form of application may be obtained from the undersigned. The forms of application must be returned not later than the 28th March.

JAMES GRAHAM, Director of Education.

Education Department, Calverley-street, Leeds.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, London, N. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER. Candidates must be registered medical practitioners of at least two years' standing. The appointment is for one year from 1st May.

£200 per annum plus an allowance for war bonus, in connexion with the Emergency Medical Service, with board, residence, and laundry. Preference will be given to candidates experienced in practical operative surgery.

Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be sent on or before 15th March to the undersigned, from whom forms of application and further information can be obtained.

GILBERT G. PANTER, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (League of Nations) will shortly hold in London and Geneva an EXAMINATION, open to English-speaking candidates of British nationality between the ages of 23 and 30, to fill a POST as PARLIAMENTARY REPORTER at GENEVA; good general education, adequate experience, and good health essential. Passing of a shorthand test at 180 words a minute will be an essential qualification.

Application forms are obtainable from the London Office of the International Labour Office, 12, Victoria-street, S.W.1, upon which forms for those resident in Scotland may be obtained by stamped and addressed foolscap envelopes, and be received not later than the 12th March, 1930.

THE COLLEGE of NURSING,
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

ASSISTANT to the SECRETARY.

The College of Nursing invites APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT to the SECRETARY.

Commencing salary £250 per annum.

Candidates must be State Registered Nurses and members of the College of Nursing.

The successful applicant will be required to join the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Nurses and Hospital Officers (contributory).

Applications should be received by the Secretary not later than March 13th.

Particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, the College of Nursing, Henrietta-street, London, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT required to take charge of department in large estate management office.—Write fully, stating age, experience and salary required. Box P.376, The Times, E.C.4.

ACTUARY.—Fully qualified young man required for South American Insurance Company.—Write "M. H.," J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

ANTIQUES.—An exclusive West End firm requires as an Assistant Salesman; a man with good education and knowledge of fine English period furniture; previous experience, with the ability to handle customers intelligently, essential.—Write Box 1448, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

ARE You Missing those Opportunities? In August, 1929, Mr. W., a Mining Engineer, wrote to us with the B.S.S. To-day he earns £15 per week (average). In June, 1929, Mr. B., who was selling on commission only, came to us. To-day his salary and commission is £11 15s. weekly, plus commission on all sales in his territory. Mr. C. was only 20 years of age when he enrolled. Three days after completing the course he was placed in a salaried position. The first week he received £3 10s. and the next two weeks £20. These facts you are invited to investigate. You must be prepared to try, for the B.S.S. is introduced to Salaried Positions, and all men on the book quit for a better job should telephone, write, or call The British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. Phone, Holborn 0904-0905.

CHARTERED Secretaries' Examinations.—Office men and women assisting to executive posts should qualify as Chartered Secretaries. Articles not necessary; postal tuition by experts (chartered secretaries, chartered accountants, barristers, &c.) at reasonable fees.—Apply Secretary, Chartered Secretaries' Students' Society, Coaching Chambers, 19, London-wall, E.C.2.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations.—Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S, 2/3, St. Albans.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for young career with great possibilities for young men of Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Services Youths from 15 upwards trained for cable and wireless companies. Appointments found, some exclusive, for all qualified students. First year's remuneration value from £100 to £200 per annum, with free quarters and food in addition. Prospects of good future positions with salaries of from £500 to £1,250 per annum. Short training. Moderate fees (1930) per cent. success at six recent (1929) Government Examinations.—Apply "A," London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., 50, Pearywera-road, S.W.7.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary terms. Appointments for qualified students.—Syllabus from Principal.

DANCING.—Excellent opening for Young Country Girl to be trained to assist lady in large country connexion. Moderate premium. Salary after some training.—Write Box T.1105, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY for Articled Pupil occurs in West End Solicitor's office; varied and interesting practice; premium required.—Write Box 06429, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EXPERIENCED, competent Shorthand-Typist wanted for correspondence and knowledge of German essential; please state qualifications, age, and salary required.—Write Box F.477, The Times, E.C.4.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained (or student); specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings. Individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College, Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

ARE you seeking a private secretarial post? Qualified Shorthand-Typists are trained to fill secretarial posts. The Appointments Department introduces them to well-paid posts. Send to-day for The Personal Secretary (no obligation). Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goochen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT and Company Secretary, A.C.I.S., A.C.W.A., seeks Commercial Appointment; thorough knowledge of secretarial and company business; varied London experience; age 30; married; moderate salary £900 p.a., or offer.—Write "Chartered," Box F.496, The Times, E.C.4.

A Capable Woman Graduate, with many years' experience of labour and sociological questions seeks secretarial or other work where judgment and initiative are of value.—Write Box 0372, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADVERTISER, experienced Solicitor, linguist, knowledge company, secretarial, legal, sales, staff management, financial, Tuition, desires change affording fuller scope.—Write Box T.1097, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, 22, with evenings at his disposal offers services for such employment; any description.—F. C. Jo., 44, Rockwell Park-road.

ADVERTISER, Major (Reserve), desires any position, home or continent; engineering and business experience 20 years; Germany, Austria, and Belgium; fluent German, knowledge French; exceptional references.—Write Box 06411, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ARCHITECTURAL Student, young man 23, talented, keen, good education, desires post in firm of architects; willing start small salary; at present employed other capacity.—Write Box T.1095, The Times, E.C.4.

A Secretary (Woman), full-time appointment; late afternoons and evenings; wide private and business experience.—Write Box T.1090, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE Graduate, hard working, very energetic, expert knowledge of cotton, thirteen years' experience Brazil, requires post where hard work necessary.—Write Box 06401, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAMBRIDGE, B.A. (Mod. Lang.) desires work of any kind, commercial or secretarial; ambitious.—Write Box 07911, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAPABLE gentleman, knowledge of rubber planting and secretarial duties, desires position.—Write Box F.592, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERK-STENOGRAPHER, male, 20, single, desires position; 1½ years' office experience, accounts, secretarial duties; three years in wholesale grocery; excellent references; perfect health.—Write Box G.630, The Times, E.C.4.

COLDSTONIAN.—Keen, energetic young man, aged 23, strong physique, well built, desires good junior appointment plantation overseas; not afraid of hard work.—Please write Box F.479, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, Mechanical (31); 10 years' experience; sound knowledge accountancy, secretarial, compets' work; good references.—Write Box 07929, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED shorthand-Typist (26) requires part-time work; excellent French.—Write Box F.490, The Times, E.C.4.

FOREIGN Shorthand-Typist, perfect knowledge Dutch, German, English translations, seeks situation.—Write Box G.629, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN Lady wants place as German Correspondent; long experience; first-class references.—Box 831, c/o Dixons, 105, Oxford-street, W.1.

LADY Companion-Secretary to lady; willing travel; fluent German, French, shorthand, typing.—Write Box T.1091, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretary.—Educated young lady seeks position; good references; country preferred.—If interested write to Box P.372, The Times, E.C.4.

SMART young lady requires evening occupation; numerous qualifications, secretary, receptionist, &c.—Write Box 07931, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST requires re-engagement; speeds 120-50; salary £5.—Write Worth, 102, Lillington-street, Victoria, S.W.1.

TEMPORARY post required by competent Lady Secretary; highest references; shorthand, proof-reading; fluent French; 3½ years' experience; about £4 (would consider elder permanent position).—BM/FIREX, London, W.C.1.

TYPEWRITING.—Applicants (M.A.s, B.A.s, Secretaries, Linguists, and Authors) are at the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd. (Temple Bar 9053), 19, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady personally recommend Nursery Governess for boy of 4 years? Wanted April.—Mrs. Ronald Speir, Hartley House, Longfield, Kent.

CAN any lady recommend capable Governess for twin boys 6½ till school age? Must be good outdoor companion; to go directly after Easter.—Write Box P.360, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any lady recommend Young Governess to take entire charge girl 6½?—Apply, with photograph, to Mrs. F. Alexander, Whiteadden, Oakham, Rutland.

FRENCH Governess or Mother's Help for two children at school; good needlewoman.—Letters only, Mrs. Phillips, 28, Credition-hill, West Hampstead.

FRENCH (young) Daily Holiday Governess; girl 15, boy 12; personal references essential.—Write particulars Mrs. Landauer, 33, Eton-avenue, N.W.

GERMAN Lady wanted in to help Schoolmaster's family, to help with two children, going morning school, and teach German; help given with English; limited as regards salary.—Write Hillborn, W.C.1.

LADY requires for April fully qualified Governess to prepare boy of 7 for school and also girl of 5; must be good needlewoman; Cheshire.—Write Box T.1083, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess, English or French-Swiss, required early April; boys 9, 6, and 4, eldest at day school; must be bright, good disciplinarian, understand health; age 25-35. Mrs. Earle, Ven, Milborne Port, Sherborne, Dorset.

NURSERY Governess, 30-35, 1st April, country; two girls 4 and 6; eldest goes morning school; C. of E.—Mrs. Roberts, 4, Alsne-road, Deepcut, Aldershot.

TEMPORARY, immediately, young lady to take charge two girls, first lessons, French, music.—Mrs. Latham, Little Heath Wood, Potters Bar.

WILL lady personally recommend Nursery Governess, gentlewoman, for one girl of 5 years? Knowledge of hygiene, needlewoman, and first lessons required.—Apply Mrs. Price, 61, Montague-square, W.1.

WILL lady recommend a really sweet girl as Nursery Governess for girl 8 years and boy 6 years old? Must understand children's health; age 24 to 30 (photo).—Mrs. Guy Rogers, "Hartdisle," West Hartlepool.

WINDLESHAM-HELP (governess-nurse) required by Collector's widow; age 30-40; some nursing experience; Surrey.—Write Box T.1073, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY required after Easter; summer England, later New Zealand; must be educated, intelligent, adaptable, domesticated; not over 30; two children 11 and 7.—Write Box M.1189, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR Young Woman, aged 25-30, required for Hampstead as Companion-Help to girl 13½; years; two maids kept; must be good washer of small things and needlewoman.—Apply to-day, 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., Rose, 60, New Bond-street.

USEFUL Companion-Help (home counties); age 30 to 35; domesticated, adaptable, and slight knowledge of nursing invalid child.—Write Box T.1093, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend lady Nurse or nursery governess boy 4, girl 9, at day school, London, and country?—Write Box 0.2518, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nurse for just outside London; temporary considered.—Write Box 2227, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PARIS.—Nursery Governess; R.C. preferred; entire charge girl 3½; sewing, clean nurseries; nurse baby from birth.—Apply Mrs. Ewart, 3, Regent-street.

LONDON.—£60; Swiss Companion Nursery Governess; good sewer, making; children 8, 11, 13; meals with family and nursery; others; French mothers' helps, &c.—Anglo-French Bureau, 208, Regent-street.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

LADY Nurses required; Paris, Gloucester, Town and Abroad, Surrey, Bucks (neurotic boy), £100; Chile, £96; Rumania, £80; Java, £75. Many others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

WELL accredited Governesses and Good Nursery Governesses wanted; apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd., 54-62, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for Governesses.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY, all duties (excepting rough), small dainty home; nice cooking; small family; quiet, pleasant post; one capable willing. Write particulars, length of service, age to Box P.386, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER'S Help, capable, gentlewoman, willing to assist in home and with two children, both at school. —Write, stating age, box T.1071, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER'S Help wanted to assist with infant and do light household work daily 9 hours 9 till 6; must have good reference.—Write Box 07910, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO Ladies, sisters, friends, or mother and daughter, required end March for convenient house Hampstead; are no household; no agencies.—Write Box T.1086, The Times, E.C.4.

21s. Per Week.—Domestic Help wanted at once; fond of children; another kept.—Mrs. Moss, 59, Chalcot-road, Broadsbury, N.W.1.

NURSE, capable, trustworthy, age 30-40, required for two boys, ages 5½ and 3, and baby 6 months; eldest boy at morning school; under-nurse kept.—Write Nayler, Chauntry, Bourne End, Bucks.

CAN lady personally recommend thoroughly experienced and reliable Nannie, 30-40, good needlewoman, for boy 6 months, early April, country?—Mrs. Staniland, Cranbrook, Kent.

CAN any lady recommend experienced Nurse, or girl about 20, to help with baby 10 months, mornings and afternoons?—Mrs. Allan, 7, Somerville-gardens, Chelsea Embankment.

THOROUGHLY responsible Working Housekeeper wanted to undertake entire duties small house Croydon; references essential.—Write Box 07918, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WORKING Housekeeper wanted for small family; experience and salary; to Box P.464, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper required, middle-aged, for doctor's house, 14th March; good character essential.—Apply Mrs. Warwick Brown, 9, Lower Northdown-street, Margate.

WANTED, good Cook-Housekeeper for small family; three adults; five maids; age 35-40.—Call between 4.30-5.30, C. S. W., 30, Queen's-gate, South Kensington.

WANTED, Working Housekeeper, Middle-aged, to help; good salary for capable person about 35.—Write Box F.407, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid; about 30; own bed room; must be experienced and superior; family two; maids two.—Apply by letter only, Flat A, 14, De Vere-gardens, Kensington.

COOK, single; assist; families three, maids three; separate bed room.—Write, stating full particulars, Mrs. Hebben, Maybury Rough, Woking.

COOK, single-handed; three maids kept; country, between Guildford and Dorking; age 25 to 35; wages £47 to £55; near omnibuses, trains.—Apply, stating age, wages, particulars, Mrs. Moore, The Croft, Gomshall, Surrey.

COOK, single-handed, wanted; experienced kitchenmaid might suit; house-parlourmaid and housemaid kept; family two.—Mrs. Page-Phillips, 27, Albany-villas, Hove, Brighton, Sussex.

COOK and House-parlourmaid wanted; some help given.—Apply after 12 o'clock, Flat 10, 34, De Vere-gardens, Kensington.

EXPERIENCED Cook, or Lady Cook, wanted for Boys' Public School in Devon; must be a good cook, capable, methodical, and possess good reference; age 30 to 40.—Write with full particulars Box P.386, The Times, E.C.4.

FOREIGN Cook required, age 35-40; wages £70-£80.—Apply by letter with full particulars to Mrs. Harris, 4, Portman-court, Portman-square, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS experienced single-handed young Cook; no housemaid.—West End; head kitchenmaid would suit; family two; excellent wages.—Write Box 3033, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GOOD Cook; immediately; excellent reference essential; small family, three maids.—Apply to Williams, 1, Turner's-close, Meadway, Hampstead, N.W.11. Speedwell 2070.

GOOD Cook wanted, London; Protestant; wages £75. Write particulars, length last reference, and age, to Box T.1085, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Cook; £50-£55; kitchenmaid kept; small family; own bed room.—Mrs. Elphick, 116, Harley-street, W.1.

GOOD Cook wanted at once, aged 30-40; good reference.—Call mornings or after 6, 13, Queen's Gate-place, S.W.7.

GOOD Cook, Parlourmaid, and House-parlourmaid; small house, S.W.1 district; one lady; good personal references required; state wages.—Write Box 07927, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GOOD Darned Cook, thoroughly good plain Cook, single-handed (weekly help); two ladies; quiet place.—Write 89, Onslow-square, S.W.7.

GOOD Czech wivyak, or Scandinavian. Wanted, two Cooks and House-Parlourmaid; three in family; wages from £50 and £40; separate bed room; non-basement kitchen and cheerful sitting room; time off every alternate Sunday; together or separately. References essential; Hampstead, near Tube.—Write Box P.373, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, immediately, single-handed experienced Cook; small family.—Apply Mrs. Savage, Penhurst, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey.

WANTED, experienced Cook before Easter; used to a large household; good wages.—Write Box 3063, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, Cook and Kitchenmaid, together or separate, for Sussex country situation; near Town; eight servants; must be excellent cook, middle aged, and good disciplinarian; good wages and outings.—Write Box 671, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

YOUNG, single-hand Cook; help given; good wages; must have excellent reference; personal interview.—Box 69, Redington-road, Hampstead.

£56 house-parlourmaid kept, no kitchenmaid; three adults in family; handyman kept for heavy work; first-class reference essential.—Apply 80, Finchley-road, Hendon, N.W.4.

COOKS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid vacancies at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27a, The Parade, Golders Green (Tube, Spaniels); 6277.—Also at 523a, Finchley-road, N.W.2 (next door to Met. Station). Hamp. 6090. No fees.

COOKS, Cook-Generals, House, House-Parlour, Parlour, Kitchen Maids, and temporaries wanted.—Mrs. Olive Lucas's Agency, 212a, Kirby-road, Chelsea.

COOKS, Cook-Generals, Parlourmaids, Generals wanted; good homes found; free to servants.—Miss Shocks' Registry, 12a, Lymington-mansions, Lymington-road, West End-lane, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

SINGLE-HANDED Cook-Kitchenmaid, taking first place; 9st West End; three maids; two family; two extra in holidays; electric cooker; £50. Either good vacancies all parts.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge to above. 153 bus passes door.

£100 Joint salary.—Lady Cook and Lady House-Parlourmaid, for flat, S. Kensington; two adults and school-room.—Apply Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

WANTED, good Cook-General; three in family; three maids; no boots, knives, cleans, or dressings; good wages; usual outings.—Lady Leigh-Pemberton, Courtmead, Hazlemere, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL, Protestant; family two; house-parlourmaid kept; small labour-saving house; own bed room.—14, Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, Kensington; reasonable; small family; £55 each; separate bed rooms; no vac.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 114, Church-street, Kensington, Western 0636 (four lines). Buses pass door.

COOK-GENERAL required; two in family and nursery; four in staff; separate bed room.—Apply Mrs. Touche, 23, Gilston-road, The Boltons, South Kensington. (Kensington 3175.)

COOK-GENERAL wanted, age 25-35; modern labour-saving house; separate bed room; comfortable home to conscientious person. Apply afternoon, 66, Kensington High-street, W.8 (oppos

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

NURSE or Mother's Help; disengaged; superior, nice, refined girl, well trained, good needlewoman, very fond of children; three years' reference; £26.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

UNDER Nurse; 18; lady writes: "Can most thoroughly recommend"; nearly two years present place, from us, first as nursemaid, now nurse under supervision; 2 sons children, 3 and 9; good needlewoman; free beginning of April; in Eastbourne, wants London.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

AS Useful Lady's Maid; good needlewoman, all usual duties; middle-aged; good references.—Write Box 3087, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHELSEA or Kensington; lady recommends for Daily Dressmaking Lady's Maid; 32; weekly 30s. daily 7s. 6d.; free middle of March.—Miss Taylor, 93, Chertsey-street, S.W.17.

MRS. Harcourt thoroughly recommends young Parisian Lady's Maid; lingerie, dressmaking, manicure.—Preston, 72, Chester-square.

U.S.A.—Maid (with grasp) seeks post in safe capacity with family travelling to America.—Write Box 07898, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXCELLENT Lady's or Useful Maid, 45, highly recommended, is needed soon to us; very good needlewoman, trimmer, hairdresser, driver; 4 in Scotland, 4 abroad; where; Hants or winter abroad preferred; £50.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

MAIDS.—Useful Maids, French, Swiss, English; recommended. —56, Regent-street, Langham 3441.

LADIES' Maids, Dressmakers and Upholsteress, permanent temporary, or daily, supplied at the shortest notice.—Apply Regina Bureau (Dept. 15), 5A, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

MAID-ATTENDANT, temporary or permanent; 15 years' experience; Miss Hiller, Hyde Park Mews, Bentinck, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

EXPERIENCED Lady, domestic and secretarial training, desires post Housekeeper, Secretary, or Companion-Write Box 7717, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary-Companion; 10 years' experience, shorthand-typing, drives car, Oxford-trained, gardening.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPER; Chaperon; gentlewoman; 30-35; competent housekeeper; nursing experience; needlewoman.—Write Box 71,0656, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

AS Working Housekeeper, experienced; R.C., near church.—Write Box T.1089, The Times, E.C.4.

CABLE; superior woman; entire duties of Town flat C with help, who can take charge; good cook; can be well recommended; disengage when suited.—Correspondence only to "Mary," 49, Bryanston-street, W.1.

FRENCH Housekeeper, free, age 25; capable of running house; woman, rough work; 20s. weekly.—M. 31, 7, Cobbs-place, S.W.1.

HOUSEKEEPER (North Country); refined, experienced, thoroughly reliable; good cook; needlewoman where maid or maids; good references.—Write Box T.1084, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, to one or two gentlemen; must be good cook; good references required; new free.—A. S., 170, Eaton-terrace, S.W.1.

LADY Housekeeper (28) desires re-engagement; experienced club and business house; good cook; knowledge housekeeping.—Write Box 4, care of 100, Westbourne-street, W.1.

LADY Housekeeper (Scottish), middle aged, experienced; desires re-engagement where maids; London preferred.—Write Box 06825, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY highly recommended, nursing experience, plain cook, desires post as Housekeeper to doctor or gentleman with motherless children; 2 in family; part only need; town preferred.—Write Box 07905, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Housekeeper seeks post (charge of house and children), similar post for last seven years (V.A.D.); four years present; has good needlework; bring good servant.—Write Box T.1058, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR Housekeeper requires post; capable, trustworthy, gentle; no children or help; good references.—Write Box T.1086, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR Cook (good plain); housekeeping if required; where kitchen or between-maid, or help given (only gentlewomen); domestic staff kept; good reference; £34 to £35.—8, 4, Wellesley-road, Leytonstone, E.11.

TWO gentlewomen (sisters) would run labour-saving house (two in family); no heavy work; good cooking, educated, experienced.—Write Box T.1049, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO Irish lady domestics, sisters, would run London flat together; £3 duties; thoroughly efficient; many years' experience; excellent references; would undertake charge of house in owner's absence or similar position of trust; really dependable, conscientious, quiet tastes; own quarters appreciated; highest London references.—Write Box 3094, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WORKING Housekeeper seeks post; able to do French cooking.—Write Box 670, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

YOUNG Lady, well educated, thoroughly domesticated, real trustworthy, desires post as Housekeeper to lady or gentleman where maid kept; highest references.—Write Box 07921, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAINED, efficient Lady Domestic Workers supplied; 3 sisters, Miss, Private.—The Lisa Employment Bureau, 13, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, London, W.1.

COOK, excellent; best references; 7 with 16; middle-age. —Write Box 3081, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FRENCH (lady) Good Plain Cook; references.—Letters only, 17, Rue Fourcroy, Fourteenth-street, Bayswater.

COOK or Cook-Housekeeper, discerning; go anywhere; excellent first-class cook, economical; punctual; 3½ years referred; £70.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

COOK; very good; 25; £25; 18 months' stay.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

COOK; age 34; 2s.; excellent references; 2 to 3 months' stay.—Miss Stuart's Agency, Kent.

COOK (single-handed); age 24; superior, reliable, good cook; two years and six months' steady character.—Mrs. Matthews' Agency, Eastbourne. Tel. 1947.

COOK (single-handed); age 30; country girl; country servant, dainty cook, all dishes; economical; thirty years' reference; £56.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

COOK (disengaged); superior, reliable servant; first-class cooking, clean, punctual; two years' and five years' references; £45.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid (friends); disengaged; country, good-class servants; all duties; good cook; excellent references; £50 and £48.—Heint Boyd's Agency, Ripon.

COOK; disengaged; excellent cook; thoroughly clean, most trustworthy, reliable; all dishes; 4½ years' excellent character.—Mrs. Lloyd's Agency, Worthing.

COOKS and Cook-Generals.—Josie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington, W.8, has many applications for vacancies available; also has on her books several ladies' fees satisfactorily fixed by her, and can be confidently recommended.—Western 8636 (four lines). Hours 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.

COOK or Cook-Housekeeper, Swiss (first rate), age 40. Seeks re-engagement; permanent or temporary; Town or country; highest references; male and female staff all descriptions introduced; special dinner cooks always available.—Miss Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

COOKS, where Hitchenmaids kept, temporary, Town, or country; also Cook-Generals, excellent references.—Regina Bureau, 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

A Cook and Kitchenmaid require post together in the country; over two years' reference together.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone, Sloane 3564.

DON'T worry about the maid.—Write Essex County Bureau, Colchester, for Cook-General. Tele. Colchester 3.

GOOD single-handed Cook or Cook-General; first engaged; well trained, very good cook, economical manager, thoroughly clean and punctual; six years' excellent character; £36.—Miss Hunt's Agency, Chichester.

TEMPORARY Cook, five permanency; house, 27, Longford-street, Park-gardens, W.1.

YOUNG GENERAL.—Miss Hunt's Agency, Chichester.

COOK-GENERAL.—Lady will personally recommend very good cook-general; two in family; £30; clean, willing worker.—Domestic Agency, 91, High-street, Rich. Phone, Windsor 914.

YOUNG GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; superior; two engagements; £26 and £24; two years' personal. —556, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

COOK-GENERAL, 24, House-Parlourmaid, 18; recommended.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; lady highly recommends; ages 40 and 33; with her nine years; clean, reliable, hardworking couple; used 40 months' situation; good cooks; £60.—Miss Hunt's Agency, Chichester.

COOK-GENERAL, 24, House-Parlourmaid, 18; recommended.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; lady highly recommends; ages 40 and 33; with her nine years; clean, reliable, hardworking couple; used 40 months' situation; good cooks; £60.—Miss Hunt's Agency, Chichester.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

GENERAL (19); cooks well; experienced as house, parlourmaid; clean, willing, and reliable; two years' excellent reference.—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 174, South-road, W., Croydon. (Tele. 2941.)

GENERAL, cooks well; willing; 20; £40; two years.—Apply 39, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

GENERAL, Maid, age 23; wages £1; references 2½ years and one year; flat preferred, W.1 or W.2.—Apply Connaught Servants' Agency, 79, Edgware-road, W.2. Phone, Paddington 6183.

LAUNDRYMAIDS, head, and second of three or four, require situation in Kent or Surrey. Can be thoroughly recommended.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 23), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

KENNELMEN, KENNELMAIDS, AND GAMEKEEPERS

TWO friends (gentlewomen), both thoroughly experienced kennel management (one also thoroughly experienced stable management), good car drivers, married, seek posts together; could take entire charge kennels; excellent references from recognised horse and dog authorities.—Write Box F.1061, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENERS

GARDENERS, brothers, 22, 27, together; cottage required.—Write Box P.406, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENER, Head Working, where two or three are kept; life experience inside and out; fruit, plants, vegetables; married, no family; excellent references; 10 years last place.—A. Jones, care of Mr. S. Judd, London Lodge, Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts.

GARDENER, single-handed or with help; good all-round experience; age 38, married, one children; cottage essential.—Write Box G.652, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENER seeks situation; age 44; single-handed or with help; 9½ years present situation; married, no family; cottage essential.—C. Twinlake, 156, Stanley Park-road, Carshalton, Surrey.

GARDENER, Head Working; first-class general knowledge, including carnations, gained in good establishments; good organiser; married, no family; excellent references; disengaged.—James A. Paice, "Copenham," Hendon.

GARDENER (Head Working); middle age; life experience all branches, inside and out; good reference; married.—D., Holmwood Cottage, Chattenden-grove, Hendon.

GARDENER seeks re-engagement, middle of March, 27 last; married or good single-handed; life experience all branches, inside and out; age 36, married, one son age 9; highest references.—Tigwell, The Lodges, Middle Hill, Broadway, Worcs.

GARDENER, married or single-handed; excellent light personal reference; age 30; single.—Birch, 3, Stanley-cottages, Knaphill, Surrey.

GARDENER-HANDYMAN seeks situation; good all-round man; wife help in house if required; good references.—Channon, The Elms Lodge, Banwell, Somerset.

HEAD GARDENER, married or single-handed; excellent light personal reference; age 30; single.—Birch, 3, Stanley-cottages, Knaphill, Surrey.

HEAD GARDENER-HANDYMAN seeks situation; good all-round man; wife help in house if required; good references.—Channon, The Elms Lodge, Banwell, Somerset.

HEAD PROFESSIONAL Lady Gardener; age experience; head of single-handed; married, no children; orchid cultivation; willing, keen; excellent references; no mixed jobs.—Waddis, Gaydene, Middlehill Park, Broadway, Worcs.

SINGLE-HANDED Gardener; or Groom-Gardener; free when suited; married, age 29, girl aged 8; cottage required; motor mowers.—G. Howard, 17, Green-lane, Oxhey, Herts.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

DUKE of Devonshire wishes strongly to recommend very reliable Couple (one child) as Caretakers Institute or Club; man thoroughly experienced (room); take any position.—Apply Chatsley, Chatsworth, Bakewell.

MARRIED Couple, no children; experienced; entire charge; good plain cook; housemaid; butler, valet; country; £120.—Write Box F.491, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, Chauffeur and Cook-General or Housemaid; excellent references; good character.—Miss Stanley, 3, Station-road, W. Croydon. Tele. 2817.

MARRIED Couple (Cook and Parlourmaid), 30 and 31; usually recommend; with her 2½ years; hardwork; excellent Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; £100; no family. No booking fee.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. Phone, 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, 38, 37; Mrs. Lees will personally recommend her servants; well experienced Cook-Housekeeper and Gardener-Handyman; two in family; any part. No booking fee.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, 30 and 31; Cook and House-Parlourmaid; usually recommend; with her 2½ years; hardwork; excellent Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; £100; no family. No booking fee.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. Phone

Law Report, Mar. 3

SUMMARY OF CASES

Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury began the hearing of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claim from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate, which controls the price of diamonds, damages for alleged fraudulent conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants deny the charges. (UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL and OTHERS.)

Mr. Justice Bateson held that the Court had power to agree to the payment of a lump sum, in full settlement of all future claims for maintenance, by the former husband of a woman who had been granted a decree absolute of divorce, where the parties were agreed on the matter of payment. (JENKINS, L. M. V. v. JENKINS, L. W.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE
UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice McCardie *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was begun of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claim, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 39, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C., Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C., Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stack, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The defendants deny the alleged conspiracy.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson and Mr. Arthur H. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack.

Sir Patrick Hastings, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff company was formed in 1926. It was alleged that within a year the defendants had ruined it by fraud.

Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. Dunkelsbuhler and Co. formed the Diamond Syndicate. Diamonds in themselves were little bits of crystal and their value depended on the fact that there were not many of them. If a number of them were flooded on the market, the price would come down. Therefore, in the interest of those who produced diamonds, it was necessary that the output should be limited.

"Unbelievable Wealth and Power"

The Diamond Syndicate was an organization of unbelievable wealth and power. Millions seemed to be matters of comparatively trifling moment to it. The syndicate controlled practically the whole of the diamond output of the world. The members of the syndicate seemed also to be largely interested in diamond producing companies in Africa and elsewhere. The procedure which they followed was that they entered into agreements with all producers of diamonds who undertook to sell the diamonds to nobody else except the syndicate. The syndicate, in turn, sold them to the world. It rested entirely with the syndicate how many diamonds the world got. The syndicate held diamonds up so as to maintain prices, or sold them when prices were good. The syndicate, therefore, stood to be very seriously hit if a totally unexpected output of diamonds from some unknown source was suddenly thrown on the market.

Mr. Otto Oppenheimer's name loomed largely in the case. He was the brother of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, and was an expert in diamonds. Whatever his exact position might be, it would be seen that he was the servant of the Diamond Syndicate, and what he had done in the case he had done throughout to help the Diamond Syndicate. When the plaintiff company was formed and entered into the agreement with the Diamond Syndicate by which the syndicate was to take all their diamonds, the syndicate insisted that Mr. Otto Oppenheimer should be appointed as expert to the plaintiff company, there being no one else in the company who knew anything about diamonds. The plaintiff company alleged that, from the moment of his appointment, Mr. Oppenheimer set to work fraudulently to ruin the plaintiff company for the benefit of the Diamond Syndicate.

Mr. Tilley had been for a long time Mr. Otto Oppenheimer's private accountant. At Mr. Oppenheimer's suggestion Mr. Tilley was appointed accountant of the plaintiff company, and later he was made chairman. Mr. Reuben Cohen had arranged to buy the property in British Guiana. He sold it to the plaintiff company, of which he became a director. Mr. Stack had been employed by the Diamond Syndicate since 1902, except for a short interval when he was employed by Mr. Otto Oppenheimer. He appeared in the early stages of the case as the right-hand man of Mr. Otto Oppenheimer. Ultimately, when Mr. Tilley resigned, Mr. Stack was appointed chairman of the plaintiff company.

In 1926, when it became apparent that the plaintiff company was going to be formed, there was a cloud over the diamond world because an unexpected and large find of alluvial diamonds had been reported at Lichtenberg, in South Africa. The Diamond Syndicate had to absorb millions of pounds' worth of those alluvial diamonds, not for sale but to hold. It was, therefore, vital for the syndicate to use the powers which it had by its agreements to prevent anyone else putting diamonds on the market. The resources of the syndicate were strained very heavily.

"Through Mr. Otto Oppenheimer," said counsel, "whom the syndicate had had appointed technical expert, the syndicate, as we say, by deliberate fraud, raised the standard of assortment of the diamonds produced in British Guiana, with the result that the amount which the syndicate had to pay for the diamonds was reduced. Mr. Otto Oppenheimer said over and over again that there were circumstances which would justify him in so lowering the prices and restricting the output. That prevented the plaintiff company selling to the syndicate the diamonds which the syndicate was bound to take, and largely helped to save the syndicate from being flooded with diamonds. But it necessarily ruined the plaintiff company."

The defendants had required that there should be brought into Court approximately 4,000 pages of correspondence. "In my view, that is utter and complete rubbish," commented Sir Patrick Hastings. "No doubt, expense is of trifling moment to the Diamond Syndicate. I am not going to burden you with 4,000 letters. I think that there are about 200 letters which are necessary. In the view which I have to put before you, this is a simple case, if you keep your mind to the point whether the syndicate and Mr. Otto Oppenheimer have robbed this company."

Describing the history of the case in detail, counsel said that diamonds in British Guiana were found by what were known as "pork-knockers." Those were natives who went out to the unexplored parts of the country, obtained diamonds by "washing," and brought them back into more or less civilized regions, where they sold them to the "shops" in the bush.

"Controlling the Assortment"

One method by which Mr. Otto Oppenheimer reduced the output of the plaintiff company was by controlling the assortment of the diamonds. The diamonds came down from the bush. They were given by representatives of the plaintiff company, who knew nothing about diamonds, to Mr. Otto Oppenheimer's representative in British Guiana, who sorted them exactly as he liked and refused to tell the plaintiff company how he did it. When anyone protested Mr. Otto Oppenheimer said:—"Leave it to me. You don't know the diamond business." Unknown to the plaintiff company, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer was telegraphing and writing out to his representatives, telling them not to let the plaintiff company see how they were sorting the diamonds and urging them to sort more strictly and more strictly so that prices came down and down. Frantic messages were sent by the plaintiff company from British Guiana saying that it could not get diamonds because of the reduced prices which alone it could offer. Day by day Mr. Otto Oppenheimer insisted that his representatives should sort finer and finer and finer.

From time to time sealed parcels of diamonds arrived in London from British Guiana so that Mr. Otto Oppenheimer might see what was being done. Never did he open one of those parcels in the presence of any other living soul. None of the directors of the plaintiff company knew what was being done. Mr. Oppenheimer never reported to them. He directed that the diamonds should be mixed so that it could never be found out how they had been sorted. In time Mr. Oppenheimer reduced the output of the company almost to vanishing point. He was the autocrat of the company, and he did exactly what he liked.

In March, 1927, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer was informed by his representative in British Guiana that the plaintiff company was selling every parcel of diamonds at a loss. In spite of that, he addressed to the secretary of the plaintiff company a letter in which he said that he wished "to place on record a protest against the prices that are being paid to you for diamonds in British Guiana which are now 7½ per cent. higher than the prices paid last year." He added:—"I also wish to protest against the interference which is taking place in British Guiana. . . . I hope that you will take steps to ensure more smooth working."

That letter was both farcical and impertinent. Apparently Mr. Oppenheimer had temporarily forgotten that he was acting as technical adviser to the plaintiff company. At no time did he have the slightest regard for the interests of the company.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Holmes, Son and Pott; Messrs. Deacon and Co.; Messrs. Lovell, White and King.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
18 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 18 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Colp orse. Beckerman v. Colp; Cherry, M. G. v. Cherry, E. H.; Brown, L. A. v. Brown, G. A.; Brown, A. v. Brown, W. J.; Mash, L. G. V. v. Mash, R. H.; Durham, M. O. v. Durham, E. A.; Cooper, F. M. v. Cooper, S. E.; Obeney v. Obeney and Sherr; Booth v. Booth and Fletcher; Jordan, W. G. v. Jordan, D. A.

Cases in District Registries:—Hill, I. v. Hill, C.; Twitchin v. Twitchin and Dickerson; Bramhall v. Bramhall and Harvey; McMullen, E. M. v. McMullen, W.; Isaacovitch, J. v. Isaacovitch, K.; Cox, E. M. v. Cox, F. G.; Mills, L. v. Mills, J.; Naylor v. Naylor and Potts.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

Court I. (The President).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Jury.—Deakin, L. M. v. Deakin, W. G. (140).

Court II. (Hill, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—McIlhaw, N. C. v. McIlhaw, J. I. (38); Rutherford v. Rutherford and Saint (88); Brierley v. Brierley and Moran (452); Dalrymple, E. S. v. Dalrymple, . . . (154).

Court III. (Bateson, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Heale v. Heale and Knight. Heale, . . . v. Heale, . . . (Knight intervening) (pt. hd.) (151); Hudson, one, Cook . . . Benson (156).

Probate and Divorce Special Jurors summoned for to-day are discharged from any attendance under their present summonses.

Official Referees

Court I.—R. C. J., No. 756 (Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Girdler v. Leston; Sborall v. Parminter.

Court II.—R. C. J., No. 32 (Mr. J. A. Scott).—At 10.30:—Nolan v. Krutwig.

Court III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (Mr. E. W. Hansell).—At 10.30:—Harris v. Edwards.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In Court I. (Registrar Mellor).—At 11:—Wheeler, G. J.; Ruck, A.; Rose, M. (orse Rosenberg, M.); Woolley, C. J.; Woolger, S. E.; Valentine, S. H. (orse. Matthews and Valentine); Woodger, A. S.; Walton, S. (orse. Hoyt); Shaw, . . . K. Pascal, Lord Victor; Wood, W. D. Rodger, M. (orse Sarah Nesbitt); Powers, E.; Pilkington, L. . .; Victor, M. (orse. Vigdorsky, M.).

In Chambers—Room 36 (Registrar Warmington).—At 11:—Adjd. Petition (27 of 1930); Petition (112 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (1,055 of 1929); Adjd. Petition (31 of 1930); Petition (131 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (1,055 of 1929); Adjd. Petitions (66 and 3 of 1930). At 12:—Bishop, J. D. At 12:—Applns. to set aside bankruptcy. Notice (237 of 1930).

Meeting of Creditors in Bankruptcy (the Official Receiver).—At Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, Room 39—First floor.—At 11:—McMahon, J., first creditor. At 12:20. Dumont, J., ditto.

Companies

Chancery Division.—Companies Court (Registrar Stirling).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Tristone, Ltd.; Zeta Wireless Co., Ltd.; Tuthidoor, Ltd. At 11.30:—Wicklow, Ltd.; Meisel, Ltd. At 12:—F. Hammett and Wright, Ltd.; J. and H. Usher, Ltd. At 12.30:—Waste Food Products, Ltd. At 2.15:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. Room 69.—At 11.30:—Sevenoaks Park Estate Co., Ltd. At 12:—Steel Barrel Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—Waterhouse, Reynolds, and Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—Barr Engineers, Ltd. Room 85.—At 11:—Mayfair Four Wheel Hydraulic Jacks, Ltd. Room 67.—At 2.30 to . . .:—Catwood Cleaning, Ltd. Room 36.—At 11.30:—L. Pinker, Ltd. Room 58.—At 11.30:—William Pretty and Sons, Ltd. At 12:—W. Murrell and Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd. (Selsur Plantations, Ltd.); Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd.). Room 68.—Ltd. v. Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd.). Room 68.—At 11.30:—George E. Everitt and Sons, Ltd. (Everitt v. George E. Everitt and Sons, Ltd.).

Official Receivers—Companies (Winding Up).—Meeting at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—The Wellworth Manufacturing Fur Co., Ltd., a meeting of creditors.

King's Bench Judge's Chambers.—MacKinnon, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 16 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for three cases not attended by counsel.

Masters sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simsey, Baker, and Mosely.

Taxing Master.—Gibbon.

Master of the Crown Office sitting.—Kershaw.

Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—Blaker (on Appeal Court I.); More (on Eve, J.); Andrews (on Maugham, J.); Hicks Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

Court I. (the Recorder of London).—At 11:—Calling of Grand Jury. For Sentence.—(1) W. F. Wylde; (2) A. Hopedon.

Court II.—At 11.15:—Calling of Petty Jurors.

Cases in which True Bills are returned by the Grand Jury during the day may be added to the list.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 4

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

First Division.—At 10.30:—Judgments.—M. M. Issahani v. Societa Veneziana di Navigazione a Vapore; the Attorney-General of British Columbia v. the McDonald Murphy Lumber Company, Limited' Special References.—re the Benefices of Stretton (St. Nicholas) and Clipsham (Rutland); re the Benefices of Dalby Magna and Dalby Parva (Leicester); re the Benefices of West Quantoxhead otherwise Saint Audries and Bicknoller (Somerset). Appeal.—Haji Rasheb Canaan v. Haji Said Canaan (pt. hd.).

Second Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal:—Maharaja Mir Sikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur v. Ali Ahamad and connected appeals (consolidated) (pt. hd.); Baba Jwala Das v. Pir Sant Das and others.

Chancery Division

Court I. (Eve, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List, Part II.—Le Maistre v. Le Maistre (pt. hd.) (34).

Court III. (Clauson, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List, Part I.—G. M. S. Syndicate, Ltd. v. Rackley (pt. hd.) (38).

Court V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—Companies Court.—Petitions.—Country Service Association, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (142); Debenham and Hall, Ltd. (141); Adjourned Summons.—W. F. Sow and Co., Ltd. (17).

Court II. (Luxmoore, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Short Causes.—Stonehill v. Tunstall; Govett v. Brewer. Petitions.—re Rose Raymond Murray, dec'd. (Murray v. Cardinal); re the General Life Assurance Co. and re the Companies Act, 1929; re Sidney Parrish, Ltd., and re the Companies Act, 1929; re Brunner, Mond, and Co., Ltd., and re the Companies Act, 1929; re Roburite and Ammon, Ltd., and re the Companies Act, 1929. Procedure Summons.—Re Herbert (Frost v. Herbert), not before 12.—(From Mr. Justice Clauson's List.)—Re Witness List, Part I.—Grigor v. Lines (pt. hd.) (32).

Court IV. (Farwell, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List, Part II.—British United Shoe Machinery Co. (A.) v. Albert Pemberton and Co. (pt. hd.) (7).

Lord Chancellor's Court (Bennett, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions, Petition.—Re James White (Inst.) (Westminster Bank, Ltd. v. White). Adjourned summons.—Re Robertson (Collin v. Chamberlin) (pt. hd.) (42); re Allport (Allport v. Allport) (43); Claude Inhster, Ltd. v. Hamilton (44); re Hulton (Hulton v. Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd. (45); re Tayk. (Taylor v. Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd. (46); re Schollhammer (Whills v. Schollhammer) (47).

King's Bench Division

Appeal Court I. (Divisional Court) (Greer and Romer, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Acme Floor Finish Co., Ltd. v. Bell (1904), Ltd. v. H. Coxhead and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (52); Gough's Garages, Ltd., and anr. v. Pugsley (67); Abbey and ors. v. Burmirton (69); Copper v. Davis (76); Rich v. Cadogan (78).

Appeal Court II. (Divisional Court) (Scrutton and Lawrence, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Strutt v. W. Lusty and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (64); Pool v. W. Lusty and Sons, Ltd. (65); Walker and Bryant and Wife (pt. hd) (33); Emms, Ltd. v. Walker and anr. (68); Worsley v. Bagnall (73); Clarke v. Roberts (77).

Court VII. (Horridge, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jurors.—Bristow v. Bingham (pt. hd.) (445); Giddings v. Rossdell (447); Pentycross v. International Contracts, Ltd. and ors. (506).

Court IV. (McCardie, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—United Diamond Fields of British Guiana v. Joel and ors. (pt. hd.) (345).

Court III. (Acton, J.).—At 10.30.—Non-Juries.—Marsh v. Bamboo Star (Elmgreen), Ltd. (counterclaim only) (328); N. V. Banindo, &c., v. Frank and Winters, Ltd. (440). Order xiv., Rule 8A.—Harwood v. Mosley (1160); W. N. Frey and Sons, Ltd. v. Knight (1192); Shipyard v. Dean (1129).

Room 307 (Talbot, J.).—At 10.30:—Re the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.—Re the Election Petition for the Drake Division of the Borough of Plymouth (summons for payment out of security).

Court II. (Talbot, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Rowe v. Rundle (466); Rowe v. Amos and Lionel Baldock (538); Hall and Co. v. Cox, Ltd. (544).

Court VIII. (Wright, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—The Anglo South American Bank v. Port of London Authority and Gaunt; The Anglo South American Bank v. British Dominion Insce. Co.; H. G. Pyle and Co. v. Not Attended by Counsel.—H. Pelman Mountain and Co. Not Attended by Counsel.—Commercial List.—F. P. v. Fayes. Not before 10.45:—Commercial List.—C. T. Bearing and Co., Ltd. v. Amsterdam London Insurance Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (694).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in King's Bench Court II. at 10.

Probate and Divorce Jurors.—See below.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
COMMUTATION OF MAINTENANCE FOR WIFE PETITIONER
JENKINS, L. M. V. v. JENKINS, L. W.

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

In this considered judgment on a summons adjourned into Court, Mr. Justice Bateson held that the Court had power to agree to the payment, in full and final settlement of all future claims for maintenance, of a lump sum by the former husband of a woman who had secured a decree absolute of divorce, where the parties had come to an agreement in the matter of payment.

The parties were not represented by counsel.

Judgment

Mr. Justice Bateson, in giving judgment, said that he had adjourned the summons into Court for judgment because some question had arisen in the Registry whether an order ought to be made or not. A summons was taken out by the wife petitioner, whose decree of divorce had been made absolute, asking for an order embodying terms of agreement. The petitioner and respondent had agreed that a lump sum should be paid by the respondent to the petitioner by way of maintenance. The Registrar refused to make an order for a lump sum on the ground that he had no power to do so.

His Lordship referred to Twentyman v. Twentyman ([1903] P., 82), and said that he thought that he could make such an order without in any way departing from the decision in that case. Such an order had been made on previous occasions, when, however, the point as to jurisdiction had not been taken by counsel. If the parties were agreed on the right provision to be made for the petitioner he could not believe that it was not right for him to make that order. He would therefore make it, and it would prevent the petitioner from coming to the Court to try and get more maintenance and from putting forward any sort of petition for maintenance, and the respondent from trying to reduce the amount ordered.

Solicitors.—Messrs. H. S. Wright and Webb; Messrs. Withers and Co.

(*Before the* President)

JUDGE AND WIFE'S SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENT
LE HARDY v. LE HARDY AND SMALL

In this undefended petition Mr. William Henry Clement Le Hardy, of Redcliffe-square, London, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Doris Margaret Le Hardy, *née* Johnston, on the ground of her adultery with Colonel R. G. Small at a flat at Redcliffe-square and at the Bath Arms Hotel, Warminster, Wiltshire.

The marriage took place on April 30, 1921, at the Register Office at St. Martin's, London.

Mr. F. L. C. Hodson appeared for the petitioner.

Judgment

The President (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, said that the parties were people of good position in the world. Last summer the respondent made a proposal to the petitioner that there should be an amicable arrangement for a divorce that she might be in a position, as she said, with the consent of the co-respondent, to wife, to marry the co-respondent. The petitioner did not fall in with any such arrangement and made a stipulation about the further association of his wife with the co-respondent. That she refused to comply with. Later, on searching the flat where they lived, the petitioner found convincing evidence of adultery between the respondent and the co-respondent since the spring of last year, and that the association had been carried on in the flat and at Warminster for a good many weeks, at any rate, before the respondent made her communication to the petitioner. There were letters from the co-respondent which showed clearly that he was the paramour of the respondent during the summer.

He (the President) mentioned the facts because the kind of arrangement which had been suggested to cover up all those offences against social order was not an arrangement in which people who had any regard for the decencies of life should take part. The petitioner did not acquiesce in the proposal.

His Lordship granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Withers and Co.

DECREE NISI AGAINST FORMER CHIEF ENGINEER TO B.B.C.
ECKERSLEY, S. v. ECKERSLEY, P. P.

In this undefended petition Mrs. Stella Eckersley, wife Grove, of Finchley-road, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Peter Pendleton Eckersley on the ground of his adultery with Mrs. Dorothy Clark at addresses in Brick-street, Piccadilly, and Hyde Park-mansions.

The marriage took place on March 17, 1917, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, and there are three children of the marriage, two sons and a daughter, aged between 11 and six years. In 1923 the respondent was appointed chief engineer to the British Broadcasting Company. Last year he admitted his association with the other woman.

Mr. Clifford Mortimer appeared for the petitioner.

His Lordship granted the petitioner a decree *nisi* with custody of the children and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pettiver and Pearkes.

CHANCERY DIVISION
(*Before* Mr. Justice Maugham)
ADJOURNMENT OF PETITION TO WIND UP
IN RE GLADYS COOPER'S BEAUTY PREPARATIONS, LIMITED

His Lordship adjourned for a week the hearing of this petition for the compulsory winding up of Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Limited.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Evershed appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Beebee and Mr. C. J. Radcliffe for opposing creditors.

Mr. Simonds said that he appeared for the petitioner, Lady (Neville) Pearson (Miss Gladys Cooper, the actress). The petition was to wind up the company on the ground that there was a deadlock. The petitioner owned half the shares and was one of the two directors. The petition was opposed, and he asked for a week's adjournment that he might have an opportunity to answer the very voluminous evidence which he had only just received.

Mr. Beebee said that it was desired that the petition should be disposed of as soon as possible, because of the effect that it might have on the business. He did not object to a week's adjournment. All the creditors were opposed to the petition, which was a contributory's petition.

Mr. Simonds said that he understood that the case for the opposing creditors was that the company was solvent. The matter was very complicated.

Mr. Justice Maugham, in granting an adjournment for one week, said that if the company was solvent he did not understand why the creditors had not been paid off. There would be an adjournment for a week.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ranger, Burton, and Frost; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

WINDING UP PETITION ADJOURNED: SCHEME BEING CONSIDERED
IN RE BRITISH TALKING PICTURES, LIMITED

His Lordship, at the request of all parties, adjourned for a further four weeks the hearing of this petition for the compulsory winding up of British Talking Pictures, Limited. The matter first came before the Court on February 3, and was reported in *The Times* of February 4.

Mr. Cecil Turner appeared for the petitioning creditor; Mr. Gordon Brown for the company; Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid M. Hunt for supporting creditors; and Mr. T. J. Heckscher for opposing creditors.

Mr. Turner said that the petition was a creditor's petition, and there were considerable assets in the form of film rents receivable by the company over a long period. The Court on the last hearing of the matter had appointed a provisional liquidator. During the interval a scheme had been put in draft form and was being considered, and he understood that all parties were agreeable that the matter should stand over for a further period of four weeks.

Mr. Hunt, for creditors for £47,000, and Mr. Heckscher, for creditors for £97,000, said that they agreed to an adjournment for that time.

Mr. Justice Maugham said that the hearing would be adjourned accordingly.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Simmons and Simmons; Messrs. Last, Riches, and Fitton; Messrs. Nordon, Hugh-Jones and Flinn; Messrs. Maxwell, Batley and Co.

Mr. Justice Maugham made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding up of Zenith Motors, Limited; Whittington Mattress Company, Limited; and Linen and Artsilk, Limited.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
(*Before* Mr. Justice Hill)
"WOMAN UNKNOWN": JUDGE AND DISCLOSURE OF NAME
PARSONAGE, G. E. v. PARSONAGE, E. B.

His Lordship made a further announcement of the practice which he intended to pursue in cases where the petition alleged that a husband had committed adultery with a woman unknown, but where there was reason to know that the woman's name and identity could be disclosed by the husband.

This was an undefended petition for divorce by a wife which had been adjourned, because Mr. Justice Hill had discovered from a letter produced at the hearing that the husband was associating with a certain woman. His Lordship intimated that the husband should be required to give the name. That was done, and the petition was amended and served on the woman in question, who made no appearance.

Mr. Justice Hill, in granting a decree *nisi*, said:—

"I wish it to be known that I shall continue to pursue this practice when I think that the husband respondent in a divorce suit can give the name of the woman and will not, and the rule will always involve the husband in costs. I hope that husband respondents will take notice of this practice, because costs incurred in further investigation in ascertaining the name of the woman will all fall on the husband. If husbands keep the name back it will be very expensive for them."

At the previous hearing his Lordship had said that he was bound to elicit all the information which he thought was useful for the King's Proctor.

COLONEL AS CO-RESPONDENT
WEATHERALL v. WEATHERALL AND BRADLEY

There was no defence to the petition of Mr. Montagu Egerton Weatherall, of the United Services Club, for the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Bridget Julia Weatherall, *née* Clutterbuck, on the ground of her adultery with Colonel R. A. Bradley at a cottage at Old Bosham, Sussex.

The marriage took place on October 15, 1917, at St. Philip's Church, Kensington, and there are twin sons of the marriage. The respondent was cited in the divorce suit brought by the co-respondent's wife.

Mr. P. M. Beechenó (with him Mr. Claude Grundy) appeared for the petitioner.

His Lordship granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the children, and costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Moon, Gilks, and Moon.

SENTENCE OF "OUTLAWRY"
EDINBURGH ACCOUNTANT'S BAIL FORFEITED

Sentence of "Outlawry" was yesterday passed in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, upon James Fleming Robertson, an Edinburgh chartered accountant, who failed to surrender to his bail in answer to a charge of embezzlement.

The indictment alleged that Robertson, while acting as judicial factor of the trust estate of the late James Henderson, sometime farmer at Craigs, Mid Calder, embezzled £1,000 received on behalf of the estate from a firm of auctioneers.

The proceedings in Court opened by the Clerk of Justiciary giving the instruction:—"Call the diet—his Majesty's Advocate against James Fleming Robertson." The macer then called the name of the accused twice, but Robertson failed to appear. The macer was next instructed to proceed to the outer entrance of the Court and to call the accused again. He did so, and on returning reported that there was no response.

The Solicitor-General, addressing the Lord Justice-Clerk, moved for sentence of outlawry and for forfeiture of bail. He said that the accused had failed to appear at the pleading diet, and that on that occasion his agent informed the Court that he had been unable to get in touch with him and had produced the following letter written to him by the defendant's wife:—"In reply to your letter addressed to my husband, I beg to state that he is no longer here, and I do not know where he is."

The Lord Justice-Clerk then pronounced sentence of outlawry against Robertson and declared his bail bond which was granted for his appearance to be forfeited.

It was understood that the amount of the bail bond was £200.

UNIFORM VALUATION FOR LOCAL RATES
ASSESSMENT OF SEWERS

The full Central Valuation Committee (constituted under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, to promote national uniformity in valuation for local rates) held its 11th meeting on Friday. Sir Edward Holland (Surrey) was in the chair, and 27 of the 32 members were present.

The Committee considered a number of important matters. The general question of the assessment of sewers was referred to a special sub-committee, before whom will be placed a comprehensive statement of the existing bases of assessment throughout the country, which indicates, among other facts, that in no less than 21 counties and 23 county boroughs sewers are not rated at all.

In the afternoon a conference was held with representatives of the main Public Utility Associations. Special reference was made to the desirability of securing (*a*) an agreed total valuation of the whole undertaking in those cases where the undertaking extends into more than one rating area, assessment area or county, and (*b*) a proper apportionment of that total value between the various authorities concerned. Reference was also made to the difficulty which arises when alterations to parts of the undertaking occur during the quinquennial period.

Sir James Curtis, on behalf of the Central Valuation Committee, stated that a special sub-committee would be set up, with terms of reference wide enough to cover all the points raised by the various associations and other matters relating to the valuation of public utility undertakings which had been brought to the Committee's notice from other sources.

FIRST-AID OUTFITS ON MOTOR-CARS
SUGGESTED REGULATION

At a meeting of the grand committee of the Chapter of the Priory for Wales of the Order of St. John, which was held on Saturday at Cardiff, the principal secretary, Sir Herbert Lewis, said that the Priory had been in touch with the Ministry of Transport in reference to the Road Transport Bill, and there was every possibility of the Minister including in the regulations a clause which would ensure suitable first-aid appliances being carried on all public service vehicles. Many municipal authorities were now making provision to ensure that licensed drivers of long-distance road vehicles were instructed in the use of the equipment and also for the erection of first-aid boxes in the streets. Every motorist, he thought, in his own interest should be compelled by his licence to carry in his car a few bandages, a bottle of iodine, and some simple dressings; there would then be some chance of reducing the terrible toll of killed and injured, which was increasing every year.

The Superior (Lord Kyllsant) presided at the earlier meeting of the Chapter, supported by the Archbishop of Wales (chaplain), the Bishop of Llandaff, and Mr. Thomas Richards, president of the Miners' Federation.

JUDGE AND THE REVENUE

Mr. Justice Wright, during the hearing of a commercial case yesterday, said that he noticed that arbitration award certificates produced by counsel were not stamped. If that was the general practice in the City, the Revenue was being deprived of a considerable amount. He requested the Court officials to call the attention of the Inland Revenue authorities to the matter.

JUDGE AND HABITUAL CRIMINAL

Sentence of three years' penal servitude, followed by seven years' preventive detention as an habitual criminal, was passed at the Derby Assizes yesterday on Percy Bellamy, 45, Mr. Justice Finlay remarking that such action could be taken with real benefit to society. There were 51 previous convictions against Bellamy, mostly for false pretences, and he had asked that 17 cases of that character should be taken into consideration.

CARS OF TO-DAY
THE 15.7 H.P. CROSSLEY

(By our Motoring Correspondent)

The 15.7 h.p. Crossley coach-built saloon de luxe is a compact and comfortable car having six cylinders, four speeds, and six brakes. It is not without faults, but has much to recommend it.

The five-seated coachbuilt saloon is not so smart as the fabric model, but a bright metal beading, which divides the bonnet from the scuttle, explains to a large extent the lack of the fashionable long horizontal line. The body, of aluminium, has four doors and there are six side windows. The glasses of the rearmost two are fixed; the middle ones can be drawn down about two-thirds; the forward ones can be completely lowered. The back window is unusually large and the blind over it can be drawn by the driver. Reasonable entrance is given by the doorways, although with the seat in a normal position and the handbrake lever on, the driver must slide back his seat first. He can also enter from the nearside. Both speed and brake levers are on the offside. The back squab might give a little more support for the small of the back, or, better still, be adjustable. There are armrests on either side, two useful corner cupboards, and a combined ventilator and light in the roof. A companion is attached to either rear door and there are two ashtrays in front and an electric cigarette lighter before the driver. The amount of petrol in the rear tank can easily be seen and there is a cupboard to the left of the gauge. Besides the electric horn, the push of which is on the top of the steering wheel, there is a bulb horn. On each front door is a pocket. The one-piece screen gives an exceptionally wide view, and has an electric wiper in front a ventilator in the scuttle is worked by a handy knob on the dash. The screen can be properly opened. The front seats are adjustable.

The engine is of just under two-litre capacity, being 1,991c.c. with its bore and stroke of 65 and 100 mm. The valves are in the detachable head, have double springs, and are worked by rockers and pushrods. Clearance can be simply altered; there is forced lubrication; the pressure can be varied and the oil is taken out to the connexions between the rockers and pushrods. The oil drains back by the pushrod channels to the camshaft, which runs in an oil bath. The aluminium cover over the valve mechanism is held by four acorn nuts and in its centre is a large oil filler with a gauze. On the near, or pushrod, side of the engine are a dipper gauge rod and a handy oil pressure filter. Drainage of the sump is by a plug in the side of the base; it would be easier if the plug could be unscrewed with the jack handle. The four-branch exhaust and three-branch inlet manifolds are not cast together, being of different metal, nor are they bolted together, but there is an aluminium hot-plate the full length between the two. The inlet manifold is of round section with buffer ends. The exhaust pipe is forward and the connexion is accessible. There are three adjustments for the carburettor—for rich and weak mixture, for the pilot jet, and for acceleration; all three are simple to work. The fan and impeller are combined, the belt can be tensioned eccentrically, and although the pump cannot be repacked without dismantling the gland is long and can be tightened.

The gilled tube V-shaped radiator is carried on the cross-member and there is a tap for drainage. The water leads are of good size, but the lower one—on the offside—is not easy to reach. Timing is by a chain which also rotates the tandem-driven generator and magneto. The tension can be altered by moving the dynamo. There is a Vernier coupling to the magneto, and, with the stationary armature, the distributor and make-and-break are readily examined. The sparking plugs are fully get-at-able, and with an ordinary spanner; they are set at an angle in the head. On the dash are the vacuum tank for the petrol feed, a metal bowl filter, the fuse and cut-out, and the one-shot chassis lubrication tank—though this is an extra. The cylinders are cast in one with the upper half of the crankcase, the crankshaft has four bearings and a vibration damper, and the pistons are of aluminium. Steering is by worm and wheel with the box set well up on a vertical arm attached to the frame. A longer drop arm is in consequence

Sporting News

RACING

HAWTHORN HILL MEETING

EARLY SURPRISE WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A meeting was begun at Hawthorn Hill yesterday in pleasant weather, and in the presence of quite a satisfactory attendance of visitors.

The afternoon's programme was begun with the Maidenhead Selling Steeplechase, for which Shadow was made favourite. He ran fairly well, but neither he nor anything else in the race had any chance against Always Blue, who had fallen at the last fence when looking like a winner at Gatwick after winning his previous race at Newbury. He made practically all the running yesterday, and won easily by 12 lengths from Shadow, with Juggler third. At the subsequent auction Always Blue was bought in for 320 guineas, and should win again. There was an exciting finish to the Monday Selling Hurdle, Achroy resisting determined challenges from Periscope and Epilogue to win by a head from Periscope, who beat Epilogue by a similar distance for second place. Early Surprise started at odds on for the Three-Mile Steeplechase and won easily, as such a favourite should do. Summer Night made the running for a mile, but then fell, and Gallant Lad went on in front of Green Eagle and Early Surprise. The favourite and Gallant Lad drew out clear of the rest of the field in the Straight, and Early Surprise, taking the lead between the last two fences, went on to win at his ease by four lengths. Green Eagle was third, 10 lengths behind Gallant Lad.

Lordland was made a firm favourite for the Windsor Hurdle, but after holding a prominent position for most of the way was beaten half-way up the Straight. Golden Bay took the lead when the field settled down, and making all the running held off Sobrino from the last hurdles to win a good race by a neck, with Sonny eight lengths away third. Curiously enough, Golden Bay beat Sobrino by a neck in this race 12 months ago, but whereas then Sobrino was receiving 16lb. yesterday he was giving the other 4lb. Cylvida, who was made favourite for the Bracknell Steeplechase, gave Cullinan a comfortable ride to win by three lengths from Some Toff, who beat Black Sheep by five lengths for second place. Some Toff, who had fallen at the last fence at Taunton last week when appearing a probable winner, was last by a long way after going a mile, and his rider probably left himself with just too much to do.

The afternoon's programme was concluded with the Bray Hurdle, for which the Kempton Park winner, On Approval, was made a pronounced favourite. He ran well, but was beaten in a good finish by Faithful Garry and Near East, the former of whom won by a neck, with On Approval three-quarters of a length behind Near East.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

BAGSHOT SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The best chances here seem to be held by Cat Burglar, Cylbairn, and Letham. CYLBAIRN ran well at Gatwick on Saturday and may be good enough to win.

ETON OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Treasurer apparently is not to be started. Hansrudy runs for Wootton, and any market move in his favour should not be ignored. With this reservation I take PUN to win from Pol Roger.

MARCH STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Nannie II. has been second in her last two races and has a good chance. Ruddyman has only one pace, while Cryptical has not been seen on a racecourse for a long time. Heartburn and Black Sea may run well, but for the winner I shall take NANNIE II.

WOKING SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—The best of the entry for this race are not probable starters. Wise Prince and OUR BILL seem to be the best of those down to run and my preference is for the latter. V.C. may be the best of the others.

VIRGINIA STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Swift News won at Taunton, but may have more to do here. Zahrat ran well behind Render at Plumpton, as did Her Last in the race won by Tesme Salmon at Birmingham. Blue Mark was second to Gladsmuir at Hurst Park, and the latter has won since. Big Black Boy may run well, as may Clymping, but I shall take BLUE MARK to win from Swift News.

FOXDENE HURDLE (2m.).—The only danger to LOUGHBROWN seems to be Rock Bottom.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

All our Lincolnshire Handicap candidates continue to make progress, and Saturday was quite a busy day at Headquarters. Sir Darling was one of the first out with his very good-looking lot of horses. Leonidas II. did a useful mile gallop with Leopardus. Perhaps the best gallop was a mixed one, comprising San Marino (Lowrey), Larking, from J. Jarvis's stable, and Porthole, from Earl's string. San Marino jumped off about two lengths in front and kept his place until the end of the gallop, but it certainly looked as if the jockey's had orders to keep their places. San Marino has never gone with more dash. Grandisson was slipped along over five furlongs. This horse is also doing well.

Elton, with Leach riding, was stripped and sent a very nice mile gallop with Cabman and Yale Blue, and last year's winner gave every satisfaction. At the same time Guards' Parade had Flag Lieutenant for a companion in a very useful gallop. Swift Marten had rather a quiet day, as did Pachalik; however, both horses are fairly forward in condition. R. W. Colling waited until Sunday morning to send Umsiopagaas a nice gallop with Spear Bay, Compound Fracture, and Blackwell's Partner. Umsiopagaas went in very good style. Leach, jun., is giving Lady Starlight just the preparation to suit her. She is on the small side, and I should say she is one that could be easily overdone. I was close to her yesterday morning when she finished her gallop on Watch Hill, and I thought how very well she looked. Trainers are now very busy with their two-year-olds that hold early engagements, and in the next week or so several trials will take place.

LONDON BETTING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

(To be run at Lincoln on March 26)

100 to 6 agst GUARDS' PARADE (o., 100 to 7 (Sat. Day).

100 — 7 — VATOUT (t. & o.) (Is France).
100 — 7 — SLIPPER (t. & o.) (In Praise).
100 — 7 — PORTHOLE (o.) (Earl).
33 — 1 — PORTPARTNEY (o.) (C. Dawson).
33 — 1 — GARNOCK (t. & o.) (Scobie).
25 — 1 — ARCTIC LIGHT (o.) (Tabor).
25 — 1 — PACHALIK (o., 28 to 1 L.) (C. Leader).
25 — 1 — LADY STARLIGHT (o., 28 to 1 L.) (Leach, Jun.).
33 — 1 — SPORT OF KINGS (t. & o.) (C. Bell).
33 — 1 — LE PHARE (t. & o.) (H. Dawson).
33 — 1 — STALACTITE (o., 40 to 1 L.) (W. Night).
33 — 1 — CABALLERO (o., 40 to 1 L.) (Walls).

THE GRAND NATIONAL

(To be run at Aintree on March 28)

7 to 1 agst GREGALACH (o., 15 to 2 L.) (T. Leader).
100 — 12 — EASTER HERO (t. & o.) (J. Anthony).
100 — 7 — GRABLE (o., 16 to 1 L.) (Coulthwaite).

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

UTTOXETER

(2s. UNIT—STAKES AND WINNING)

1.45.—MARIOT, WIN, 16s. 6d.; PLACE 2s. 9d.; BALLYSPINNER, 2s. 6d.; Tin O' Mint, PLACE, 2s. 6d.; Cherry Duck, WIN, 67s. 3d., PLACE, 12s. 9d.; Golden Promise, PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Jayon, PLACE, 2s. 3d.

2.15.—CROMLOCH, WIN, 8s. 3d., PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Burgee, PLACE, 2s. 6d.

2.45.—Ballywin, WIN, 2s. 9d., PLACE, 4s. 6d.; Phantom Lily, PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Inverose, WIN, 2s. 6d., PLACE, 2s.; Rolls, PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Smith Rowley, PLACE, 2s. 6d.; Parnell, PLACE, 2s. 6d.

3.15.—Thyme, WIN, 7s., PLACE, 2s. 6d.; Gaiety Girl, PLACE, 2s. 6d.; Gipsy Rose, PLACE, 4s. 3d.

HAWTHORN HILL

(2s. UNIT—STAKES AND WINNING)

2.0.—Always Blue, WIN, 2s. 6d., PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Shadow, PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Juggler, PLACE, 2s. 9d.

2.30.—Achroy, WIN, 16s. 3d.; Periscope, PLACE, 5s.; Epilogue, PLACE, 16s. 3d.; Periscope, PLACE, 2s. 6d.; Early Surprise, WIN, 10s., PLACE, 2s. 6d.; Gallant Lad, PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Green Eagle, PLACE, 2s. 6d.

3.0.—Golden Bay, WIN, 7s., PLACE, 2s. 6d.; Sobrino, PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Sonny, PLACE, 2s. 6d.

3.30.—Cylvida, WIN, 3s. 6d., PLACE, 2s.; Some Toff, PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Faithful Garry, WIN, 15s. 6d., PLACE, 2s. 6d.; On Approval, PLACE, 2s. 9d.; Near East, PLACE, 2s. 6d.; Oh Approval, PLACE, 2s. 9d.

HAWTHORN HILL PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The BAGSHOT SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

Sporting Times (Mr. J. B. D'Arbonne)		Yrs st lb
D'Arbonne		5 12 7
aCAT BURGLAR (Mr. F. G. Coby)	Heaps	5 12 7
LARGE (Mr. W. Harris)	Coby	5 12 7
MARS (Mrs. N. Peacock)	Young	5 12 7
aSHERBORNE (Mr. R. Thackeray)	Cox-Yates	5 12 7
TIM (Mr. J. Hardy)	G. Anthony	5 12 0
JUGGLER (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Heaps	5 12 0
INITIATIVE (Mr. E. Bailey)	Thrale	5 11 12
DECEMBER (Mr. F. Bailey)	Lane	5 11 12
PITFICTION (Mr. E. B. Balding)	G. Beddall	5 11 12
aCYLBAIRN (Mr. S. Rose)	Pendarves	5 11 12
DOCHDART (Mrs. Vasilo)	A. Bennet	5 11 7
KING FIDDLE (Mrs. Boswell-Preston)	Chapman	5 11 7
	Boswell-Preston	5 11 7
FREE BLUNT (Mr. A. Law)	Law	5 11 7
LETHAM (Cdr. C. J. Little)	Little	5 11 7
SHELLY TREOUGH (Mr. G. S. Longsdon)	G. Anthony	5 11 7
	G. Langlands	5 10 12
G.R. (Mrs. H. Mosley)	Briscoe	a 10 12
HOWDENDOWN (Mr. D. A. Jackson)	Poulton	a 10 12
JAMES CHEDDAR (Mr. W. E. West)	Heaps	a 10 12
aTYTARABEE (Lord Lovelace)	W. Nightingall	5 10 7
aMAHAMEAR (Mr. J. Scott)	Nightingall	5 10 7
aHOBBY (Mr. J. Scott)	Skeer	Private 5 10 7
BROWN SUGAR (Mr. W. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	5 10 7
ASHINOR (Mr. W. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	5 10 7
aSHINOR'S LIGHT (Mrs. J. Cousins)	Hobbs	5 10 0
	Gilbert	5 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CAT BURGLAR, W. Payne; MARS, J. Bigood; SHERBORNE, Mr. Whitehead; JUGGLER, T. Elder; CYLBAIRN, Mr. Mosley; DECEMBER, G. Beddall; KING FIDDLE, Chapman; DOCHDART, Mr. Bennet; FREE BLUNT, Boswell-Preston; LETHAM, Cousins; SHELLY TREOUGH, Gilbert; G.R., Langlands; HOWDENDOWN, Briscoe; JAMES CHEDDAR, Poulton; aTYTARABEE, Lord Lovelace; aMAHAMEAR, Nightingall; aHOBBY, Private; BROWN SUGAR, Scott; ASHINOR, Pendarves; aSHINOR'S LIGHT, Hobbs.

2.30.—The ETON OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE RACE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
CLASH MORGAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	5 12 0
ZENO. (Mrs. F. Hall) W. Nightingall	a 12 0
STARLING (Mr. F. Handel) Thrale	a 11 12
aPOL ROGER (Mr. D. Pratt) De Winton	a 11 10
LEGISLATOR (Major C. Wilson) Stevens	5 11 7
TORCHARTER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Stevens	5 11 7
aDOUBLE CHIN (Mr. F. Pitchford) Cullinan	5 11 7
aPEAT (Mr. R. Hands) Payne	5 11 7
HANSREUDY (Mr. S. Smith) H. Smith	a 11 7
aBEAU SABREUR (Mr. F. Brookes) Gore	a 11 7
aLADY BUCKLEY (Mr. H. Turner) W. Payne	a 11 7
aVAIN GLORY (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) Private	a 11 7
SILVER SPRING (Mr. J. A. Newman) Geering	a 11 7
	Beary	4 10 0
	Pulford	4 10 0
	Hobbs	a 11 0
	Killahan	a 11 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PATSY, R. Graves; MORGAN, Bekesley; S. Ingham; HANSREUDY, Mr. Bennet; STARLING, Thrale; MY GOAL, G. Gosden; TETRUTH, Mr. H. Franklin; NORTH POLE, Mr. F. Edwards; DOUBLE CHIN, Mr. D. Dewhurst; BILL Fredergast; MORGAN, G. Turner; DOBBY HORSE, Mr. G. Whitfield; LADY BUCKLEY, W. Stott; V.C., A. Smyth; SILVER SPRING, G. Wilson; BEN TROVATO, R. McCarthy; BOSY Burton, G. Hardy.

2.0.—The VIRGINIA STEEPLECHASE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aCLYMPING (Mr. C. Good) Pendarves	a 11 12
aMINTO (Mr. J. P. Moss) Gilbert	a 11 12
aPOLYTECHNIA (Mr. F. Pratt) H. Smyth	a 11 12
aWHITE NEWS (Mr. H. Gregory) Rees	a 11 12
aBEDLEY MOOR (Colonel H. Aiken) Pulford	a 11 12
NORTH POLE (Mr. F. Edwards) Edwards	a 11 12
aSARRAT (Mrs. L. G. Berwick) Beary	a 11 12
aBRIGHT WARE (Mr. A. Edwards) Bennet	a 11 12
BLUE COVER (Mr. E. Edwards) Edwards	a 11 12
CHEVALIER III. (Major R. L. Cherry)	
	C. Anthony	a 11 7
AIA OVER (Lord Marchamley)	R. Thompson	a 11 7
aRED BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens)	Thrale	a 11 7
aJEAN LEE (Mr. T. Thompson)	H. Hardyman	a 11 7
THE ADMIRAL (Mr. G. R. A. Vallance)		
	G. Hartigan	a 11 7
POTOOAN (Sir R. Wills)	Chapman	a 11 7
CAPTAIN CUTTLE (Mr. G. Peto)	De Winton	a 11 7
VOLEE (Captain Hamersley)	Peto	a 11 7
aBLUE MARE (Mr. T. F. Rames)	S. Bennett	5 11 5
aCHRISTOPHER (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst)	Gore	5 11 5
aMYRMIDON (Mr. H. Mayer)	C. Anthony	5 11 5
BIRTHDUD (Mrs. Bennett)	Gore	5 11 0
VERDENELLA (Mr. G. S. Langlands)	Bennett	a 10 0
	G. Langlands	a 10 0
CROCOTTE (Mrs. H. Mosley)	Briscoe	a 10 0
aCHARLOCK (Mr. C. F. H. Friday)	Rees	a 10 0
CAPTAIN (Mr. C. F. H. Smith)	Whittington	a 10 0
aSAINTE JEANNE (Major E. H. Wyndham)		
	Whittington	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NANNIE II., T. McCarthy; HEARTBURN, J. Moloney or C. Matthews; FINE YARN, F. Brookes; ARGLON II., —. Cryptical, G. Blagrod; RUDDYMAN, W. Payne; BLACK SEA, Owner; MISSA BRIDGE, —.

2.30.—The WOKING SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aBRIGWATER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	5 12 7
LONESOME (Mr. J. F. Johnson) Pendarves	5 12 7
aMARIE KING (Mr. F. Sheedy) Roberts	5 12 4
EXPERT (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hobbenny)	
	Rayson	a 12 0
VENETIAN STAR (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	
	C. Langlands	a 12 0
YALLOCH (Mr. P. Hands) Thrale	a 11 12
aWISE PRINCE (Mrs. R. Wilson) Pulford	a 11 12
aMARY'S PRIVATO (Miss F. Ellis) Pulford	a 11 12
DARK LADY (Mr. W. Hedges) H. Hedges	a 11 12
BERKELEY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a 11 12
CARLOE (Mr. Nichols) Nichols	a 11 10
EMPERIC (Mrs. C. C. Jones) J. Scott	a 11 7
CYCLONE (Mrs. S. Searle) Beary	a 11 7
aFAIRY (Mr. J. Sale) Thrale	a 11 7
aHONEY GUARD (Mr. H. T. Rich) Candler	a 11 7
MIDNIGHT (Mr. F. Thackeray) Thackray	a 11 7
aPOTTRAY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a 11 7
aSWIFT NEWS (Mr. F. Pratt) Pendarves	a 11 7
aTHUNDERBOLT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a 11 7
aTWINKLE (Mr. H. Franklin) Gore	a 11 7
aDUCK BOY (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth) Ainsworth	a 10 10
aMORIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a 10 10
aMERRY HORSE (Mr. T. Stanley) G. Stanley	a 10 10
WATER MEADOW (Mr. F. Lester) J. Scott	a 10 10
THE NUN (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a 10 10
aMARLEY (Mr. W. Brooks) Pendarves	a 10 10
BOSY (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a 10 10
aLADY BUCKLEY (Mr. H. Turner) W. Payne	a 10 10
aCRESCENT (Mr. A. J. Redman) Turner	a 10 10
aVAIN GLORY (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) Private	a 10 10
SILVER SPRING (Mr. J. A. Newman) Geering	a 10 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WISE PRINCE, T. Morgan; BERKELEY, S. Ingham; PATSY, R. Graves; NESS, G. Gosden; HANSREUDY, Mr. Bennet; TETRUTH, Mr. H. Franklin; NORTH POLE, Mr. F. Edwards; DOUBLE CHIN, Mr. D. Dewhurst; BILL Fredergast; MORGAN, G. Turner; DOBBY HORSE, Mr. G. Whitfield; LADY BUCKLEY, W. Stott; V.C., A. Smyth; SILVER SPRING, G. Wilson; BEN TROVATO, R. McCarthy; BOSY Burton, G. Hardy.

3.0.—The MARCH HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs st lb
TOUCUP (Colonel H. A. Wernher) J. Anthony	a 12 7
GOLD FLARE (Mr. J. M. Woodville)	a 12 7
NANNIE II. (Mr. F. E. Brandt)	Scott	a 12 0
SMOKE CLOUD (16lb. ex) (Mr. C. Wing)	James	a 12 0
	F. Hartigan	a 11 10
CHIMON (Mr. A. M. Jones)	Turner	a 11 7
aHEARTBURN (Lord Allendale)	R. Gordon	a 11 7
aFINE YARN (Sir F. G. Lawson)	Rees	a 11 7
aLARKING (Mr. F. Markham)	W. Smallwood	a 11 7
aCRYPTICAL (Mr. F. R. Hodgson)	R. Thompson	a 11 7
aRUDDYMAN (Mr. H. G. Selfridge)	Bowcher	a 11 7
BLACK SEA (Mr. D. D. Stewart)	Powell	a 10 12
HAREWOOD (Mr. R. Mayer)	D. Stewart	a 10 12
ZEUS (Mr. G. T. Unwin)	J. Anthony	a 10 12
MISSA BRIDGE (Mrs. M. E. Forrest)	Smallwood	a 10 12
CARER (Sir E. Wills)	De Winton	5 10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NANNIE II., T. McCarthy; HEARTBURN, J. Moloney or C. Matthews; FINE YARN, F. Brookes; ARGLON II., —. Cryptical, G. Blagrod; RUDDYMAN, W. Payne; BLACK SEA, Owner; MISSA BRIDGE, —.

3.30.—The WOKING SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aBRIGWATER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	5 12 7
LONESOME (Mr. J. F. Johnson) Pendarves	5 12 7
aMARIE KING (Mr. F. Sheedy) Roberts	5 12 4
EXPERT (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hobbenny)	
	Rayson	a 12 0
VENETIAN STAR (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	
	C. Langlands	a 12 0
YALLOCH (Mr. P. Hands) Thrale	a 11 12
aWISE PRINCE (Mrs. R. Wilson) Pulford	a 11 12
aMARY'S PRIVATO (Miss F. Ellis) Pulford	a 11 12
DARK LADY (Mr. W. Hedges) H. Hedges	a 11 12
BERKELEY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a 11 12
CARLOE (Mr. Nichols) Nichols	a 11 10
EMPERIC (Mrs. C. C. Jones) J. Scott	a 11 7
CYCLONE (Mrs. S. Searle) Beary	a 11 7
aFAIRY (Mr. J. Sale) Thrale	a 11 7
aHONEY GUARD (Mr. H. T. Rich) Candler	a 11 7
MIDNIGHT (Mr. F. Thackeray) Thackray	a 11 7
aPOTTRAY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a 11 7
aSWIFT NEWS (Mr. F. Pratt) Pendarves	a 11 7
aTHUNDERBOLT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a 11 7
aTWINKLE (Mr. H. Franklin) Gore	a 11 7
aDUCK BOY (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth) Ainsworth	a 10 10
aMORIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a 10 10
aMERRY HORSE (Mr. T. Stanley) G. Stanley	a 10 10
WATER MEADOW (Mr. F. Lester) J. Scott	a 10 10
THE NUN (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a 10 10
aMARLEY (Mr. W. Brooks) Pendarves	a 10 10
BOSY (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a 10 10
aLADY BUCKLEY (Mr. H. Turner) W. Payne	a 10 10
aCRESCENT (Mr. A. J. Redman) Turner	a 10 10
aVAIN GLORY (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) Private	a 10 10
SILVER SPRING (Mr. J. A. Newman) Geering	a 10 10
	Beary	4 10 0
	Pulford	4 10 0
	Hobbs	a 11 0
	Killahan	a 11 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CATSPAW, R. Clark; LOUGHBROWN, H. Nicholson; BROMELL, J. Moloney; NESTORIAN, J. Hoare; THE FLAMER, G. Pellerin or R. Matthews; SICILIA, Owner; PRINCE'S PRINCE, W. Parvin; ROCK BOTTOM, W. Stott; Mr. FLIM, W. Payne.

ASTIR AND LORDLAND

Tattersall's Committee have decided that backers of Lordland win and backers of Busy Bee lose, and that backers of Astir win and backers of Artabanus lose.

Lordland finished third in the Maiden Hurdle Race at Birmingham on January 7, but was disqualified for carrying overweight. Busy Bee becoming third. The all-right signal was, however, hoisted on the board, and the bookmakers on the course paid out over Lordland for a place.

The case of Astir was similar to this. This horse dead-heated for second place in the Berkshire Selling Hurdle at Newbury on February 14, and after the all-right signal had appeared on the board it was notified that he had been disqualified owing to his jockey having weighed out with blinkers and weighed in without them. Mr. C. S. Green, the owner of Artabanus, who became third on the disqualification of Astir, subsequently obtained a decision from the Newbury Stewards that the all-right had been exhibited in error, and accordingly he claimed to be paid over Artabanus.

The decision of Tattersall's Committee in favour of backers of Astir and Lordland was based on Rule 5 of the Rules of Betting, which is as follows :—

When the signal has been hoisted over the number board as provided for in Rule 153 of the Rules of Racing the bets go to the horses as officially shown on the board, and no objections made subsequent to the hoisting of such signal shall disturb the destination of the bets.

The largest roach caught in the Thames this season—an exceptionally fine specimen of 2½lb.—has been landed at Pangbourne by Mr. F. Chauveron, of the Blenheim Angling Society.

HAWTHORN HILL RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The MAIDENHEAD SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

ALWAYS BLUE, br g. by Derring—Dark Blue (Mr. C. S. Hotson), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... G. Hardy 1
SHADOW, ch g. by Leith Torra d'Ombra (Mr. A. W. Groom), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 2
JUGGLER, bl g. by Jurgensen—Every Alice (Mr. F. Thrale), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Mr. M. Barry 3
Knawley (Mr. T. Hartigan), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... Spring 0
White Blither (Mrs. Clark), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Ambrose (Mr. W. Harris), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Jones 0
Goldeneye (Mr. J. Hobstead), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Maxwell 0
Captivating Jumbo (Captain E. S. G'Kelly), aged, 11st. ..... A. Smyth 0
Windmill (Mr. V. Smyth), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0
Time Enough (Mr. F. Ubert), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Smyth 0
Second National (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... L. Rees 0

(Winner trained by Rayson, at Winchester)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Shadow, 11 to 4 Always Blue, 7 to 2 Knawley, 100 to 7 each Athlone, Goldeneye, Windmill, 100 to 6 Second National, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend 9s. 6d.; place 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d., 12s. Total win pool 2,538 units; total place pool 3,222 units. Won by 12 lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Knawley was fourth and Whitefoot last. The winner was bought in for 320 guineas.

2.30 (2.32).—The MONDAY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

ACHROY, br g. by Achrist—Roy's Daughter (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. F. Prendergast 1
PERISCOPE, b f. by Periscope—Evening Star (Mr. J. B. Leigh), 4 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... T. Cullinan 2
EPILOGUE, b g. by Midanger—Deux Temps (Mr. J. F. Johnson), 5 yrs, 11st. (car. 11st. 5lb.) ..... Owner 3
John (Mr. C. H. S. Dixon), aged, 12st. (car. 11st. 10lb.) ..... Owner 0
Tower Hill (Mr. F. Johnson), aged, 12st. F. Nicholls 0
Tuscat (Mrs. M. Morse), aged, 11st. ..... G. Parsons 0
Quadrangle (Mr. H. G. Hargrave), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... Owner 0
Dudree (Mr. F. Forster), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. C. Dixon 0
Crevecoeur II. (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Callis Dubb (Mr. J. Powell), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. W. Payne 0
Well Hit (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... W. Crump 0

(Winner trained by Hedges, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Well Hit, 3 to 1 Periscope, 6 to 1 Achroy, 7 to 1 Dudree, 10 to 1 John and Tower Hill, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 15s.; places 4s. 6d., 12s. 9d. Total win pool 2,603 units; total place pool 2,242 units. Won by a head; a similar distance separated second and third. Well Hit was fourth and Quadrangle last.

3.0 (3.1).—The THREE-MILE STEEPLECHASE of 75 sovs.

EARLY SURPRISE, b g. by Earls Mor—Little Perina (Major C. Stevens), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... T. B. McCarthy 0
GALLANT LAD, b g. by Gatebov—Gossip (Mr. W. G. Clarke), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... G. Hardy 2
GREEN EAGLE, b g. by Craig-an-Eran—Miss Reindeer (Mr. C. W. Newman), 5 yrs, 9st. 9lb. (car. 11lb.) ..... W. Scott 3
Gold Flare (Mr. J. M. Woodville), aged, 11st. ..... Maxwell 0
Afrikander (Mr. A. Dona), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... F. Maxwell 0
Maison Dree (Mr. Gosd), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... F. Davies 0
Well Bound (Mr. A. Pearce), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Ballyblizard (Mrs. M. R. Forrest), 5 yrs, 10st. (car. 11st. 5lb.) ..... D. Murphy 0
Colonial Charlie (Mrs. E. A. Pearce), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... Owner 0
Summer Night (Mr. G. Lowndes), 7 yrs, 10st. ..... Mr. R. Mould 0
..... Mr. M. Barry 0

(Winner trained by Major Stevens, at Windsor)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Early Surprise, 9 to 1 agst Gold Flare, 100 to 6 Afrikander, 100 to 7 Green Eagle, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 4s.; places 2s. 6d., 9d. Total win pool 3,731 units; total place pool 4,597 units. Won by four lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Gold Flare was fourth and Afrikander the only other to finish.

3.30 (3.31).—The WINDSOR HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

GOLDEN BAY, b h. by Golden Myth—Bayardo (Mr. C. Mayo), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Payne 1
SOBRINO, ch g. by Fossmann—Aunt Hetty (Mr. A. Wootton), 5 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... J. McGonigal 2
SONNY, b g. by Sonnino—Queen Alice (Mr. R. G. Shaw), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... F. Rees 3
Harlequin (Mr. J. D. Roberts), aged, 11st. ..... G. Pellerin 0
Lordlaid (Contessa di Sant Elia), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... Spring 0
Hurricane James (Mrs. M. R. Forrest), 7 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... J. Moore 0
Brewster (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... Mr. Prendergast 0
The Scribbler (Sir P. Newson), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... G. Pellerin 0

(Winner trained by C. Young, at Findon, Sussex)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Lordlaid, 7 to 2 Brewster, 5 to 2 each Golden Bay and Sobrino, 7 to 1 each The Scribbler and Sonny, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 15s. 9d.; places 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. Total win pool 4,388 units; total place pool 4,193 units. Won by a neck; eight lengths separated second and third. Harlequin was fourth and Hurricane James last.

4.0 (4.1).—The BRACKNELL HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

CYLVIDA, br g. by Cylrus—Vida (Mrs. J. de Sutton-court), 11st. 5lb. ..... T. Cullinan 1
SOME TOFF, ch g. by Dusky of Brandon—Lady Evie (Lord Alexander), 10st. 7lb. R. Matthews 2
BLACK SHEEP, br g. by Black Jester—Lady Baba (Mr. H. Beaufoy), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... G. Bowers 3
Daring Boy (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... Owner 0
Start Again (Mr. T. Hartigan), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... W. Bevis 0
Pontoon (Mr. W. A. Rankler), 6 yrs, 10st. ..... Whitfield 0
Toujours (Mrs. H. E. Lyons), 6 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... R. Burford 0
..... Mr. Bevis 0

(Winner trained by J. Anthony, at Letcombe Bassett)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Cylvida, 9 to 2 Some Toff, 5 to 1 Toujours, 7 to 1 Start Again, Pontoon, and Black Sheep, 20 to 1 agst Daring Boy.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 4s. 2d.; places 4s. 6d., 12s. 9d. Total win pool 4,178 units; total place pool 4,705 units. Won by three lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Start Again was fourth and Pontoon last.

4.30 (4.22).—The BRAY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

FAITHFUL GARRY, b g. by Stedfast—Garridown (Mr. J. Tiller), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Scott 1
NEAR EAST, bl g. by Hapsburg—Tod Fair (Mr. R. B. Brandt), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... T. B. McCarthy 0
ON APPROVAL, ch g. by Triumph—Pettie (Mr. H. Simmonds), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. H. Nicholson 3
Talpa (Mrs. J. de Sellincourt), 5 yrs, 12st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0
Zinita (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), 4 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... G. Cullinan 0
Orchard Hill (Senorita Leader C. Ridley), 4 yrs, 11st. (car. 11st. 4lb.) ..... Owner 0
Hippolytus (Captain C. B. Petre), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... T. B. McCarthy 0
Byron (Mr. G. Reed), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... Mr. R. Petre 0
Southford (Captain H. R. Broughton), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... G. Hardy 0
Cock (Mr. H. Lester), 5 yrs, 9st. 9lb. (car. 9st. 10lb.) ..... N. Dixon 0

(Winner trained by Larkin, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens On Approval, 4 to 1 each agst Faithful Garry and Zinita, 10 to 1 Talpa, 100 to 8 each Near East and Southford, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 9s. 6d.; places 2s., 2s. 6d. Total win pool 4,601 units; total place pool 5,540 units. Won by a neck; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Hippolytus was fourth and Orchard Hill last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Olbus, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

QUEEN'S PRIZE, KEMPTON PARK.—Les Champievois, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

EPSOM DERBY STAKES.—Amor Vincit, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

CHELTENHAM MEETING

SEVEN SPRINGS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Kingsthorpe.

FOXHUNTERS STEEPLECHASE.—Skyline II.
UNITED HUNTS CHALLENGE CUP.—Liker.
CHELTENHAM ESCAPE STEEPLECHASE.—Proboe.

HAWT

Sporting News

Continued from page 6

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW

TWO FINE OARSMEN

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

It would be impossible to regret too much the misfortune which has robbed the Cambridge crew of the services of Davies-Cooke this year. It means that their chances of becoming a crew comparable with those of last year and 1928 are seriously impaired, and it means also the loss of a valuable year of experience to the oarsman from whom perhaps above all others the younger members of the crews of the next two years might have imbibed the traditions of what has been one of the best epochs of Cambridge rowing.

Nor is that all, for the lack of progress which has characterized the practice of the crew during the last three weeks is due more to the absence of a first-class No. 7 than any other cause. The crew three weeks ago were undeniably forward, though even then their advancement and combination were more apparent than real. If Davies-Cooke could have made a speedy return to the boat there was then no reason to expect anything but smooth progress. Symonds in the meantime was an adequate stop-gap, but even then he was beginning to transmit to the rest of the crew a very marked heave with the shoulders which characterized his rowing. He has since been succeeded by Prideaux, of Third Trinity, a very hard-working oarsman, who could be imagined doing valiant service at No. 3, but who shows little evidence of having rowed in an Eton Eight and whose lack of swing makes a severe break in the uniformity of the crew. Strangely enough since he has left the University crew Symonds has been stroking his College crew practising for the May Races and has lost the shoulder action which was the most objectionable feature of his rowing at No. 7. It must be argued in favour of Prideaux, however, that with all his roughness he does get an exceedingly firm beginning, and it may well be that his superiority in this respect has turned the scale in his favour.

The two men in the crew who are at present showing the best form, and indeed the only two who are rowing really well individually, are Brocklebank at stroke and, as is befitting, the President, Warriner, at No. 5. Warriner has been training hard outside the boat, and while he is by no means fine drawn even now the difference in his rowing certainly suggests that he has shed three-quarters of a stone rather than the one-quarter which is the actual case. When he was seen last he was dropping his head on his chest at the finish instead of sitting up as he normally does. Last year his finish was the most attractive feature of his rowing, and it is rapidly becoming so again now that he is attaining fitness. It is not possible to find any fault with the rowing of Warriner. His body is too short for him ever to become an elegant oar, but it is noticeable that as the shortest member but one of a tall crew his length in the water is very much greater than that of anybody else. With him rowing in the middle of the boat, as he is at present, things are bound to come right soon, just as they did last year when the crew also had a rather shaky patch at Goring just about the same time, and when Warriner also rowed in the same consistently good and steady manner throughout.

Brocklebank also continues to stroke in the confident manner he has shown ever since he won the Grand Challenge Cup last Henley. At the moment he must be having a heavy task, but he shows no signs of it being too much for him. With another stroke it might be said that he is clipping the finish too much, but Brocklebank's virtue consists not so much in doing the correct things himself as in making those rowing behind him do them, and it is to be laid at the feet of the rest of the crew if they look to him to keep his blade in the water long rather than take advantage of the pause which he gives them to get a long finish for themselves. It is true that he is shorter at the finish than he used to be and in consequence he no longer finds the same difficulty in coming on to the feather, but his timing has not altered at all.

Whatever the reason may be Collins has not settled down properly. He has had more than a fortnight in the boat and the fact that he has not rowed since last summer can scarcely be held responsible for a man of his experience not having reproduced his average form yet. Had Davies-Cooke been in front of him he might have done so, but neither Symonds nor Prideaux can have proved easy for him to follow. Collins at his best is certainly one of the neatest big men ever seen in a boat, but at the moment he is crouching in a way he never did and has copied Symonds's shoulder action to a lesser extent. At the moment he is not particularly long, either, in spite of his reach, but his presence in the crew gives the impression that length will come suddenly, and there is no doubt that when he gets comfortable, as he will do soon, a striking improvement will be seen throughout.

A strange thing about the crew at the moment is that four men in the stern are comparatively long forward and, with the exception of Warriner, short at the finish, while the men in the bows are short forward and comparatively long at the finish. The reason for this can be traced to the fact that Carpmael, in the usual Jesus manner, rows with his knees very close together. This is better than rowing with them too far apart, and it undoubtedly contributes to the solidity of his work as a whole, but it has shortened his reach and, unfortunately for the crew, all the men behind him have copied him. Haig-Thomas, being the farthest away at bow, is the least affected, but even he is not guiltless in the matter.

It is difficult to speak with enthusiasm of the crew at the moment. They are short, rather badly together for this stage of practice, and their boat does not run well between the strokes. Much of their troubles are due to deficient wrist-work at the finish, which makes it impossible for them to attain length and at the same time row a reasonably fast stroke rhythmically. When paddling 22 it certainly appears as if they were paddling 24. On the other hand, they lose no time at the beginning at all, being beautifully quick in for a crew on the Cam, and they have a very firm, hard beginning; their virtues and faults, in fact, remind one of a Third Trinity crew rather than the Cambridge crews of 1925 to 1928.

FAIRBAIRN JUNIOR SCULLS

Only four entries were received for the Junior Sculls at Cambridge, and the first round, which was sculled off yesterday, resulted as follows:—

HEAD A.—J. E. Owen (Lady Margaret), 1; P. G. Young (Emmanuel), 2. Won by 11sec. Time, Bogie, 17sec.

HEAD B.—W. F. Retton (Downing), 1; G. R. D. Watson (Corpus Christi), 2. Won by 1sec. Time, Bogie, 16sec.

The winners will meet in the final heat at 2.30 p.m. this afternoon.

BOAT RACE PRACTICE

OXFORD CREW AT GORING

The Oxford crew had glorious spring weather when they made their first appearance on the Thames at Goring yesterday. The sun shone throughout the morning's outing, which lasted for over an hour. C. L. Lutwyche (Radley and Magdalen) took over the duties of coxswain from H. A. C. Durbridge, who had gone down to the tideway for instruction. Major A. F. R. Wiggins coached the crew and he took them over the whole course from Goring Bridge to Pangbourne, the crew covering about eight miles during their outing.

The crew paddled downstream and showed good form during a piece of work which lasted over 5½ minutes, during which they went from Streatley Vicarage to Gatehampton Railway Bridge. Below the bridge Major Wiggins set the crew a one-minute burst, and Martineau got in 9, 16, and 30 strokes in the quarter, half, and full minute. The crew eased at Gatehampton Ferry, and then paddled on in stages as far as the Nautical College boathouse at Pangbourne. The crew had a head wind to contend with, but the rate of paddling averaged 22. On their return journey against the stream they did one good piece of paddling, lasting over six minutes, coming from Coombe Park boathouse to just below Gatehampton Ferry. Above the railway bridge they had a half-minute burst, and Martineau got in 17 strokes, the boat running well. Afterwards they paddled back to the boathouse. Although they had had such a long outing in the morning, the crew were not given an easy afternoon, for Major Wiggins set them to row a Henley course, which had been marked out, at a steady paddle at 22. The crew worked their way by stages to Hartslock Woods, and then prepared for their row. They had a head wind and rough water to row against. Martineau took them off at 9, 16, and 31 in the quarter, half, and full minute, but dropped to 29 for the second minute. Below the islands, where the water was bad, he was striking 28, but the crew showed good watermanship in getting through the rough water. They reached Hartslock Woods boathouse in 4min. 48sec. Along Coombe Park the conditions were better, and Martineau raised the rate of striking to 30. The crew stuck to their task well and worked the stroke up to 32 for the final burst, reaching Coombe Park boathouse in 7min. 25sec. Last year, with the river running much stronger, Cambridge covered the distance in 6min. 51sec. The boat was turned at the boathouse and the crew paddled back to Goring in easy stages.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	st	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	4
2. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	6½
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	8
4. R. L. Low (Winchester and Universal College)	12	5
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	12	12
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	12	0
7. D. E. Tinne (Eton and University College)	12	2½
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	11
C. L. Lutwyche (Radley and Magdalen) (cox)	9	0

CAMBRIDGE'S LAST WEEK AT HOME

The Cambridge crew began their final week on home waters yesterday, when the weather was much milder, with a fresh south-westerly breeze. Mr. Macnabb was in charge of the work, and he instructed the crew both in the bank tub and in the tub-pair before the eight was launched at half-past 3.

The crew paddled downstream in easy stages to Baitsbite Locks, and after turning the boat they had a long easy for instruction before paddling back to Ditton Corner in one stage at a stroke of 23. From this point they rowed to the Pike and Eel at an average of 29 against wind and stream, covering the distance in 14min. 37 4-5sec. They then returned to headquarters. Mr. Macnabb will be in charge of the work all this week, both at Cambridge and also upon their arrival at Henley.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	st	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	5
2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	6
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12	12
4. P. N. Carpmael (Dundee and Jesus)	12	7
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	1
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	7½
7. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	5
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	0
L. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	0

CRICKET

THE SELECTION COMMITTEE

It was announced yesterday that the sub-committee to select the English teams for the forthcoming Test Matches against Australia, and also the teams for the Trial Match, will consist of:—

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson Gower (chairman).
Mr. F. T. Mann.
Mr. J. C. White.

THE CURRIE CUP

JOHANNESBURG, March 3.—Transvaal to-day won the Currie Cup, this being their 11th victory in the competition since it was instituted in 1890. Western Province had an excellent chance of taking the trophy this year, but they were beaten in their last two matches by Griqualand West and Transvaal.

The scores in the deciding match, which was finished to-day, were:—Western Province, 227 (Nourse 85) and 206 (Nourse 67, Walsh four for 70, Nupen six for 67); Transvaal, 449 (Taylor 142, McMillan 75, Morkel three for 72, Goulden three for 136). Transvaal thus won by an innings and 16 runs.—*Reuter.*

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

The Army and Navy Club beat the Guards' Club in the Second Division of the tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Guards' Club courts yesterday by two matches to one.

This was the last match to be played by either club in this season's competition, and the Guards' Club finish with a total of 23 points, the Army and Navy Club with a total of 22 points. The Guards' Club did very well in the first half of the tournament, being second, equal to Prince's Club, with an aggregate of 16 points. They, however, have not been able to play their strongest team in the second half of the competition, and they lost all chance of promotion some time ago. They will be fourth in the table at the finish. The experience of the Army and Navy Club has been the direct opposite from that of the Guards' Club. They gained only eight points in the first half of the tournament, but have gained 14 in the second half, a record which only Prince's Club can improve upon.

A. R. Villiers (Army and Navy Club) lost to Captain G. R. Westmacott (Guards' Club) by three games to none (9—2, 9—4, 9—6). Villiers only began to find his form in the third game, when he played brilliantly to go from 1—7 to 6—7 with a sequence of five aces. Westmacott, however, put him out and won the game and match in his next hand.

Captain T. H. Sweeny (Army and Navy Club) beat H. C. S. Maine (Guards' Club) by three games to none (10—8, 9—0, 9—4). Maine hit very hard in the first game and, making quite a lot of winning strokes, nearly held his own. Afterwards Sweeny played up to his best form and won rather easily.

Captain E. E. Mockler-Ferryman (Army and Navy Club) beat A. R. C. Douglas (Guards' Club) by three games to none (9—6, 9—4, 9—1). Mockler-Ferryman made two runs of three aces in the first game, but only won it after 12 minutes' play. In the next two games he played better and better, making a sequence of five aces at the beginning of the final game, and won the match quickly and decisively.

To-day's match is between the Badminton Club and the Union Club at the Badminton Club.

JESTERS v. JESUS, CAMBRIDGE

The Jesters beat Jesus College, Cambridge, at squash rackets at Cambridge by four matches to one.

The results were:—

B. W. Greenup (Jesters) beat E. N. Cohen (Jesus), 9—10, 9—4, 9—0; R. G. Bullen (Jesters) beat H. R. W. Butterworth (Jesus), 9—5, 9—1, 9—1; J. F. Burnet (Jesters) beat J. F. Magrane (Jesus), 9—3, 9—5, 9—7; beat R. L. D. Gibson (Jesus), 7—9, 9—4, 9—2, 9—3; G. V. Knight (Jesters) lost to P. W. E. Holloway (Jesus), 9—1, 4—9, 6—9, 5—9).

Esher beat the Old Cliftonians in a squash rackets match by three events to one.

THE F.A. CUP

DRAW FOR SEMI-FINAL ROUND

The draw for the semi-final round of the Football Association Cup Competition, which was made yesterday, is given below:—

NOTTS FOREST OR SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY v. HUDDERSFIELD TOWN. To be played on the Manchester United ground. Replay at Everton.

NEWCASTLE UNITED OR HULL CITY v. THE ARSENAL. To be played on the Leeds United ground. Replay on the Aston Villa ground.

Ties to be played March 22; kick-off 3 p.m.

ENGLAND v. THE REST

The following teams have been chosen to play in the International trial match at Liverpool on March 12:—

ENGLAND.—Tibbs (Birmingham), goal; Cooper (Derby County) and Blenkinsop (Sheffield Wednesday), backs; Edwards (Leeds United), Wilson (Huddersfield Town), and Campbell (Huddersfield Town), half-backs; Adcock (Leicester City), Hine (Leicester City), Camsell (Middlesbrough), Stephenson (Derby County), and Tunstall (Sheffield United), forwards.

THE REST.—Brown (Sheffield Wednesday), goal; Goodall (Huddersfield Town) and Hapgood (Arsenal), backs; Strange (Sheffield Wednesday), Webster (Middlesbrough), and Marsden (Sheffield Wednesday), half-backs; Crooks (Derby County), Jack (Arsenal), Bradford (Birmingham), Johnson (Manchester City), and Brook (Manchester City), forwards.

ENGLISH AMATEUR TEAM

The English amateur eleven to meet Scotland at Glasgow on March 15 has been chosen as follows:—

A. M. Russell (Casuals), goal; F. J. Gregory (Wimbledon) and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians), backs; E. Gilderson (Ilford), J. G. Knight (Casuals), and P. H. Ewer (Corinthians) (captain), half-backs; L. B. Morris (Dulwich Hamlet), E. Kail (Dulwich Hamlet), G. H. Smithies (Preston North End), V. W. T. Gibbins (West Ham United), and H. L. Coates (Royal Navy), forwards.

Reserves to Rawel W. E. Wherrell (Corinthians) and G. D. Kemp-Welch (Cambridge University).

AMATEURS AND LEAGUE REPRESENTATION

A CONFERENCE IN LONDON

A conference of representatives of amateur football bodies took place in London yesterday, when the following resolutions were passed. It was made clear to the meetings at which the Rev. H. Dunnico presided, that support of the resolutions did not involve subsequent agreement with their aims by the delegates, who would have to submit them to the organizations by whom they were sent.

The first resolution read:—

That this conference recommends for the consideration of County Associations the formation of an "English Counties Conference" for the furtherance of the interests of amateur football, and that a meeting of such conference shall be convened on the written requisition of any six County Associations. That the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, and the Amateur F.A. shall be deemed to be County Associations for the purpose of this resolution.

The second resolution was:—

That this conference recommends for the consideration of County Associations the desirability of taking steps to abolish the present system of electing divisional representatives to the Council of the Football Association and substituting therefor representation through County Associations only on the following basis:—One member for 500 clubs or under; two members for over 500 to 1,000 clubs; three members for over 1,000 to 1,500 clubs; four members for over 1,500 clubs. That the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, and the Amateur F.A. be deemed to be County Associations within the meaning of this resolution; and that the representation of the Football League, the Public Schools, and English Schools as provided for in F.A. Rule 11(a) shall remain unchanged.

Both resolutions were carried, the first without dissent. In proposing the first, Mr. LESLIE BOWKER said it was obvious there was no co-operation among county associations. Mr. J. R. SCHUMACHER, in seconding the motion said that amateurs had no grievance with the Football Association, and they could have no grievance with professional football. Something like 90 per cent. of the Football Association's income was derived from professional clubs, and were it not so the Football Association would not be in a position to give the assistance they had done to amateur football.

In proposing the second resolution, Mr. BOWKER said that there were 141 clubs in full membership with the Football Association, and these were divided into 10 divisions, each of which had one representative. Less than 40 of those 147 clubs were amateurs, and over 100 were professionals, of which 76 were members of the Football League. He stressed the point that membership of the Football League gave as a right that which, to amateur clubs, was a privilege. The resolution would place all clubs, with the exception of those belonging to the Football League, on an equal footing.

A further meeting will be held on Friday, April 4.

WESTMINSTER BEATEN

The Old Westminsters beat Westminster School at Vincent-square on Saturday by five goals to none. The Old Boys were strongly represented and had much the better of the play, though the School were unlucky not to score. The School attacked strongly at times, but the visitors' defence was very safe. Bull and Symington (two each) and Aitken scored the goals.

The teams were:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—C. A. Benson, goal; R. H. Heaton and I. Ivanovic, backs; P. N. Labertouche, E. H. G. Lonsdale, and W. Wakefield, half-backs; C. H. Hunter, D. D'Argyle, M. Broadhurst, I. I. Milne, and H. J. Thomson (captain), forwards.

OLD WESTMINSTERS.—K. H. Hill, goal; J. A. Cook and T. Evans, backs; C. E. Lonsdale, C. F. Wingate, and F. M. Radermacher, half-backs; R. J. Gardiner, I. W. A. Symington, C. F. Bull, J. W. M. Aitken, and N. I. Andrews, forwards.

BRADFIELD BEAT R.N.C.

Bradfield College beat the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, at Bradfield, on Saturday, by two goals to one.

The only goal in the first half was scored by Bennett for the Royal Naval College, after good work by the inside forwards. In the second half, with the wind behind them, Bradfield had nearly all the play. The visitors packed their goal very well, and their forwards, though seldom in their opponents' half, always looked dangerous when in possession. Bathurst scored Bradfield's first goal, the second resulting from a good centre by Hennian, the ball being put through by an opponent in a scramble in front of goal.

The teams were:—

BRADFIELD COLLEGE.—J. C. Mason, goal; T. G. Oakshaw and W. R. Evans, backs; J. D. Tucker, F. E. W. Tarry, and S. J. K. Nicholl, half-backs; O. E. T. Hennian, C. F. Mackwood, P. L. Bathurst, R. N. Rayne, and W. J. Marshall, forwards.

R.N.C., DARTMOUTH.—H. E. Crombie, goal; W. B. Setten and E. W. Lacon, backs; N. P. C. Hastings, G. P. Darling, and F. B. North-Lewis, half-backs; R. C. D. Bowles, J. W. H. Bennett, J. B. Kirkley, E. M. Harvey, and G. J. Wright, forwards.

GRESHAM'S SECOND DEFEAT

Gresham's School suffered their second defeat of the season against Caius College, Cambridge, on Saturday, by four goals to three. In the first half the School played a disappointing game, and their attack lacked combination. After half-time they recovered and scored three goals, but their defence was not sufficiently reliable to check the Caius' forwards.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Goals		Goals
BLACKBURN ROVERS	*SHEFFIELD UNITED ..	5

SECOND DIVISION

*SOUTHAMPTON	0 MILLWALL	0

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

	BRIGHTON AND HOVE	
*NEWPORT COUNTY ..	2 ALBION	2
QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS	4 *MERTHYR TOWN ..	1

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION)

*STOCKPORT COUNTY ..	5 HARTLEPOOLS UNITED	1

* Home team.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

RUGBY.—St. John's 35 points, Exeter 8. SEVEN-A-SIDE COMPETITION.—Magdalen 8, New College 3; Worcester 15, Pembroke 0.

ASSOCIATION.—Keble 6 goals, Lincoln 0. LEAGUE.—Wadham 3, University College 0.

HOCKEY.—Hertford II. 3, Pembroke II. 2.

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY.—Jesus, 43 points, Corpus Christi, 31; Caius 16, Selwyn, 11; Trinity Hall II., 40, Downing II., 12; Clare II., 12, King's II., 0; Pembroke III., 17, St. Catharine's III., 8.

ASSOCIATION.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—SEMI-FINAL.—Pembroke 6 goals, Christ's 1. GETTING-ON COMPETITION.—St. Catharine's II. 2, Magdalene II. 1; Selwyn II. 2, St. John's 0; Emmanuel II. 4, Trinity Hall II. 1; Fitzwilliam House II. 6, King's II. 0; Caius II. 10, Trinity III. 2.

HOCKEY.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—SECOND DIVISION.—Jesus 7 goals, Emmanuel 2; Peterhouse 5, Sidney Sussex 1; Queens' 4, Downing 2; King's 3, Trinity Hall 2. OTHER MATCHES.—Caius 4, Christ's 4; Pembroke 2, St. Catharine's 2; Emmanuel 5, Trinity 2; St. John's II. 6, Clare II. 0; Westcott House 7, Trinity II. 1; Medical Society 7, Caius III. 2.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including March 1)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.
Aberavon	25	12	2	10	223	170
Abertillery	2	1	0	1	24	6
Artist's Rifles	21	9	2	10	230	191
Balfour Williamson	14	9	3	5	169	79
Bank of England	17	12	0	5	260	102
Barnet	21	12	3	6	315	170
Barnstaple	25	20	1	4	360	191
Bath	26	12	3	11	290	158
Beckenham	21	12	3	6	224	123
Bedford	15	13	0	2	316	130
Berkshire Wanderers	23	11	2	10	215	177
Birkenhead Park	21	14	0	7	359	271
Blackheath	21	17	0	4	351	140
Blaydon	22	13	1	5	261	55
Bradford	25	13	3	12	211	250
Bournemouth	23	14	1	8	409	120
Bridgwater	26	17	1	8	375	230
Brighton	27	17	1	9	372	139
Bristol	22	11	2	11	102	205
British Celanese	15	7	2	6	120	123
B.T.H., Loughton	21	14	0	8	347	65
Broughton Park	21	9	1	11	193	271
Burton	25	13	0	12	210	290
Camborne	25	13	1	11	112	143
Cambridge University	21	16	1	4	370	222
Canterbury	23	8	1	14	153	251
Cardiff	40	21	2	17	454	230
Catford Bridge	27	13	5	9	228	219
Charlton Park	21	5	0	16	217	175
Chartered Bank	19	17	2	0	311	71
Cheltenham	28	22	0	6	402	123
Chiswick	21	9	1	11	153	211
Civil Service	19	13	1	5	142	63
Clifton	22	9	2	11	175	289
Colchester	21	21	1	2	417	154
Coventry	29	20	1	8	305	132
Cross Keys	21	14	1	6	219	113
Customs Sports	20	8	0	6	150	126
Derby	25	20	0	5	420	225
Devonport Services	26	19	3	4	248	292
Dorking	23	11	1	5	247	173
Durham City	24	11	0	13	214	271
Ealing	21	5	1	15	92	259
Edgware	27	21	1	5	327	130
Esher	22	11	2	14	103	183
Exeter	27	17	0	10	315	246
Exiles	20	11	0	9	201	177
Fleshler	21	5	2	14	157	277
Fylde	13	3	3	13	57	330
Gateshead Fell	25	10	0	11	202	17
Glamorgan Wanderers	23	11	3	14	194	138
Gloucester	24	11	1	12	202	168
Oxford House Nomads	25	6	3	16	230	286
Great Western Railway	27	23	0	2	464	47
Guildford	15	13	1	1	211	90
Guy's Hospital	23	10	1	14	288	280
Halifax	27	21	1	5	305	198
Harlequins	21	13	1	7	202	17
Harpenden	18	11	1	6	192	173
Harrogate C.D.	24	13	0	7	240	143
Harrow	32	10	3	11	299	160
Hartlepool Rovers	28	20	5	3	454	135
Headingley	21	11	1	9	204	291
H.A.C.	10	4	2	13	133	329
Hong-Kong Bank	20	7	0	13	170	210
Huddersfield C.D.	26	11	1	13	257	247
Hull and East Riding	21	10	2	9	140	157
Ilford Wanderers	21	9	1	11	111	191
Ilkley	27	11	4	12	205	192
King's College Hospital	24	15	0	9	435	252
Kingston	23	7	13	13	122	235
Law Society	18	11	0	7	210	165
Leicester	21	15	0	6	270	173
Lensbury	18	13	1	5	297	132
Leytonstone	19	10	1	8	201	156
Liverpool	21	6	3	12	151	233
Llanelly	21	12	2	7	244	142
Lloyds Bank	21	12	0	9	157	157
LCC.	17	11	0	6	188	114
London Hospital	22	12	0	10	216	150
London Irish	21	10	2	9	154	200
London Rifle Brigade	18	4	2	11	105	120
London Scottish	23	10	0	13	249	272
London Welsh	24	17	3	4	317	183
Lydney	29	15	1	13	177	241
Maidstone	21	9	0	12	111	241
Manchester	25	17	3	5	345	235
Metropolitan Police	21	15	0	6	230	143
Moseley	26	6	7	13	191	220
National Bank of India	24	15	1	8	175	150
Neath	20	22	0	5	152	122
New Brighton	21	8	2	11	180	234
Newbury	23	13	1	9	393	105
Newport	23	22	1	0	296	145
Northampton	17	11	0	6	210	77
North Durham	21	20	0	1	358	157
Northern	24	14	1	9	348	246
Northern Assurance	20	16	0	4	331	116
Nottingham	22	15	3	4	269	84
Nuneaton	21	17	2	2	299	200
Old Alleynians	20	7	3	10	124	283
Old Alleynians	22	7	2	13	201	287
Old Berkhamstedians	21	12	2	7	199	15
Old Blues	25	10	0	15	223	307
Old Brightonians	24	10	0	14	215	274
Old Cheltonians	21	11	0	10	201	275
Old Cranleighans	16	11	0	5	215	149
Old Dartfordians	21	16	1	4	342	111
Old Dunelmians	21	5	1	15	98	317
Old Edwardians	25	6	3	16	110	257
Old Elthamians	21	10	0	10	190	176
Old Emanuel	18	8	1	9	153	170
Old Haberdashers	17	6	1	10	177	154
Old Hurst Johnians	19	10	1	8	187	180
Old Leysians	21	10	1	10	215	230
Old Merchant Taylors	22	11	1	10	264	270
Old Mid-Whitgiftians	21	14	2	5	275	141
Old Millhillians	22	17	0	5	307	63
Old Paulines	24	12	2	10	227	230
Old Queenians	20	10	0	10	178	193
Old Reptonians	19	10	1	8	206	157
Old Rutlishians	20	8	2	10	236	193
Old Stortfordians	18	6	1	11	150	232
Old Westcliffians	21	13	3	5	241	136
Old Whitgiftians	23	11	0	11	230	202
Old Wimbledonian	21	11	0	10	190	136
Orrington	22	14	1	7	239	101
Osterley	21	9	1	11	112	193
Otley	31	10	7	14	256	307
Oxford Exiles	20	9	2	9	150	140
Oxford University	22	13	0	9	150	19
Penarth	25	7	3	15	167	348
Penzance	29	12	0	17	157	355
Percy Park	24	16	0	8	280	183
Plymouth Albion	25	13	0	12	191	231
Pontypool	21	13	1	7	278	192
Port of London Authority	20	11	1	8	168	121
Preston Grasshoppers	23	8	3	12	180	204
Redruth	27	22	1	4	477	159
Richmond	24	15	2	7	254	130
Rosslyn Park	24	13	1	11	274	214
Royal School of Mines	23	22	1	0	609	33
Rugby	31	25	0	6	501	145
St. Bart's Hospital	22	12	1	9	286	170
St. Mary's Hospital	27	16	0	11	268	234
Sale	28	15	2	10	410	247
Sanderstead	22	9	2	11	139	135
Screwcaks	18	10	3	5	189	90
Sidcup	22	10	1	5	370	201
Southend	19	7	1	11	170	190
Staines	21	15	1	4	297	142
Standard Bank of S.A.	14	5	0	9	102	175
Stratford-on-Avon	25	19	0	6	303	177
Streatham	24	8	0	13	181	301
Stroud	25	9	0	14	128	244
Sutton	23	9	1	13	282	235
Swansea	31	24	2	5	447	153
Taunton	27	13	3	11	234	191
Thames Valley	21	9	2	10	147	175
The Times	21	8	3	10	150	150
Toc H.	20	13	0	7	252	127
Tonbridge	20	7	3	10	195	214
Torquay	30	26	0	4	427	150
Tunbridge Wells	19	9	2	8	217	168
Twickenham	24	4	3	17	135	322
Tydesley	20	15	4	1	345	241
U.C.S. Old Boys	23	5	1	17	157	291
United Banks	5	4	0	1	80	31
United Services	28	14	0	12	220	280
Upper Clapton	22	10	1	11	204	224
Wakefield	27	9	2	16	240	166
Warlingham	10	7	2	7	174	186
Wasps	23	19	1	3	421	123
Watford	28	15	1	9	270	220
Wellington	21	13	1	8	295	200
Wembley	19	7	1	11	116	168
Westbourne Park	23	7	1	14	154	340
West Hartlepool	26	12	1	13	278	248
West Herts	20	11	0	9	178	157
Westminster Bank	29	11	1	8	324	223
Westminster Hospital	17	11	1	5	210	123
Weymouth	20	10	3	7	248	119
Wimbledon	21	15	2	4	240	86
Windsor	16	8	1	7	138	120
Wolverhampton	24	11	2	11	179	141
Woodford	24	16	1	7	297	155
Worcester	24	21	1	2	423	78
Workington	25	11	3	9	207	236
Worthing	20	14	0	6	293	173

SCOTTISH SCHOOLS' MATCH

Merchiston beat George Watson's College on Saturday by a goal (5 points) to a try (3 points). Merchiston were the first to attack and a clever movement by Hornett resulted in Sloan going over for a try, which Allan converted. Then Watson's forwards put in some sound work, and Paterson, intercepting a pass, ran through the defence for a try, which Laurie failed to convert. The second half was evenly contested and there was no scoring, although Roberts just missed dropping a goal.

The teams were:—

MERCHISTON.—D. R. S. Milne, back; J. R. Sloan, W

Parliament

THE SOVIET AND RELIGION

AMBASSADOR'S REPLY RECEIVED

THE SIMON REPORT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, MARCH 3

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

SIMON COMMISSION

PROBABLE DATE OF REPORT

MR BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.), replying to Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) and other members, who asked whether he was in a position to state the probable date of publication of the Report of the Simon Commission, said:—The Chairman of the Commission has been good enough to inform me as follows:—"The Commission would be very glad to find themselves able to put their Report in the Secretary of State's hands, for submission to the King, soon after Easter, and no time is being wasted; but the work is so laborious and the range of subjects so large that it is as yet impossible to make a definite statement."

Mr. WAIRDLAW-MILNE asked whether the Government would consider making some declaration as early as possible as to the probable date of the Conference. Mr. BENN.—That is a matter, of course, which is engaging our constant attention. I cannot say more than that at the moment.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

Mr. BENN informed COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) that the Government of India intended, subject to the assent of the Legislative Assembly, to purchase the property of the Indian Broadcasting Company and to carry on experimentally for a year the services hitherto offered by the company. Pending the result of that experience no new developments would be attempted, but the Government intended next year to appoint a Committee to examine the position in the light of the experience gained and the possibilities of further development.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN INDIA

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had any information as to attempts made to start a no-tax campaign or resistance to the regulations governing the manufacture and sale of salt in India; and whether he could state under directions of which party such attempts had been made.

Mr. BENN.—In certain districts of Bengal attempts have been in progress for some weeks to organize resistance to the payment of Union Board taxes with the assistance or at the instigation of the local Congress Party. My latest information is that except at one place—Bandabilla—they have met with no success, and that at Bandabilla, where the movement began as long ago as November last, the tax is now being collected with less difficulty. In certain villages in the Tharawaddy district of Burma there has been a recrudescence of resistance to the capitation tax, but this has now collapsed. I have no information of any incidents in connexion with salt.

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE.—Will the right hon. gentleman consider letting this House have an opportunity of judging of the so-called manifesto sent by Mr. Gandhi to the Viceroy, and particularly his reply? Mr. BENN.—If the hon. member means that a debate should take place, obviously he should not address that question to me.

SOVIET AND RELIGION

AMBASSADOR'S REPORT

Mr. HENDERSON, Foreign Secretary (Burnley), replying to SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), said:—I am prepared to lay as a White Paper a translation of the Soviet decree of April 8 last regarding religious associations. The Ambassador's report has only reached me to-day, and I have not yet had time to consider it.

SIR K. WOOD asked whether Mr. Henderson would consider making some statement on the matter to the House as soon as possible. Mr. HENDERSON.—I am perfectly prepared to consider that.

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) asked whether Mr. Henderson would state, after he had perused the dispatch from the Ambassador, from what sources information was obtained. Mr. HENDERSON.—It must be obvious to the right hon. gentleman that anything I say at this stage must be very largely dictated by the interests of those concerned and the interests of the public service.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) asked whether the Minister would include in the White Paper information regarding laws prohibiting religious education in schools in Australia, United States, France, and other countries.

No reply was given.

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN PETROGRAD

Mr. HENDERSON, asked by LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) whether he was aware that the Anglican Church in Petrograd was being used for secular purposes, and whether he would make representations to the Soviet Government on the subject, said:—No, Sir. According to information which reached me on Thursday last, the church is closed and is not used for any purpose. LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY asked whether the second step was not the closing of the church, the first being the prohibition of prayers. No answer was given.

EGYPT

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN (Newbury, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether at the forthcoming conference with the Egyptian Government the terms of negotiation would be strictly adhered to as set out in the White Paper, and whether he would give the names of the Egyptian delegates and the date of their arrival in this country.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The Egyptian delegation will be headed by the Prime Minister, and will, I understand, include the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Public Works. They are due to arrive in London during the week beginning March 24. As stated in the official *communiqué* which was published in the Press on February 25, the delegation is coming for the purpose of negotiating on the proposals in the White Paper referred to by the hon. and gallant member.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HENDERSON, asked by Mr. SNELL (Woolwich, E., Lab.) whether he could state the total cost of the Prime Minister's visit to the United States and Canada last autumn, said:—The visit was estimated to cost about £1,600; but it is anticipated that, when the accounts have been completed, the actual expenditure will amount to somewhat less than this sum.

FOREIGN DEBT OF ECUADOR

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would now make a brief statement explaining what the Government of Ecuador proposed to do in relation to its obligations to British holders of Guayaquil and Quito Railway bonds.

Mr. HENDERSON.—In June, 1929, the Ecuadorean Government officially requested his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Quito to ask the Council of Foreign Bondholders whether they would discuss proposals for the settlement of the foreign debt of Ecuador, including the bonds of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway. A preliminary offer made by the Government proved unacceptable to the Council. The Government then invited counter-proposals. Negotiations are interrupted at the moment owing to the action of the Government in depositing the funds, which are required for meeting current payments on the foreign debt, with the Central Bank of Ecuador instead of with the paying agents of the bondholders.

PROMOTION OF OVERSEA TRADE

TEN NEW COMMERCIAL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), replying to Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.), said:—It is proposed to create eight new posts in the Commercial Diplomatic Service, one in each of the following countries:—Argentina, Brazil, China (for service in Manchuria), Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Persia, and Switzerland, and two new Trade Commissioner posts, one each at Montreal and Durban.

While for any of these appointments special consideration will be given to members of the Commercial Diplomatic, Trade Commissioner, and Consular Services, as well as of the Civil Service generally, it has been decided to consider also applications from outside the Government service. (Hear, hear.) An announcement giving details will appear in the Press at an early date. Particulars will also be obtainable from the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Overseas Trade. The recommendations for appointments will be made by a Selection Board, consisting of a member of this House, three representative business men, and one representative each from the Foreign Office, Board of Trade, Civil Service Commission, and the Department of Overseas Trade. The chairman of the Board will be the First Civil Service Commissioner.

In reply to supplementary questions, Mr. GILLETT said that the appointments would be according to the regulation scale, which was somewhere in the neighbourhood of £1,600, with certain additions for allowances, for each appointment. He did not consider that the list exhausted the possibilities, but the appointments named were specially urgent. LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.).—Is the hon. gentleman aware that already in Persia there are more Consuls and Vice-Consuls than there are in Germany? (Laughter and Ministerial cries of "Who appointed them?") No answer was given.

BASIS OF NAVAL PARITY

REAR-ADM. BEAMISH (Lewes, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether the British Government, in discussions at the Naval Conference or in the United States, had based parity in naval strength with the United States upon tonnage and gun power only or whether they had considered the principles of the French memorandum of parity based upon commitments and trade and sea routes.

Mr. MACDONALD (Seaham).—Both in the informal discussions here and in the United States, and subsequently in the negotiations at the London Naval Conference, all relevant factors have been taken into consideration.

REAR-ADM. BEAMISH.—Will the right hon. gentleman bear in mind that parity on any other basis than the commitments and trade of this country can only be to the detriment of this country? Mr. MACDONALD nodded assent.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN GOODS

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) asked the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether his attention had been called to the German and American exhibits at the British Industries Fair; and what steps he was taking to confine the Fair solely to British goods.

Mr. GILLETT.—Yes, Sir, the matter is one which is watched by the organizers of both sections of the Fair with the utmost vigilance. Every exhibitor signs a declaration that the goods he proposes to exhibit are of British manufacture, and every effort is made both in London and Birmingham to see that this undertaking is carried out. During the present Fair my attention was called to two or three cases in which it was alleged that goods of foreign origin were being exhibited. In each case the matter was immediately looked into and appropriate action taken.

In reply to questions by Mr. HACKING and SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle-on-Tyne, N., U.), Mr. GILLETT said the figures for the London section of the Fair were, in round numbers, as follows:—Visits of home buyers, 150,000, against 111,000 in 1929; visits of oversea buyers were 4,800, against 3,700 in 1929; the public, 51,000, against 32,000 in 1929. The Birmingham figures for all classes are 130,000, against 120,000 in 1929. Reports from both London and Birmingham indicate results comparing very favourably with business done last year.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL.—Can we hope that orders have been placed in Birmingham for agricultural machinery by the Soviet delegation? Mr. GILLETT.—I have no information on that point.

Mr. HACKING asked Mr. Gillett the number of invitations sent to Russia to attend the British Industries Fair, the number of acceptances he received, and the number of Russians who actually attended the Fair.

Mr. GILLETT.—In view of the fact that foreign trade in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a Government monopoly, invitations were sent to the Soviet Embassy in London. According to our records, one Russian attended the Fair. (Loud laughter.)

ROLLING STOCK ORDERS

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL asked the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether he had yet personally discussed with British makers of railway rolling stock methods by which to secure orders for cars and locomotives such as those recently placed by the Council of Jamaica in the United States of America and by the South African Railways Administration in Germany.

Mr. GILLETT.—No, Sir, but I am in communication with British makers about the matter.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL.—Does not the hon. gentleman think that, in view of the immense value of these rolling stock orders, he might, on his own personal initiative, go down to the manufacturers in Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow and see whether something cannot be done? Mr. GILLETT.—I am in communication with them and quite likely we shall have a meeting, but, if useful, I would be prepared to do what the hon. gentleman suggests. I will give it my careful consideration.

UNEMPLOYMENT

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, N., U.) asked what was the total number of unemployed or partially employed persons in the country at the present date; and how long a period had elapsed since the figures last stood at the present level.

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Chester-le-Street).—At February 17, 1930, there were 1,523,941 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, including 1,087,669 wholly unemployed, 347,401 temporarily stopped, and 88,880 casual workers. This total was last exceeded on November 15, 1926.

THE LUTON FACTORY FIRE

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary to the Home Office (Wednesbury), replying to Mr. W. THORNE (Plaistow, Lab.), said that the Home Secretary had received reports on the calamitous fire at a Luton hat factory, and he took that opportunity to express the sympathy which he knew would be felt by every one in the House with the relatives of the deceased. The report showed that while there was no outside emergency staircase, there were two internal staircases (one of stone and the other of teak) from top to bottom on either side of the factory, and a certificate had been issued by the local authority in 1904 that the factory was provided with suitable means of escape. The circumstances would be investigated at the inquest, which was opened last Friday, and any further review of the position must wait until the results of that inquiry were available.

THE POSITION OF JOHN GIALDINI

Mr. SHORT, asked by SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) and SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) whether he had received any communication from the Italian Government respecting the position of John Gialdini, and, if so, whether he would state its purport, said:—No communication has been received, and I can only repeat that it is not in the public interest to state publicly the present position of this matter.

CIVIL ESTIMATES IN COMMITTEE

CHANNEL TUNNEL AND SEVERN BARRAGE

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Estimates. Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

On a Supplementary Estimate for £16,392 for salaries and expenses of the Ministry of Transport,

Mr. H. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said that most of the additional money now asked for was necessitated by increased expenditure on staff salaries and wages owing to the acceleration of the Government's programme of unemployment works. It was also the duty of the Ministry of Transport to advise the Committee set up under the Development Act on schemes submitted to the Committee by railway companies and electricity, harbour, and canal undertakings. A further reason for this expenditure was the establishment of an experimental station in connexion with road construction at Harmondsworth, in Middlesex. Expenditure under the heading of special services and inquiries was accounted for by the inquiry in connexion with the Channel Tunnel. A fee of 5,000 guineas had been paid to consulting engineers and provision was made for that sum. The only information which the Government could give at present was that the engineers duly reported to the sub-committee of the Committee of Civil Research, and that the report was received by the Prime Minister a day or two ago. The Government, however, had not yet had an opportunity of considering the report or of deciding what action should be taken.

Another item of expenditure concerned the Severn barrage proposal. This, however, did not mean that the Government had yet come to a conclusion whether or not it would be wise to erect a power-station and a Severn barrage; it merely meant that the first stage of the inquiry was sufficiently encouraging to warrant them in going a little further with the inquiries.

LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said he hoped the Minister would give an assurance that it was the definite policy of the Department to expedite useful works and not to adopt works, good or bad, simply to give work to the unemployed. He would like the Minister of Transport to assure the Committee that the money for extra staff included in this Estimate was really needed, in view of the fact that the existing staff, at no distant date, were able to deal with a similar programme. He thought the Committee were entitled to know something about the report of the engineers on the Channel Tunnel scheme, for which £5,250 was voted in this Estimate. Was the Minister making any effort to get rid of Ramsgate Harbour, which was a very onerous burden? It was unfortunate that they should have to spend money on the Caledonian Canal, which had not proved a very successful enterprise in later years. Was it the intention of the Government, if the Road Traffic Bill passed into law, to put into force the provision in Clause 24 which would enable the Minister of Transport to relieve his liability in respect of the Caledonian Canal and to put the bridges over the canal in proper order? The most important item in the Vote was that which referred to the Severn barrage investigation. For experiments on the existing model, and the construction of a new model, £2,650 was asked. He was very glad to hear from the Minister that the preliminary investigation and the tentative model, which had been working for nearly a year, had proved such a success that the Committee on Research had decided to take a further step. He understood that the Committee was now satisfied that it was possible to build a barrage. He assumed that the new model which it was proposed to make was on a larger scale, and would show the effect of the tides and the barrage on navigation. He would like to know how long this next stage would last. In view of the enormous possibilities of this scheme, he would grudge no reasonable sum of money to make it a success.

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) said the Severn Barrage scheme ought not to be allowed to drift on indefinitely; those responsible should be told that there was a reasonably limited time within which the country would expect to be informed of what was being done.

MAJOR ROSS (Londonderry, U.) asked whether the engineering report referred to by the Minister was to deal with Channel tunnels generally or was to be confined to the tunnel to France. If the report was to be of a general character it might be useful in the case of a channel from Scotland to Northern Ireland. He noticed that the reference in the Vote was to the Channel Tunnel.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee must be aware that "Channel Tunnel" referred to the tunnel to France.

MAJOR ROSS said that as a patriotic North of Ireland man he could assure the Chairman that in his part of the country "Channel Tunnel" would not mean the tunnel to France. (Laughter.)

SIR W. BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) hoped the increased technical assistance which was promised would include inquiry into the surface of arterial roads, which was not very good.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) said that when they had passed this Estimate they would have voted a total of £11,500,000 in Supplementary Estimates.

Mr. MORRISON, replying to points raised in debate, said that the money asked for in connexion with extensions of staff was really necessary. Extension did not take place immediately the policy of developing works for unemployment was adopted, but had only taken place as and when it had become necessary in order to discharge the liabilities which had arisen. It was difficult to make exact comparisons between one year and another owing to fluctuations of policy which had affected the Ministry of Transport. He was satisfied that there was no staff at the Ministry beyond its requirements. In so far as some of the staff had been engaged under the expenditure with which this Estimate was concerned, a great deal of that increase was temporary and could be contracted as and when contraction was required.

He could add nothing to what he had already said about the Channel Tunnel. The committee dealing with the Channel Tunnel was a committee of the Committee of Civil Research, and the Prime Minister was concerned with its supervision. Possibly, further information might be forthcoming to-morrow, when questions were to be put to the Lord Privy Seal.

It was somewhat difficult, in the middle of an inquiry, to give all the particulars which one would like with regard to the Severn barrage. A Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research, having had the matter under continuous examination since October, 1925, concluded their preliminary investigations last July. They reported that they were satisfied in regard to the practicability of constructing a barrage across the Severn at the English Stones. They recommended that arrangements should be made for the preparation of a tidal power scheme, to ascertain the total capital cost, the amount of electricity that might be generated, and the approximate cost of the electricity. The Government had approved those recommendations and steps were being taken to prepare the scheme. It was anticipated that this stage would be completed in about two years' time.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.) said that the proposed barrage would very seriously affect the Port of Bristol. There were serious apprehensions as to its effect on the entrance to the Avonmouth Dock. He asked that due consideration should be given to the views of the persons concerned with that dock before the Government were committed to any scheme.

Mr. MORRISON said that the Government were not committed to anything; they were a very long way off that. They had not yet got to the stage of a conclusion as to the desirability or otherwise of the scheme; they were merely satisfied that further investigations should take place. Before final conclusions were come to, the opinions of local authorities, like the Bristol Corporation, would be taken into account.

From his experience at the Ministry of Transport he was convinced that, at any rate under present conditions, it was necessary that there should be a Parliamentary Secretary. The responsibilities and work of the Department were bound to grow. The Ministry had spent what money they could to keep the Caledonian Canal in an efficient condition, notwithstanding a not altogether happy financial result. The Committee must face the fact that, if they were actuated by considerations of pure finance, in regard to the Caledonian Canal or some other matters, many of these concerns would be closed down.

The vote was agreed to.

RAILWAY FREIGHT REBATES

On a vote of £160,000 as a grant in aid of the Railway Freight Rebates (Anticipation) Fund,

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) asked whether any money had been advanced from the Civil Contingencies Fund for these payments without the authority of Parliament having been obtained.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said the proposal for railway rebates involved £4,000,000, and benefit would be conferred on somebody by the expenditure of such a sum. Whether the disadvantages to the people who had to pay that sum exceeded the advantages to the people who got it was another question which lay entirely outside that Vote. (Laughter.) The late Government having carried the Derating Act, he had to see that the sum in question was administered correctly. In reply to SIR E. HILTON YOUNG, he stated that the House of Commons quite definitely decided that the money was to be spent in this way, and there was no question of the general approval of the House of Commons not having been given. At the time the Estimate was drawn up it could not be foreseen whether the whole of the money would be spent before March 31, 1929, and it was necessary to introduce a Supplementary Estimate.

SIR K. WOOD said he did not think that anyone would now get up and say that the scheme should be repealed, and, apart from the benefits it conferred on traders, it would be interesting to know whether its machinery of administration was working well.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) asked which of the three classes of goods benefited by the scheme—farm produce, coal, and certain heavy goods—got most of the money. As there had been no great increase in farm produce, he concluded that most of the money went to the transport of coal.

Mr. MORRISON, replying to questions, said the Ministry had been informed by the Railway Clearing House that the rebates allowed in respect of traffic up to September 30, 1929, when the arrangement under the Local Government Act, 1929, came into force, exceeded the sum to be paid by the Government by £78,000. That would be a charge against the railway companies, not against the Government. He thought it could fairly be said that the scheme had worked smoothly. The latest information available as to the actual rebates that had been made was very much in correspondence with the predictions that were made by the late Minister of Transport and with the statistical predictions of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The rebates allowed on agricultural traffics, except live stock and milk, were 1s. 2½d. per ton; exported coal, 7½d. per ton; and coal for iron and steel works, 9.6d. per ton; and on other selected traffics 4.6d. There was a rebate of 10 per cent. on the carriage charges on live stock conveyed by freight trains, and the sum amounted to £141,000. As regarded milk, rebates were allowed on 181,000,000 gallons, and the average rebate was .14d. per gallon.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) asked whether the Minister could say how much the agricultural industry had received as the result of the working of the scheme up to September 30 last.

Mr. MORRISON replied that he could not give the result in money value, but the tonnage of agricultural selected traffics, except live stock and milk, was 5,948,907, and the rebate was 14.27d. per ton on the average.

The Vote was agreed to.

AFFORESTATION

EFFECT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

On a Supplementary Vote of £100,000 for a grant in aid to the Forestry Fund,

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE explained that the Vote was due to the extension and speeding up by the present Government of the programme of work. In 1928 the late Government sketched out a programme for 10 years, proposing to spend over that period £5,500,000, and expecting to be able to afforest 225,000 acres, to replant 12,000 acres of woodland, and to provide 1,500 holdings. The present Government decided to extend and speed up this programme and to increase the figures to £9,000,000, the area to be afforested to 330,000 acres, the woodland to be replanted to 23,000 acres, and the holdings to 3,000. This programme was estimated on the present financial year to involve an additional expenditure of £136,000, for which £36,000 was available, as the balance in the fund on March 31 was to that amount greater than had been anticipated. Of the additional sum required, about £22,000 would be spent in wages and £48,000 in providing holdings. It was anticipated that 225 holdings would be provided in the current year in place of 137 as estimated. It was hoped gradually to increase the number of employees from 3,500 in the winter and 2,700 in the summer to 6,700 in the winter and 5,200 in the summer, and in addition to settle 2,500 additional families in holdings.

LIEUT.-COL. SPENDER-CLAY (Tonbridge, U.) asked why, with 217,000 plantable acres in hand, they wanted at this time of financial stringency to buy further land to the value of £45,000. They ought to pay some consideration to the possible return which the country could get from the investment. What came out clearly from Mr. Pethick-Lawrence's speech was that so far as employment was concerned, forestry operations were extremely disappointing. The average number of men employed on planting was about 3,000. These people were employed chiefly in the first two years of planting; after that time the number amounted to something like one person per 100 acres. It seemed unwise to be spending an extra £100,000 this year when they were really not benefiting the employment situation. The Committee should be told how many forest workers' holdings had been completed, how many were contemplated, and the average cost of the holdings. The Government ought to take some notice of the work done by the Estimates Committee with the assistance of the permanent officials. If the Government were not going to take the trouble to read the Committee's reports, then members of the Committee were wasting their time and the Government were wasting money. For that reason he moved to reduce the Vote by £100.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) said that apparently many

(Continued on page 9)

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

things to which attention had been called by the Estimates Committee had been ignored by the Government. He asked whether steps were being taken by the Forestry Commission to market in a proper way the standing timber which had been acquired. One of the great difficulties of the British-grown timber industry was to get a proper market; foreign-grown timber coming into the country was much more easily marketed. If through the agency of the Forestry Commission a better system of marketing of home-grown timber with better prices could be instituted great benefit would be conferred on the industry in this country. In many parts of the country, including Surrey and Sussex, a great deal of the land acquired by the Commission for planting was coppice wood, where a number of small subsidiary industries had existed for a considerable time. Those industries included hoop making, the making of split pale fences, and the preparation of wood for walking sticks and for gardens. Were steps being taken by the Commission to see that these trades were being carried on? Was it intended to bring men from the mining areas into the afforested areas?

Mr. H. F. OWEN (Hereford, L.) said that those interested in forestry knew that a world timber famine was already in view. In 30 years time we should be faced with a real scarcity, and only on condition that we started now to grow new timber would this country be in a position to meet its needs when that time came. The Government should not be bound by the very modest programme which had been laid down.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture (Norwich), said that Mr. Owen's claim for an increased programme was one which was welcomed on the Government side of the House. It was, however, not possible to jump to the full extent of their programme at once. Generally the trees had to be three years old before they could be planted out in the forest. As time went on and as more land became available it might be possible to increase the programme which had already been decided on. The amount of land secured by the Commissioners was 350,000 acres, of which 160,000 had been planted, leaving 190,000 acres in hand. The Forestry Commissioners had to plant gradually over a period of years, as a policy which would lead to casual labour would be most undesirable. The planting programme was prepared on the basis of giving permanent employment as far as possible. Research work was going on in the Research Department, where diseases affecting trees were investigated, and the Commissioners worked in close collaboration with the universities which were assisting them.

A number of miners transferred in accordance with the policy of the last Government had been established in forestry work. The wages paid to the men engaged in forestry work were fixed in accordance with a Treasury regulation at the rate which was paid to agricultural workers in the area; the average wage paid in England was 31s. to 32s., and in Scotland 39s. Recently 1s. had been added to the wage paid in England, and the whole question of wages was being considered by the Commissioners.

SIR G. COURTHOPE (Rye, U.), speaking as a member of the Forestry Commission, said the Commission made their plans so as to give neatly uniform employment to the people required in preparing the land and planting up to the time when felling began. As a forest matured the ratio of employment increased. In old forests one man was whole-time employed for every 39 acres, while in comparatively new forests the ratio was only one man to every 150 acres. Forest workers' holdings were a great success. The scheme of the Commission was gradually to build up a regular forest population who might depend on the forest around them for a livelihood without the prospect when planting was finished of having to seek work elsewhere. The work of the Commission was criticized on the ground that it was uneconomic. Their job was to try to make timber grow on land that would grow nothing else. (Hear, hear.) They could show a financial return were they able to buy for their purpose land that was capable of producing food. But they did not want to do that. Their work, therefore, was limited by factors of national importance.

When they began work they recognized that a number of years must elapse before it could bring in any revenue. It was only 10 years since they had made their first planting. It would be another 40 or 50 years before the trees came to full maturity. The State did not even take advantage of the assistance which it provided for private owners in the matter whereby two-thirds of the money borrowed for the purchase of land for planting was made repayable in 60 years. But taking the long view, he believed the planting of those large areas of forest was going to prove a very sound investment, quite apart from their value as an insurance against emergency. He was convinced that this country would have to face before many years had passed an acute shortage of timber, which would greatly enhance the value of the work of the Forestry Commission in building up new forests. (Hear, hear.) It was necessary for the protection of this national investment to make such regulations as would limit the likelihood of its destruction by the carelessness of the public. Of 409 fires, which destroyed over 4,500 acres of forest, 149 were definitely traced to the carelessness of the public in such matters as the dropping of lighted cigarettes and matches.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON (Henley, U.) urged that the planting of fire belts would minimize the risk of such destruction as Sir G. Courthope had referred to.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) urged the Government to remove the restriction on the purchase by the Forestry Commission of land worth more than £4 an acre. If, he said, they could buy a better type of land, oak and ash trees could be more easily grown.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) suggested that the Forestry Commission should assist private owners of land to replant trees blown down by the recent gales, and should provide young trees from their nurseries for that purpose. Local authorities might also be offered young trees to replace those uprooted along the roads.

Mr. SMITH said that it would be difficult for the Forestry Commission to carry out Commander Southby's suggestion. Part of the functions of the Commission was to assist private owners in the planting of land by grants. He did not think they could become a trading concern for the selling of trees.

The closure having been carried by 219 votes to 92—majority 127—the Vote was agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS

On a Vote of £20,000 for the Inland Revenue Department.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG asked for further information as to the fresh agreement between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Civil Service on the question of the Civil Service bonus. He said that whatever the new arrangement might be it would certainly be less scientific and accurate than the system which it superseded. That suggested the question whether it would not be better rather than go on tampering with the sliding-scale system to face the matter boldly and revert to a fixed scale of Civil Service salaries.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL asked whether the Financial Secretary would give an undertaking to revise the whole policy which governed the wages of the Civil Service and have them put on a definite footing. Had not the time arrived to sweep away these bonuses altogether and have a fixed rate of wages?

Mr. BOWEN (Crewe, Lab.) said the cost-of-living bonus had not given satisfaction, and an attempt had been made over and over again to get the Treasury to enter into negotiations for its revision. The decision of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to suspend the drop by no means established permanency. The discussion of the future of the bonus was *sub judice*, as it was a matter which would have to be represented to the Royal Commission. Until the Royal Commission was able to deal with it, he supposed no further change would be made. He hoped that in the circumstances the House would not embarrass the Government any further.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) said he should have thought that it would be more satisfactory to the Civil servants and the House that some basis for the fixation of salaries should be arrived at, so that they might know where they stood in this matter.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) asked if it was the intention of the Government that the 70 per cent. rate should be stabilized until after the Royal Commission had reported. He was in the Civil Service for over five years, and it had always struck him that the sliding scale, although it sounded all right in theory, was rather absurd. The 70 per cent. bonus only applied to salaries up to £91 5s. After that the 70 per cent. did not exist at all. The less complicated the salary system was the better, and it might be desirable to abolish the bonus altogether and have fixed salaries.

Mr. BROWN (Leith, L.) said that unless the bonus system was placed on a scientific basis it would be better to have fixed salaries in the Civil Service rather than the present rule of thumb method.

Mr. PETHICK LAWRENCE said there had been almost a consensus of opinion that there should be a return to fixed rates of salary in the Civil Service, instead of the scale depending on the cost of living. That question was one for the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and it would be improper for him to attempt to prejudge the decision which they would take after full consideration of the evidence. The concession which was given last July amounted to an increase of the figure from 65 to 70 for the six months from October, 1929, to March, 1930, and to that alone. After that, it would be open to the Government either to keep to the sliding scale as it was before or to make a further concession. When Mr. Samuel said that the cost of living figure showed a tremendous plunge downward he was confusing the index figures of the wholesale with the index figures of the retail prices. While the former had plunged downward the latter, which were really the essential figures, had not done so. The bonus sliding scale had been varied to the benefit of the Civil Service, and, as had been announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the change took place, the amount of money involved in the current year was £800,000.

The Vote was agreed to.

LAW CHARGES

On a Supplementary Estimate of £5,500 for Law Charges.

SIR K. WOOD said he thought one of the criminal cases which, he understood, was included in the Estimate was the Hatry case, and he thought the public would desire to know how much it cost the State.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE replied that £500 was included in the Estimate for the Hatry case, but that did not cover the entire cost.

An amendment to reduce the Vote by £10 was negatived by 156 votes to 57, and the Vote was agreed to.

The Supplementary Estimate of £4,700 for miscellaneous legal expenses, including £4,300 for the special inquiry into the loss of the ss. Vestris, was agreed to.

The resolutions were reported to the House.

The House stood adjourned at 23 minutes after 1 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Adjourned debate on Bishop of Southwark's motion on housing.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Vote on Account (Civil Service and Revenue Departments), Committee.

Tariff Truce discussion on Board of Trade Vote.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Special Orders, Ilfracombe Electricity (Extension) Order, 1930, Exmouth, Coventry, Birkenhead, Chichester, and Bury Gas Orders, 1930. Unopposed, Ministry of Health Provisional Orders (Fylde Water Board and Bradford Extension), Portsmouth Corporation, United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, Chairman's Room, at 3.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Mental Treatment Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts (1886-1919) Amendment Bill, Room 14, at 11. Group B, Coventry Corporation, Room 5, at 11. Group C, Derby Corporation, Room 6, at 11. Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11.30. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Local Legislation, Section A, Bournemouth Corporation, Room 8, at 10.45. Section B, Leeds Corporation, Room 9, at 11.

MINERAL TRANSPORT

OBJECTIONS TO POOLING OF WAGONS

The effect of the recommendations of the Duckham Committee concerning compulsory pooling of privately owned wagons and enforced adoption of wagons of 20 tons capacity was discussed recently between the Minister of Transport, the Secretary for Mines, and a deputation from associations representing coal-owners, merchants, private owners of railway wagons, and the wagon-building trade. A memorandum of the deputation's case was presented to Mr. Morrison and Mr. Turner.

Mr. R. G. ELLIS, chairman of the Yorkshire Railway Wagon Company, Limited, outlined the case against the proposals. He pointed out that no one was opposed to the introduction of the 20-ton wagon for any purpose provided its use could be proved practicable and economic. In the export trade and for large bulk supplies they believed its use would extend; but they thought the process must be gradual, and that, moreover, for very many purposes of their trade such wagons were neither suitable nor economic, and should not be imposed on the industry. On behalf of the merchants, it was said that the larger wagon was totally unsuitable for their house coal trade, and for small industrial consumers.

Compulsory pooling, it was said, would completely break up the existing system of wagon owning, building, financing, hiring, and repairing, because, once private control was removed, those concerned would no longer be in a position to manage properly their property. The reaction on their creditors and those who had provided the capital would be immediate and disastrous. The colliery owner had a soundly economic objection to the removal of wagons from his control. To-day his output was worked with a knowledge that he had full control of the means of removing or of storing temporarily on wheels the coal he could deal with. He was thus able to decide, from the knowledge of the number of wagons available, whether all or which of his pits should be worked the following day. The colliery could thus distribute wagons to meet output.

Other serious practical difficulties would be caused by compulsory pooling. Certain sections of the trade required certain types of wagons, which must be forthcoming immediately, and could not be obtained from a pool. Sir Ralph Wedgwood had estimated in his evidence before the Samuel Commission that the maximum saving from complete railway pooling would be not more than 1d. a ton, but from figures which the Mining Association had worked out the most that could be expected did not exceed ½d. a ton. In any event, the railway companies had asserted that they would not pass on any savings by any reduction in rates.

Compulsory pooling would remove from an owner all personal interest in upkeep and repair of the wagons and all incentive to replace failing wagons by new wagons. This would have a paralysing effect upon wagon building and repairing companies and upon employment in those industries.

The MINISTER replied that the Government had not yet come to any decision on the subject of the recommendations of the Standing Joint Committee on Mineral Transport, but that the matter was under consideration. He agreed that the question had many complications, and stated that, at this stage, the Government desired to obtain representative views from all the interests.

Mr. TURNER associated himself with the remarks of the Minister of Transport.

THE WORK OF CECIL HOUSES

Mrs. CECIL CHESTERTON, founder of the Cecil Houses in London, speaking last night at the 20th annual Professional Nursing, Midwifery, and Public Health Conference, at the new Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on the work of Cecil Houses for the destitute mothers in London, said that many of the mothers who came to the houses were not destitute at all, but were forced to come owing to present housing conditions. Often, with their husbands, they had been forced to leave their homes because of increased rates, and it was one of the most pitiable things to have to turn a mother and baby away. Mrs. Chesterton added that property had been acquired for another Cecil House in Harrow-road.

SHOP WINDOW RAID AT ALDERSHOT

Four men in a touring car escaped with a tray of rings, valued at £1,000, after they had made a smash-and-grab raid on the shop of Mr. Leslie Lester, jeweller, in Union-street, Aldershot, last night. One of the men threw a brick through the window and snatched the tray. An employee at the shop rushed to the street, but the car drove off so quickly that he was unable to catch the thief, who had by then jumped on to the running board. A passing motorist also chased the thieves unsuccessfully. The car was found abandoned on the London side of Hampton Court, and the tray which had contained the jewelry was found by the roadside at Ash, Surrey. No trace of the men had been discovered late last night.

At midnight last night the crew of the Kindred Star, a Lowestoft trawler, were landed at Bristol. Early yesterday their boat struck the South Bishop's Rock, Pembrokeshire. A flare was started on the deck with beds and loose woodwork, but the crew could not attract attention. After about half an hour they took to the boat, and soon afterwards the trawler sank. The crew had been afloat for about 2½ hours when the boat was seen by the Cheshire Coast, of Coastlines, Limited, which took them aboard.

RARE ANIMALS OF THE EMPIRE

SANCTUARIES FOR WILD LIFE

REPORT OF PRESERVATION SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire was held last evening at the offices of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, Lord Onslow, the president, was in the chair.

The report of the executive committee stated that since the last report the acting secretary had made a visit to America solely with the object of enlisting the cooperation of American conservationists in the work of the society. An influential committee had been formed in New York, under the auspices of the Boone and Crockett Club, with Mr. Madison Grant as chairman, and it included such notable men as Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Colonel Kermit Roosevelt, Mr. Childs Frick, and Major F. R. Burnham. This committee had charged itself with the collection of a fund to promote efforts with which American conservationists are in sympathy, and it was believed that the society would thereby receive substantial help. The Wild Life Protection Society of America had also, through Dr. Hornaday, generously made a contribution to their funds.

"It was impressed on our secretary in America," the committee added, "that it was expected that any help forthcoming from the citizens of U.S.A. would be equalled by similar support from our own people. We are confident that this will be the case, but definite efforts are necessary, and we urge our members not to fail us in this respect. The need is urgent. To meet changing conditions we must extend the sphere of our activities. The character of our endeavour during the next 10 years will do much to decide the fate of the wild life of the world. This may sound ambitious, but as some 70 per cent. of the larger mammals of the world are in this Empire, the responsibility resting on those who claim its citizenship is not to be disregarded. This society, based as it is in the capital city of the Empire, and with its 25 years' record of achievements behind, can, it is submitted, claim to be the correlating focus of wild life conservation for the Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies which all go to make up the Empire of to-day."

POLICY IN MALAYA

The committee are in correspondence with the Colonial Office with regard to the consolidation of measures for the better protection of wild life in Malaya, and it is hoped that one of the results will be the proclamation of a great central sanctuary. They also have a sub-committee investigating the possibility of widening the scope of the society's influence by a scheme of affiliation or cooperation with other societies throughout the Empire which have similar aims.

LORD ONSLOW, in moving the adoption of the report, said since their last meeting their patron, the Prince of Wales, had proceeded on a visit to Africa for sport and travel. The society sent him a telegram wishing him good luck, to which he had sent an appreciative reply. They deeply regretted to read that morning that the Prince had been attacked by malaria, and he was sure he was voicing the wishes of all the members of the society in saying that they hoped for him a very speedy recovery.

Reference was made in the report to the visit of Mr. Hobley, the acting secretary, to America, and they were grateful to him for the success that had attended his efforts. The membership of the society had increased since the last meeting and was now 760. But they remained, on the whole, a small society, and they looked for an increase in their membership so that they might have the help of a weighty public opinion to enable them to prevent the destruction of wild game. There was a necessity for the pressure of public opinion in favour of the objects of the society. The fate of wild game hung in the balance. Speaking generally, it had never been in danger on a considerable scale before, but now its existence was threatened by a combination of modern weapons of precision with modern mechanized methods of transport.

SANCTUARIES

That society wished to carry preservation much farther than it had ever been carried before. That must be done if wild animals were to be preserved in their wild state. As time proceeded it became more necessary to stabilize reserves by establishing them as absolute sanctuaries. That had been done in America and other countries, and it was by the establishment of National Parks in the future that this problem would probably be solved.

He was glad to say that a debate which took place in the House of Lords elicited a satisfactory reply from Lord Passfield, both as to the general policy of the Government in regard to game preservation and to an assurance that the monstrous practice of slaughtering game from motor-cars would be severely dealt with.

ZOOS

The society was meeting that day, as usual, under the auspices of the Zoological Society, and he expressed appreciation of the important part which zoological gardens played in regard to the preservation of game. People saw there live, wild animals, which was a very different thing from seeing a stuffed one in a museum, and their sympathy with efforts to preserve them from extinction was increased.

The report was adopted.

An African game film taken by Mr. W. T. Patterson was then exhibited.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Patterson was an American sportsman, and the scene of much of his film was the Serengetti Plains in Tanganyika Territory. The Serengetti Plains were the region which was under discussion in *The Times* last year as being the place where an excessive amount of slaughter had been carried out by the help of the motor-car. Mr. Patterson was, however, not one of those offenders, being a sportsman of the best type, and although he collected a certain number of picked heads, he devoted, as they would observe, quite as much time to photography as to shooting. Part of the Serengetti region had now been proclaimed a reserve by the Tanganyika Government and powers had been given under which severe penalties could be imposed on those who considered it to be amusing to chase beasts with a car, and then shoot them when they were too exhausted to run away.

FARMERS AND NATIONAL MARK

NEED OF PUBLICITY FOR HOME PRODUCTS

Mr. A. W. STREET, addressing the Farmers' Club, at the Royal United Institution yesterday, on "Marketing and the National Mark," said there were two main weaknesses in our marketing arrangements: our home products were not offered in standardized form to the distributive trades, and our various commodity industries were not organized for marketing on national lines. To a large degree, organization waited on standardization.

There was need for sustained publicity, not in order to induce the public to eat more of this or more of that product, but to divert demand from the imported to the home product, and when, as under a National Mark scheme, the producer had a standardized and marked article to offer, the possibilities of successful demand-diversion were very great. The National Mark, it was true, would advertise itself to an increasing extent, and there were many ways, by displays at exhibitions and so forth, by which the State could help and was helping to keep the Mark before the public. This of itself might not, however, suffice to exploit to the greatest extent the opportunity which the home producer now had of mobilizing demand in his favour.

Circumstances varied from one product to another, but just as, broadly speaking, every producer of a commodity of gradable quality benefited from the improvements secured by a National Mark scheme, whether or not he made any deliberate contribution in terms of supplies or personal effort, so every producer would benefit from publicity, and means ought somehow to be devised which would spread the cost equitably over all producers of the article concerned. Could this be achieved in any other way than by the all-embracing organization of producers on a commodity basis?

It was impossible to say how remote we were from such developments, but there could be no doubt about the future trend of events. Large-scale organizations, freed from a parochial outlook, could not only supervise grading and undertake publicity, but they could arrange with wholesale and retail distributors for better methods of shop display and sale, and by controlling the flow of supplies to the trade they could secure more even distribution and avoid local gluts and shortages. As a type, such organization could do much to stabilize market conditions for products which we, at times, over-produced, such as milk and potatoes.

PETITIONS FOR CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION

Notice is given in the *London Gazette* that a petition of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and others, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to the National Children Adoption Association, has been presented to his Majesty in Council; and, his Majesty having referred the petition to a committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given that all petitions for or against such grant should be delivered at the Privy Council Office on or before March 31.

Notice is also given of a petition of Mr. James MacBrayne and others, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to the Glasgow Fishmongers' Company, all petitions for or against which should be delivered at the Privy Council Office on or before March 31; and of a petition of Sir Robert Burton Chadwick, M.P., and others, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, all petitions for or against which should be delivered at the Privy Council Office on or before the same date.

ETHICS OF INDIVIDUALISM

Mr. F. W. GOODENOUGH, lecturing in connexion with the Individualist movement at Caxton Hall last evening, said the question was asked recently, Which was the more important, principle or policy? Principle was immutable, invariable; policy was invariably in accordance with the individual's knowledge and application of principle regarding his work in life. When he spoke of the importance of principle he meant the importance of goodness and right conduct as opposed to mere expediency, which was generally actuated by selfishness. The whole basic principle of life for the individual must be that of service to the community of which he formed part. If a man was going to be individualist in his outlook he must direct all his actions to his fellows by right principles. That was why he felt principle was especially vital to all who put individuality first.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

THE CALL TO PRAYER

The following are extracts from the letters of several Bishops who write in their diocesan magazines commending the Archbishops' call to prayer for the victims of persecution in Russia:—

The BISHOP of CARLISLE (Dr. H. H. Williams).—I have not hitherto felt able to join in or to support any of the protest meetings with regard to Russia which have been held in London and in other towns throughout the country. Violent expressions of indignation which do not lead to action may excite or relieve emotion, but they are apt to make subsequent action, when it becomes possible, more difficult and to alienate, by unwarranted or unguarded statements, many supporters whose assistance might prove of great value. The time may come when such protest meetings may be necessary, but meanwhile I am myself content to wait for the statement of facts regarding the persecution of Christians in Russia, which has been promised by the Foreign Secretary, and to hold aloof from movements which are liable to be interpreted or misinterpreted as having a political intention. Some facts are obvious. There can be no doubt that there exists in Russia widespread and organized hostility to any form of religion. It cannot be disputed that the liberty of religious thought and religious expression, which has been achieved in Western Europe after centuries of effort and suffering, is, in Russia, gravely in danger of suppression. Anti-God campaigns not only exist, but are supported by authority. Teaching subversive of Christian morality is encouraged by the State. I cannot doubt that facts such as these fully justify the action that has been taken by the leaders of religion in what amounts to the whole of Western Christendom, and that if Christians everywhere in Europe unite in prayer for their Russian fellow-Christians in the week of March 16, some guidance will be given in answer.

The BISHOP of CHELMSFORD (Dr. H. A. Wilson).—There has been nothing like this persecution in the history of the world, not only in magnitude but also in character. The persecution of the Russian Christians is unique. Even the worst of the early Christian persecutions never approached this in size, but in addition to this the character of the persecution is different from any previous in human history. The Roman Emperor, the Spanish Inquisition, as other persecuting agents, always acted, or claimed to act, in the interests of a religion which they believed was right, and they tortured and put to death the unfortunate people who fell into their hands because they considered that their religion was wrong. But in the case of Russia the persecution is an anti-God campaign. It is directed against all religions of every kind. It is not in the interests, real or imaginary, of some other religious system, but is purely anti-religious.

The BISHOP of GLOUCESTER (Dr. Headlam).—During the period since the Soviet Government came into power many thousands of Bishops, priests, and Christian laymen have been put to death or imprisoned. It is sometimes said that this is not for their religion, but for disloyalty to the Government. But if the law prohibits the teaching of religion—a duty of every Bishop and priest—it is practically impossible for a conscientious man not to break the law. This persecution is directed not only against members of the Orthodox Church, but against Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Jews, and it is accompanied by the organization of processions and demonstrations against religion in any form, at which blasphemous caricatures of religion are exhibited. From time to time in history there seem to be such outbursts of anti-religious violence. We may rightly call it "the Spirit of Anti-Christ." Whatever else may be our duty, at any rate prayer and sympathy is the very least that we can give. What more we can do is doubtful. I think probably, if only there was a way open, the people of this country would do a great deal.

The BISHOP of OXFORD (Dr. Strong).—It is important to avoid the appearance of political action: it is not for us to interfere with the form of polity which prevails in Russia, and to do so would probably react disastrously upon those whom we most wish to serve. But it is becoming increasingly clear that the conscience of Europe is outraged by the notion that such persecution as has been alleged can exist in these days, and it is an occasion when Christian thought cannot rightly remain silent.

The BISHOP of ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH (Dr. Whittingham).—The endeavour of the Soviet Government to persuade the world that its activities are only directed against political agitation resisting its authority will not deceive anyone. The persecution has been on far too large a scale and has too great a body of evidence to support it to make the fact in the least degree doubtful, and it has been of a particularly ruthless and horrible character. . . . That a Government chooses to regard the supporters of religion as its enemies and so to make its endeavour to suppress religion a political matter does nothing to alter the character of the persecution. So indeed was it regarded by the authorities in the early days of the Christian story, with this significant exception, that the present attack is directed against all religion. It is a frank endeavour, by tyranny and force, to root out religion in favour of materialistic conceptions.

The BISHOP of WORCESTER (Dr. E. H. Pearce).—It is easy to urge that prayer, instant and urgent prayer, for Christian sufferers in Russia is long overdue. . . . The pity is that just now the whole matter has become involved in and complicated by the interchange of Ambassadors between the Soviet Republic and ourselves, with the result that the call to prayer becomes most vociferous on the part of those who, quite naturally from their point of view, desire to "down" our existing Government. But diplomatic relations may be only a question of political economy, while prayer for the cause of God in Russia and for those whose fidelity to that cause brings suffering upon them is a clear matter of Christian duty all the time; and this is just as true whether Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is Prime Minister, or Mr. Baldwin. I know that need through what I know of the Bible Society's work. Four or five and twenty years ago the society had a staff of 70 persons in Russia, and its yearly issues of Russian Scriptures numbered over half a million. The books were then almost free of freight on the railways, and all kinds of official encouragement were forthcoming. The whole of this invaluable work has been stopped, save that a few Bibles can sometimes enter the country by post, though, if the books are well bound, the officials are apt to tear out the middle and convert the binding into a pocket-book. When work like this is so treated, is it likely that human life will be respected, where it is consciously and actively Christian? Therefore we must pray yet against such wickedness.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

BEETHOVEN SONATAS

The principal items in the London programme this evening are a pianoforte recital by Mr. Edward Isaacs, who will play two Beethoven sonatas; a concert by the Wireless Military Band; and the first of a new series entitled "De Courville's Hour." At 7.30 p.m. an orchestral concert, conducted by Mr. Joseph Lewis and Mr. Harold Gray, will be broadcast from Daventry (5GB).

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, March 4, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842.kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 10.45 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—The Countrywoman's Day. 9—When to Call in the Doctor, by Dr. Stella Churchill. 11-12:—(5XX only) Gramophone Records. 11-11.30:—(2LO only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Adelaide Turnbull (contralto); Frederick West (tenor). 12.30:—Organ Recital. 1-2:—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. 2.30:—For the Schools.—Music; (a) A Beginner's Course, (b) A Miniature Concert, (c) An Advanced Course, by Sir Walford Davies. 3.30:—Interlude. 3.35:—Elementary French, by M. E. M. Stéphan. 4:—Orchestra from the Brixton Astoria. 4.15:—Special Talk for Secondary Schools.—Modern Poetry, 4, Edmund Blunden, Ralph Hodgson, and John Masefield, by Miss V. Sackville-West. 4.30:—Orchestra.

5.15:—Children.—Pancakes, according to Mabel Mariowe. The Gnome Family celebrates the occasion. A Scaly Tale (Tony Galloway). Songs by Kate Winter. 6:—Readings from the Victorian Poets: Matthew Arnold, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Beethoven Sonatas, played by Edward Isaacs (pianoforte). 7-7.20:—Looking Backward, 8—Some Old Theatre Programmes, by Sir Edward Knoblock. 7.25:—Pioneers of Health, 1—Hippocrates, by Mrs. Mary Adams.

7.45:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Helen Henschel (soprano); Hilda Bor (pianoforte). 8-8.30:—(5XX only) Making Work Worth While, 1—Joy in Work, by Professor T. H. Pear, relayed from Manchester. 9:—Weather, News, Local News; Summary of Stock Exchange Prices; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). 9.25:—The Progress of Music, 7—Variations (Delius' Brigg Fair), by Dr. George Dyson. 9.45:—De Courville's Hour, 1 (Third Series), with the B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 10.45-12:—Dance Music. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—David Edwards (baritone); Lorna Peruzzi (violin); Meyer Rosenstein (pianoforte). 1:—Organ Recital. 2-3:—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell. 5.15:—Children.—Various old Customs: Grey Peas and Pancakes, by Barbara Williams; Musical Selections by The Norris Stanley Sextet; Tony will entertain; Stories in Stone—Great Walls, by William Hughes. 6:—The McGowran Male Voice Quartet. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 7.30:—The Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis and Harold Gray; Keith Falkner (baritone), relayed from the Town Hall, Sutton Coldfield. 8.30:—Problems of Personal Liberty.—(1), The Family, a Discussion between Mr. H. Crichton-Miller and Mr. C. S. Siepman. 9:—The Æolian Players: Joseph Slater (flute); Samuel Kutcher (violin); Rebecca Clarke (viola); Gordon Bryan (pianoforte); Ruzena Herlinger (soprano). 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See Daventry. 11-12:—See Daventry. 2.40:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—See London. 7:—See Glasgow. 7.25:—See Glasgow. 9.20:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30:—See Daventry. 2.30:—See London. 4.30:—The Radio Quartet. 5:—Soup Press. 5.40:—Children's Hour—London. 6.15:—See London. 7.45:—The Whitewax String Quartet: Phillip Whitewax (violin); Charles Bradley (violin); Margaret Huxley (viola); Carmichael Campbell (violoncello); Cecil H. Campbell (baritone). 9:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See Daventry. 12-1:—See London. 2.30:—See London. 4.15:—See London. 7:—Mrs. Robert Merrick—Wessex Books, Chained and Unchained. 7.25:—See London. 9.15:—Local News. 9.20:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 2.30:—See London. 6.15:—Children. 6:—How South Wales became an Industrial Area.—5, Principal Exports: The Predominance of Coal. 6.15:—See London. 7:—Erwyl Cymru: A Welsh Interlude: Mr. Iorwerth Peate: Life in Bryngwe Wake. 7.25:—See London. 9.15:—Welsh Regional News. 9.20:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413.m.), 1kw,

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. 4:—Gramophone Concert. 6.30:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Time and Lighthouse Goodbye. 7.40:—Hilda Knowles (mezzo-soprano); Selections by the Radio Orchestra. 8.40:—Selections by the Waterford Musical Society. 10:—Resonant Ages—Play, by the Dublin Repertory Society. 10.30:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 10.45:—See Glasgow. 4.30:—See London. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7:—See Glasgow. 7.25:—See London. 9.15:—See Glasgow. 9.20:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 10.45:—Vegetarian Cookery.—1, Mrs. Gunston. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—For the Schools: M. Jean-Jacques Oberlin, assisted by Mme. Oberlin; Elementary French.—8, Unfinished Sentences: An Evening at the Cinema. 3.10:—Mr. Alexander L. Taylor on: (1) Myth and Myth in English Literature.—5, Myth of Human Power in The Choice of Hercules. 3.30:—The Octet: Rachel Neill Fraser (soprano). 4.30:—Dance Music. 5.15:—Children. 5.57:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—Mr. D. Wilson MacArthur: Into the Canadian Bush. 6.15:—See London. Sir Alfred Stirling-Maxwell: Our Scottish Countryside. 7.25:—See London. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 12-1:—Gramophone Lecture Recital. 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.15-2:—Orchestral Music by the Piccadilly Trio: Jerry Heywood (piano); Leo Marsh, jnr. (violin), Harold Warburton (violoncello), relayed from the Piccadilly Picture Theatre, Manchester. 2.30:—See London. 4.30:—Orchestra. 5.15 [illegible]—Children's Hour. 6:—Miss Nellie Kirkham—The Spell of Silence. 6.15:—See London. 7:—Towards Utopia—5, Mr. E. D. Simon: Cities of the Future. 7.25:—See London. Orchestra (Leader, John Brinkar), conducted by T. H. Morrison; Dorothy Pearce (soprano). 9:—See London. 9.15:—North Regional News. 9.20:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 12-1:—See London. 2.30:—See London. 5.15:—The Children's Hour. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7:—Phases of Pig-fish Social Life.—5, The Rev. J. R. E. Masterman: The Class System. 7.25:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 2.30:—See London. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6.15:—See London. 7:—See Cardiff. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levinson), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Mavis Bennett (soprano); Herbert Simmonds (baritone); relayed from the Patti Pavilion, Swansea. 9:—See London. 9.15:—See Cardiff. 9.20:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 12-2:—See Manchester. 2.30:—See London. 4.15:—See Manchester. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7:—See Manchester. 7.25:—See London. 9.15:—See Manchester. 9.20:—See London. 10.45-12:—See Manchester.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—4:—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. 6.8:—Talk for Women. 6.30:—News and Trio Music. 8.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 9:—Minutes, Weather and Exchange Quotations. 9.10:—Orchestral Selections. 9.30:—Recital of Songs. 10:—News. 10.5:—Military Band Music, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—German Language Lesson. 7:—Violin Recital. 9:—Time and News. 9.15:—Quartet Concert—Jubel Ouverture (Weber); Selection from La Tosca (Puccini). 10:—Gramophone Concert of National Melodies.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—5.30:—See Leipzig. 4.30:—Talks. 5.40:—Advanced French Lesson. 6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—Technical Talk on the Building Industry. 7:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 7.20:—Programme from Breslau, followed by News, Carnival Ball and 6th Days' Racing Report from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—5:—Talk. 6.30:—Topical Programme. 7:—Political Newspaper Review. 7.30:—Carnival Programme, followed by Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. 8.30:—Carnival Ball—Dance Music. 11:—Report on the 6th Days' Racing.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.26:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Swiss Carnival Programme. 7:—Die Wunderkur—Musical Play (Zeimel-Anschmann), relayed from Zurich (467m.). 8:—Wilhelm Busch Programme. 8.30:—Orchestral Concert. 9:—News, Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6:—See Prague. 6.30:—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. 6.50:—Programme on the occasion of the 80th Birthday of President Masaryk: Weyland the Smith—Opera in Three Acts (Bella), relayed from the Slovak National Theatre.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.15:—Gramophone Concert. 8.55:—Weather. 7:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 7.20:—Carnival Favours—a Transmission by Express Messenger (Max Ophüls). 8.30:—Robert Koppel Programme with Selections by the Station Orchestra. 9.10:—News. 9.30:—Carnival Ball, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). 9.50:—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.45:—6:—See Prague. 6.5:—Recitation. 6.30:—The Merry Widow—Operetta (Lehar), relayed from the National Theatre. 9:—See Prague. 9.25:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Dance Music. 6:—Relay of the Carnival Festival from Binche. 6.40:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—*Le Journal Parlé*. 7.15:—Orchestral Concert—Carnival Overture (Dvorak); *Le secret de Polichinelle* (Fourdrain); Mascarade (Lacome); Violin Solo—Serenade to Columbine (Wood); Three Mask Dances (Wood); *La Danse en Bouteille* (Blanchemus). During the interval at 8.30, Talk, Sports in Belgium, and at 9, Topical Talk.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5.30:—Talk. 6:—French Language Lesson. 6.30:—Readings. 7.15:—Variété Programme—Final Carnival Evening.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.30:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.32:—Talk. 7:—Tivoli Ball Chimes. 7.2:—Concert of Modern Operetta Music. 8.15:—Reading. 8.45:—News. 9:—Chamber Music: Serenade for Violin, Viola, and 'Cello in D major, Op. 8 (Beethoven); Quintet for Pianoforte, Violin, Viola, 'Cello, and Bass in A major, Op. 114 (the Trout Quintet) (Schubert).

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. 6.20:—Talk. 6.50:—Concert relay from Poznn (336m.). After the opera at 10:—News from Warsaw and relay of Foreign Stations. 11:—Chimes from Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (290m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6.5-11:—See Stuttgart. In the interval at 9.30:—News.

HAMBURG—Call Ha (la Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (238m.), HANOVER (344m.), KIEL (246m.).—5:—Agricultural Talk. 6.25:—Talk. 6.45:—Frankfurt Exchange and Weather. 6.55:—Alessandro Stradella, opera in three acts (Flotow), relayed from the Municipal Theatre. 9.30:—Talks, News, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, and Sports Notes. 9.50:—Café Wallhof Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Time and Daily Service. 11.40:—Police Announcements. 11.55:—Orchestral Concert. 1.40:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—Talk. 3.40:—Gramophone Records. 5.55:—Pianoforte Recital. 5.10:—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Cabaret La Gaité, Amsterdam. 5.40:—Time Signal. 5.41:—Concert. 6.10:—Gramophone Records. 6.25:—English Language Lesson. 6.55:—Police Announcements. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Demonstrations of all Religious Denominations against the Persecution in Russia, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam. 8.55:—Gramophone Records. 9.10:—The Drum Major's Daughter, opera (Offenbach), second act only. After the operatic selection, Weather, News, and Orchestral Concert. 10.40:—Concert, relayed from the Carlton Hotel, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (298m.), 8kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 11.10:—Religious Programme. 11.55:—Trio Concert. 12.55:—Gramophone Records. 1.40:—Programme for Women. 3.40:—Gramophone Records. 4.40:—Talk. 5.30:—Gramophone Records. 5.40:—Time Signal. 5.41:—Gramophone Records. 5.55:—Sports Talk. 6.10:—Exchange Quotations. 6.30:—Gramophone Records. 6.40:—Latin Lesson. 7.10:—Talk. 7.40:—Leuten Programme, concert: Cortège carnavalesque (Radzgade); Two Hungarian Dances (Brahms); Selection from La Traviata (Verdi); Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni); Selection from Die Fledermaus (Joh. Strauss). 8.40:—Lou Bandy in Selections from his Repertoire. 9.10:—News. 9.20:—Concert. Overture, William Tell (Rossini); German National Anthem. 10.20:—Concert: Barcarole from the Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach); Radetzky March (Strauss). 10.50:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,900m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 5.35:—Orchestral Concert. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Dance Music. 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.) COLOGNE (227m.); MUNSTER (234m.).—5.30:—Talk. 5.50:—Topical Talk. 6:—Time Signal. 6.30:—Economic Notes; Weather and Sports Notes. 6.45:—French Conversation. 6.40:—Talk for Workers. 7:—Gramophone Concert from the Works of Suppé, Lecocq and Planquette. 7.45:—Concert by the Wireless Military Band, conducted by Walton O'Donnell, relayed from London (2LO). After the Concert: News and Sports Notes.

LEIPZIG (259m., 8kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30:—Concert. 4.30:—Below Ground in Leipzig—A Tour with the Microphone. 4.55:—Economic Report. 5.5:—Talk for Women. 5.30:—Weather and Time. 5.40:—Orchestral Concert. 6.55:—Gramophone Records. 7.55:—Orchestral Concert. Overture to a Puppet Play (Weinberger); Ballet Suite from Namouna (Lalo). 7.35:—Flashing Carnival.—Variety Programme. In the interval at 9:—Topical Talk. After the Programme: Time; Weather; News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—7:—Chimes; Exchange Quotations, and Programme for Children. 8:—Dance Music. 8.25:—News. 10:—Chimes; Time; Exchange Quotations and Fantochhez—Comedy (Casado del Campo). 11.30:—Carnival Dance Music, relayed from the Palacio de Bellas Artes. 12 (midnight):—Chimes; News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—5.15:—Concert. 7:—Announcements; Weather. 7.10:—News. 7.20:—Literary Review. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Concert. Overture, The Marriage of Figaro (Mozart); The Fourth Symphony (Beethoven); Symphonic Poem, Tod und Transfiguration (Strauss); Symphonic Poem, L'apprenti sorcier (Dukas). 10.30:—News. 10.40:—Concert.

MUNICH (535m.), 5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.).—6.15:—Talks. 7:—Orchestral Concert. Carnival Overture (Dvorak); Czardiantina—Waltz (Waldteufel); Die Irdischen—Humorous Variations for Two Clarinets and Drum (Nguen); Five Popular Songs (Respet); Selection from Der Opernball (Heubergert); Waltz, Donauweibchen (J. Strauss); Walzes (Gung'l); Polka, Wiener Praterleben (Translateur). 8.30:—Hauptling Abendwind, or Das gestrickte Fustmagl—Sketch in one act (Johann Nesmyr). 9.20:—Dance Music. 10.30:—Xoo dwrs in the Studio—A Patriotic Affair.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30:—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements and Harbour Notes. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—Relay from the San Carlo Royal Theatre, Sports Notes in the Interval. 9.50:—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (576m.), NOTODDEN (448m.), PORSGRUND (466m.), RURAN (440m.).—4.15:—Weather and News. 4.30:—English Language Lesson. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Orchestral Concert—Norwegian Rhapsody No. 2 (Svendsen); Bergensiana (Ballroom); Waltz, Mein Herzlein (Siedler); Mr. Norges Fjell (Winge); Saga or Fanitull (Ole Olsen). 8:—Talk. 8.30:—Weather, News, and Topical Talk. 8.10:—Pianoforte Recital.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m.:—Time Signal (32.5m.). 9.45:—*Le Journal Parlé*. 7.10:—Meteorological Forecast. 7.20:—Concert from the Works of Mozart.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News. 2:—Stock Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Concert—Orchestral Selection; Nocturne (Fauchet); Pianoforte Solo (Chopin); Cello Solo: (a) Les Cherubins (Couperin); (b) Le Cygne (Saint-Saëns); (c) Arlequin (Popper); Orchestral Selection; Crepuscule orientale (Fosse); Two Numbers for Piano (Schubert); Orchestral Selection; Intermezzo (Godard); Concerto for Violin (Mendelssohn); Orchestral Selection; Ballet fantambulesque (Fillmaud). 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 5:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.30:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35:—Gramophone Records. 7.5:—Literary Review. 7.20:—Elementary English Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes. 8:—Les Noces de Jeannette—Opéra-comique (Masse). 8.30:—Sports Review, followed by La Gold-Séara (Thomé). In the Interval at 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6:—Time and News. 6.5:—Carnival Programme. 7.20:—Concert of Popular Music. 8:—A Czech Wedding—Drama (Cvancara). 9:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15:—Concert from the Auto club. 9.55:—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 10:—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—7:—Meteorological Report and Lesson in Wireless Telegraphy. 7.20:—Giornale parlato, Announcements, and Sports Notes. 7.40:—Exchange, Weather, News, and Talk, followed by Press Review. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—Concert of Light Vocal and Instrumental Music and Dance Music, followed by Theatre and Cinema Notes. 9.15:—Dance Music.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (1,000m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,346m., 30kw., BODEN (1,389m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (287m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.), 4.5kw.—5:—Orchestral Concert. 7:—Talk. 7:—Topical Talk. 7.25:—Selections by a Male Voice Quartet. 7.55:—Talk for Women. 8.40:—Sports Relay. 10:—Relay of a Programme from Copenhagen.

STUTTGART (360m.), 5kw., and FREIBURG (576m.).—6:—Time Signal. 6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—Operetta and Popular Song Recital. 7.15:—The Fatal Ring—A Grotesque Ballet, in one act (Pordes-Milo and Georg Ruskyl), music by Walter Schütt. 8:—Humorous Carnival Session.—Variety Programme. 9.30:—News from Frankfurt, followed by Programme Announcements. 10:—Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6.5:—Concert of Popular Music. 6.40:—Transmission of Concert. 6.25:—Talk on History. 6.35:—Orchestral Selections. 6.50:—Exchange Quotations. 7:—Recitations. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Opera Music. 8:—Exchange Quotations. 8.15:—Transmission of Pictures. 8.25:—Opera Music. 9:—Orchestral Music, relayed from the Royal Cinema; in the Interval, North Wyan News.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—6.15:—Concert of Light Music. 7:—Esperanto Lesson. 7.10:—News. 7.15:—Variety Items. 7.25:—Time Signal. 7.33:—Relay from the Teatro Eden (Varietà). Talks in the Intervals. 10.30:—News.

VIENNA (516.8m.), 12kw., and GRAZ (382.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—5.45:—Readings. 6.45:—Time and Weather. 6.50:—Cabaret Programme. 8.10:—Viennese Dance Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—10.55 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 1.7kw.—7.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURG, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 45kw.—1 p.m.
Programme relayed at intervals on 65 and 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m.—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m., 16kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1830. Price 7d.

In France a contest has been going on for some years between the partisans of a classical and of a romantic taste in poetry and literature. The former erect their standard on the distinguished works published in France during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. . . . while the latter have looked abroad into the contemporary literature of England and Germany for new sources of literary pleasure and fresh models of imitation. . . . A translation of Shakespeare's *Othello* was some time ago acted with great applause on the stage hitherto exclusively devoted to the school of Corneille and Racine; and M. Victor Hugo entertained, on Thursday, the audience which frequents the same theatre with a play called *Hernani, or Castilian Honour*, in which all the unities are boldly set at defiance. . . . Never was a greater crowd seen blockading the doors of the *Theatre Française* than on Thursday,—and never was a more eager audience collected within its walls since the appearance of the tragedy of *Germanicus* after the second restoration. In the latter case the name of the author was a signal for the display of political,—in the present, of literary enthusiasm. The piece perfectly succeeded, and the classical party have received a significant defeat in the very sanctuary of their worship,—in the very presence of the *Dii Majores* of their idolatry. Our readers would probably feel little interest in an outline of the plot of a French tragedy. It may be sufficient, therefore, to state, as a proof of the departure of *Hernani* from the classical models of the French stage, that the hero of the piece is a reputed brigand, and the scene shifts from Saragossa to Aix-la-Chapelle, and that Charles V., who is only King of Spain in the first three acts, is Emperor of Germany in the two last.

3 per Cent. Cons., 92¼ to ¾.

Border farmers and workers protested on Saturday against the collapse of the prices of agricultural produce at a mass meeting held at the Berwick Corn Exchange. Lord Haddington presided, and a resolution was passed demanding "fair play for agriculture" by controlling imports and securing an economic price for farmers for home agricultural produce. The resolution is to be sent to Parliament.

Books of the Day

SOVIET DREAMS

THE GREAT BOLSHEVIST GAMBLE

THE SOVIET UNION LOOKS AHEAD. The Five-Year Plan for Economic Reconstruction. (Allen and Unwin. 8s. 6d. net.)

The title of this book is the right one; the Soviet Union does indeed look ahead. It looks ahead and predicts the success of its economic plans with the most convincing certainty. That is the impression left by this English translation of the programme prepared by the State Planning Commission for the five years 1927-28 to 1932-33. The book has a preface signed by the presidium or executive committee of the Commission, but no information is given about the translation, which leaves a good deal to be desired. The book is printed in America, and the figures are in American billions. The objects of the plan are three—the industrialization of the country, the Socialist reorganization of agriculture, and the general strengthening of the Socialist elements in the economic system. The reorganization of agriculture is the greatest task undertaken, but the most detailed item in the plan is the industrial part, in which its authors take America for a model and a teacher. This is very curious, for America is the most capitalistic of all countries and Russia the most Socialistic. Perhaps they think that the more advanced the capitalism the nearer to Socialism; that would be so according to Marx. But there is no sign of Socialism being adopted in America, unfortunately for the Marxian theory; and Russia, where capitalism was an alien product of feeble growth, has now much less than ever. Yet here is Russia looking to America for advice on how to extend and strengthen its already advanced Socialism. The procedure is irreconcilable not only with the Marxian but with any other theory of Socialism.

A preliminary chapter summarizes the economic position last year. It begins by raising once more the old sanguine hopes, set out by Lenin 12 years ago, of "attaining and surpassing the economic level of the advanced capitalist countries"; and a diagram of the production from 1913 to 1927-28 is given, estimated in roubles at pre-War prices. The lowest point reached was in 1921-22, when the total production of agriculture and industry stood at 44.2 per cent. of the figure for 1913, or less than half. It was then that Lenin, faced by absolute ruin, introduced the New Economic Policy, which abandoned the attempt at complete Communism and restored a measure of capitalism, with private trade, markets, banks, and a money system, which had all been abolished. The low-water mark in industry, as distinguished from agriculture, was in the year 1920; but the slight improvement that followed was more than counterbalanced by the continued decline of agriculture, which is far more important and slower to move. An attempt is made in this book to attribute the collapse to the civil war. But at the time Lenin said nothing about the civil war; he laid the blame on the mistake they had made in pushing Communism too quickly, and insisted that they must beat a retreat. It was an economic blunder, and that was why he proposed an economic remedy. The statement that "the market had disappeared and the money system had been destroyed" is true, but these results were part of the plan and had nothing to do with the civil war. The whole passage is an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public. This is important because the present plan aims at going back on the N.E.P. and making another Communistic push. What chance has it of succeeding?

Something can be learnt from the same diagram of production. It reveals the success of Lenin's policy. At once the plague was stayed by the measure of capitalism allowed. People began once more to buy and sell, which had been strictly prohibited; and the whole economic apparatus began to move. The change was economically too successful. Production increased rapidly down to 1925, especially in agriculture, and in 1925-26 reached 96 per cent. of the 1913 level. This was too much for them. As Rykoff said at the conference of the Communist Party in the spring of 1925, "capitalist conditions were being rapidly recreated in the country," and something must be done to check the process. It was, and the rate of increase fell off in consequence. But it was not stopped; a compromise between the economic and the political interests ensured enough freedom to allow the advance to continue at a lesser rate. In 1926-27 the 1913 level was passed, and in the following year production was 111.5 per cent. of the pre-War calculation. The advance from 1925 had been greater in industry than in agriculture, which had fallen back a little in 1927-28.

It cannot be said that these facts encourage much hope for the five-year programme, which is based not on the policy which led to the improvement since 1921 but on its reversal so far as agriculture is concerned. The industrialization, otherwise Americanization, of the country may go on, if they get sufficient credit in the United States. Its main object is to increase the "proletarian" element or the town workmen; that is to say, it is largely political. It will not be easy. To do the authors of this book justice, they never pretend that the fulfilment of the plan will be an easy task. They propose to do in five years what would take nearer 50 years in favourable conditions, which they admit to be lacking. They contemplate "the transition to large-scale enterprises, combining power, chemical, and metallurgical production." For the provision of power the conditions are unfavourable in regard to planning, research, the location of plants, and a trained *personnel*; the supply of coal requires 50 new large mines, the reconstruction of old ones, complete mechanization, water supply, housing, &c.; the metal and machine industry, which is of primary importance, is to be developed on a gigantic scale "in face of an acute shortage of iron and steel"; the chemical industry is to be created anew. These are only some of the difficulties. All the projects are faced by the technical inefficiency of labour; it is "not open to question" that the "whole mass of skilled labour must be raised to a higher technical level." Technical specialists are equally needed, and the supply must be increased possibly by shortening the time of training. The recent attacks on specialists do not seem calculated to promote this object.

But the industrial programme pales beside the revolution in agriculture, the annihilation of the *kulaki* and the compulsory drafting of the peasantry into collective farms. This is an almost complete return to the pre-1921 order, which produced such dismal results. The State farms failed then largely because of the incompetence of the directors; they will be no better now, and they will have under them discontented and sullen workers. The book is a book of dreams, and one cannot help wondering whether its authors really believe in it themselves, or whether it is all a great gamble on Stalin's part. He may prefer to perish in a glorious attempt to out-do Lenin and achieve the impossible.

THE DARK SIDE OF FASCISM

SIGNOR NITTI'S STORY

ESCAPE. By FRANCESCO FAUSTO NITTI. (Putnam's. 10s. 6d. net.)

Signor Fausto Nitti's name was alone enough to make him suspect in Fascist eyes. As he was also an anti-clerical, a Republican and a democrat, it is not surprising that he was arrested in a general round-up of notorious anti-Fascists in December, 1926. He was taken to the central prison of Rome, and there learnt that he had been sentenced to five years' deportation to a convict colony. The charge against him was that of having committed

subversive acts against the political and economic institutions of the State and of having at various times manifested the intention of modifying these institutions by violent means.

The sentence was passed "by virtue of the special legislation enacted for the security of the Fascist State," and there was no trial. His book is a narrative of his imprisonment and of his escape after he had served about half his term.

A point which will make a disagreeable impression on English and American readers is that when these political offenders were removed from Rome on their long journey to the penal settlement they were not only heavily handcuffed but were chained together in groups of four. Their journey lasted 10 days, and on the way they were incarcerated in common gaols. Their first destination was Lampedusa, an arid little island between Sicily and Africa. Signor Nitti devotes a quarter of his narrative to the three months he spent there. The place was run dreadfully. The deportees were confined at night in a single large cell about 120 feet long. There were only some score of them at first, but the number soon swelled to 120. The doors were opened at 7 a.m. An hour later there was a roll-call, and the prisoners received their daily pittance of 10 lire. They were then free to walk about the village, which included a colony of ordinary convicts, until 5 p.m., when, after another roll-call, they were locked in for the night. From here Signor Nitti was transferred to the more tolerable surroundings of Lipari.

Deportees who had enough money to pay rent were allowed to live in houses in the little town; the others were quartered in a large common cell in the castle. All the deportees had to be present in their quarters at 7 p.m. in winter and 9 p.m. in summer. Their movements were confined to a strictly limited zone, comprising the two principal streets of the town, the beach, and a few country lanes. Towards the interior of the island a line of sentinels barred the way.

The deportees were allowed to associate freely with one another. They even started a school and a library—though this activity was soon hampered by the authorities—and some of them were joined by their families. The worst hardship, apart from the terrible monotony of the life, was the inadequacy of the daily allowance. Ten lire—less than half-a-crown in English money—could not go very far, even if the shopkeepers had not profiteered.

The prisoners had secret means of communication with the outside world, thanks to which Signor Nitti and two of his friends were able to escape. Theirs was the first successful enterprise in the history of the colony. The principal agent in the attempt was a deportee whom Signor Nitti disguises under the name Fortunio. His sentence expired at the end of 1928, and he had promised that, when again at liberty in Italy, he would slip across the frontier and organize the rescue. He kept his word. It was arranged that a fast motor-boat, starting from a foreign base, should approach the island after nightfall and pick up the three prisoners, who were to swim out from the beach. The first attempt miscarried. The three waited in vain at the rendezvous but fortunately succeeded in getting back to their quarters undetected. On July 27, 1929, they tried again and succeeded. Their effort came within an ace of disaster, for the strong current had almost carried the rescue-boat into the harbour before Signor Nitti's companions were picked up. Then the motors started with a roar; the patrol vessels which dashed in pursuit were outdistanced, and next morning the prisoners, free at last, saw the Sicilian coast fade out behind them.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1928. By ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE, assisted by V. M. BOULTER. (Humphrey Milford. 21s. net.)

DOCUMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. Edited by JOHN W. WHEELER-BENNETT. (Humphrey Milford. 12s. 6d. net.)

The invaluable survey, prepared annually by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, now appears in an enlarged and a happily permanent form. The documents have been separated from the narrative and are published in a separate volume compiled by Mr. Wheeler-Bennett, the Institute's Information Secretary. In making his selection the editor has sought to avoid duplicating the League of Nations Treaty Series. He has, therefore,

included only what seemed to be the more important treaties of the year, and has concentrated rather upon collecting the statements on foreign affairs made by premiers and foreign ministers before their respective parliaments, and also such documents of importance as the law governing the Fascist Grand Council and the Organic Law of the National Government of China.

Among the statements thus included, the speeches of Herr Stresemann, M. Briand, and M. Hymans on the evacuation of the Rhineland may be cited as an example of

Obituary

LORD KINTORE

SERVICE AT HOME AND IN AUSTRALIA

The Earl of Kintore, who died yesterday at his London residence in Park-place, S.W., at the age of 77, was a man of greater ability than his career might seem to imply. As it was, after holding Household appointments, he proved a strong and successful Governor in Australia, and returned to become Chief Conservative Whip and afterwards a Deputy Speaker in the House of Lords. In the City he may be said to have had another career. The companies which he helped to direct were sound concerns, including the Sulphide Corporation, and he conscientiously mastered the details of each business. In this he was helped by his scientific knowledge, especially of applied mechanics.

Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer was the eldest son of the eighth Earl of Kintore, and the head of an ancient family notable in Scottish history. He descended from the Lords Falconer of Halkertoun and through an heiress from the Keiths, Earls Marischal of Scotland. Born on August 12, 1852, he went as Lord Inverurie to Eton in 1866 to the Rev. J. L. Joynes's house. He left in 1868, and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree. He married in 1873 Lady Sydney Montague, second daughter of George, sixth Duke of Manchester. Her half-brother, Mr. Algernon Blackwood, is the distinguished novelist and writer. At the General Election of April, 1880, Lord Inverurie was one of the Conservative candidates for Chelsea against Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Bottomley Firth, but was unsuccessful. In the following July his father died, and he succeeded as Earl of Kintore, Lord Keith of Inverurie, and Lord Falconer in the peerage of Scotland, and Lord Kintore in that of the United Kingdom. In Lord Salisbury's Government of 1885 he was a Lord-in-Waiting, and in Lord Salisbury's second Government, formed in 1886, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, being also sworn of the Privy Council. In 1889 Lord Kintore was appointed Governor of South Australia, and served his full term till 1895. The fact that he was the first peer to represent the Crown at Adelaide may have had something to do with his success, which was, however, chiefly due to his own business capacity, frankness, and firmness, and to Lady Kintore's charm and social gifts. Both the Governor and Lady Kintore understood and liked the democratic spirit of the Australians, who were not slow to respond to their "approachableness" and friendly bearing.

On two occasions Lord Kintore was formally appointed Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, in the periods of Lord Donoughmore's absence—namely, in the winter of 1918-19 and again in 1927-28. He was an active member of Private Bill Committees, and presided over a great number of them in the course of his career. At the time of the famous meeting of the Unionist Party at the Carlton Club in October, 1922, Lord Kintore was chairman of the club, and explained in a letter to *The Times* that the phrase "a meeting of the party" had always meant a meeting only of the Unionist members of the two Houses of Parliament.

Lord Kintore was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1923. He was also G.C.M.G., held many foreign orders, and was LL.D. of Cambridge, Aberdeen, and Adelaide Universities. He is succeeded by his only surviving son, Lord Falconer, late the Scots Guards, who was born in 1879, and served in the South African War. He also leaves two daughters, Lady Stonehaven, wife of the Governor-General of Australia, and Lady Hilda Keith-Falconer.

MR. D. H. LAWRENCE

A WRITER OF GENIUS

David Herbert Lawrence, whose death is announced on another page, was born at Eastwood, near Nottingham, on September 11, 1885. His novel "Sons and Lovers" and his play *The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd* are at least so far biographical as to tell the world that his father was a coalminer and his mother a woman of finer grain. At the age of 12 the boy won a county council scholarship; but the sum was scarcely enough to pay the fees at the Nottingham High School and the fares to and fro. At 16 he began to earn his living as a clerk. When his ill-health put an end to that, he taught in a school for miners' boys.

At 19 he won another scholarship, of which he could not avail himself, as he had no money to pay the necessary entrance fee; but at 21 he went to Nottingham University College, and after two years there he came to London and took up teaching again. It was in these years that he wrote, under the name of Lawrence H. Davidson, some books on history. He had begun also the writing of fiction, and his first novel, "The White Peacock," was published about a month after his mother's death had robbed him of his best and dearest friend.

"Sons and Lovers," published when he was 28, brought him fame. Many years of poverty were to pass before his work began to make him financially comfortable; and even then the collapse of a publishing firm in America deprived him of some of the fruits of his labours. But the revolt against society which fills his books had its counterpart in his life, in his travels, and especially in his attempt to found, in 1923, an intellectual and community settlement in New Mexico.

Undoubtedly he had genius. He could create characters which are even obtrusively real. His ruthless interpretation of certain sides of the nature of women was recognized by some women to be just. Every one of his novels, as well as his books of travel, contains passages of description so fine that they command the admiration of people whom much of his work disgusts. His powers range from a rich simplicity, a delicacy almost like that of Mr. W. H. Davies, to turbulent clangour, and from tenderness to savage irony and gross brutality. There was that in his intellect which might have made him one of England's greatest writers, and did indeed make him the writer of some things worthy of the best of English literature. But as time went on and his disease took firmer hold, his rage and his fear grew upon him. He confused decency with hypocrisy, and honesty with the free and public use of vulgar words. At once fascinated and horrified by physical passion, he paraded his disgust and fear in the trappings of a showy masculinity. And, not content with words, he turned to painting in order to exhibit more clearly still his contempt for all reticence.

It was inevitable (though it was regrettable) that such a man should come into conflict with the law over his novel "The Rainbow"; over some manuscripts sent through the post to his agent in London; and over an exhibition of his paintings. But a graver cause for regret is that the author of "Sons and Lovers," of "Amores," and the other books of poems, of "Aaron's Rod," the short stories published as "The Prussian Officer," "Ladybird," and "Kangaroo" should have missed the place among the very best which his genius might have won.

In 1914 Lawrence married Frieda von Richthofen, who survives him. He left no children.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH WRIGHT

Sir Michael Sadler writes from Oxford yesterday:—

With affection and profound respect the University paid this morning its tribute of gratitude and honour to Professor Joseph Wright. Richard Bentley and he were among the greatest scholars which the West Riding has bred. As Wright's self-training will be historic, I venture to add to your excellent notice of him a few details which he dictated to me in March, 1925, giving me leave to make them known.

He was born in a one-roomed cottage at Thackley, near Bradford. His mother, whom I had the honour of knowing, was a woman of remarkable ability, caustic humour and courage. In the early days of her widowhood she was in the direst poverty. But nothing daunted her intrepid spirit. She was one of those unlettered peasants of whom Wordsworth writes in "The Prelude":—"Unregarded by the world," but "expressing liveliest thoughts in lively words." She was middle-aged before she learned to read and write. Her son Joseph went to work when he was six. For driving a donkey and cart between a quarry and a blacksmith's shop he earned 1s. 6d. a week. When he was nearly seven he went into a mill at Saltaire, where he was employed as a "doffer" in the spinning department. His work was to remove the full bobbins from the throstle and put empty ones in their place. For this as a half-timer he earned 3s. 6d. a week. He did not go to school, and could not read and write. At 15 he was apprenticed to wool-sorting at another mill. His wages were small, but by doing extra work his mother made both ends meet. When his interest in the battles of the Franco-German War determined him to learn to read, he taught himself from the Bible and Pilgrim's Progress. In 1875, when he was 20, he opened a night school. He got 18 pupils at 2d. a week. His chief subject was mathematics During the years in which he kept his night-school he used to study till 2 a.m. and be at his work in the mill by 7 a.m. By these efforts he found time to teach himself Greek, Latin, French, and German. In 1875 he matriculated in the first division at the University of London. In 1876, having saved £40, he could afford to go to Heidelberg for a semester of mathematics. In 1878 he became a schoolmaster first at Margate and then, I think, at Wareham. After that (1882, I believe, was the date he gave me) he was appointed by Mr. Armitage as assistant master at Neuenheim College, Heidelberg. It was there, in June and July, 1884, that our friendship began. Wright studied Old German at Heidelberg. Freiburg and Leipzig Universities: took his Ph.D. at Heidelberg; and, during these years of study in Germany, learned Sanskrit, Gothic, Old Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Russian, Old Norse, Old and Middle High German, Anglo-Saxon and Old Icelandic. I remember his telling me at Heidelberg (a little to my surprise, though I realized the greatness of his gifts) that he wanted to live and work in Oxford. Professor Max Müller gave him a welcome and his powerful helping hand. Thus, when Wright was 33, his career in Oxford began.

This great Yorkshireman had a genius for language, a racy speech, a warm heart, and indomitable purpose. In formal education he was a very late starter. A lad who could not read till he was 16 became one of the greatest scholars of his time. In boyhood and in youth he had no schooling except in the school of life. His mother's wit and example, the lessons of donkey-driving, loom and mill, talk with his friends and workmates, were the only teaching he received, but by self-training he fitted himself to teach. Neither primary nor secondary schools had any part in his education. What part church or chapel had in it he did not tell me. His first bent was towards mathematics. It was Mr. Frederick Armitage, his employer at Heidelberg, who, with a scholar's insight, discerned the young man's gift for philology and disclosed to Wright the studies for which nature had endowed him with extraordinary powers. German universities gave Wright his grounding in scholarship, his standards of intellectual achievement, his ideals of study. Oxford welcomed, helped, and honoured him. An ideally happy marriage made his life and power of work complete. And to the end he was "the Yorkshireman as scholar."

A correspondent writes:—

The record of Professor Joseph Wright's remarkable life, achievements, and methods would be incomplete without reference to his extraordinary greatheartedness as a Yorkshireman, a scholar indebted to foreign universities, and a man whose childhood had been hard and whose success was clouded by bereavement. In the midst of his immense labours he held open the doors of his house and of his heart with a warmer welcome than most men ever show. Young people saw that he loved them; all Yorkshiremen belonged to his family; foreigners and strangers dropped their shyness the moment they felt his great handshake. On Sunday afternoons he was like the kind, strong keeper of a human zoo, who set all his specimens at ease while he fed them on the joke of his hebdomadal birthday cake and cheered them with his hearty laughter.

But the true gentleness of his spirit was best seen in the touching generosity of his enjoyment of children. His characteristic bluff geniality melted then into all the tenderness of a father who had lost his own; and so, speaking of his boy and girl with the pride and joy of the past strong upon him, without bitterness and without envy, the living would wake up the dead. There must be many, though the War—in the enemy's ranks as well as in our own—has lessened their number, who, when they read of the death of Professor Wright, will look back on their youth at Oxford and remember him first of all for his "fatherliness."

FUNERAL SERVICE

The funeral service for Professor Joseph Wright took place at St. Mary's Church, Oxford, yesterday morning. It was conducted by the Rev. C. C. Inge (vicar of St. Giles', Oxford), assisted by the Rev. F. R. Barry (vicar of St. Mary's). The mourners were Mrs. Wright (widow), Mr. and Mrs. Duston Wright (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. Loxley, Miss Lea, and Mrs. Nevison (sisters-in-law), Dr. T. Simcox, Mr. A. A. Lea, and Mr. J. Lea (brothers-in-law), Mrs. J. Lea, Mr. J. M. Lea, Mr. T. Simcox Lea, Mr. J. Lea Nevinson (nephews), Mr. Maurice Lea, and Mr. Robert Lea.

Others present included:—

The Provost of Worcester (representing the Vice-Chancellor), the Senior Proctor, the Junior Proctor, Professor H. C. Wyld (representing the Yorkshire Dialect Society), Professor Gordon (representing Leeds University), the Warden of All Souls, Sir Charles and Lady Firth, the Master of University and Lady Sadler, the President of Magdalen and Mrs. Gordon, the Dean of Christ Church, the Rector of Exeter, the Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, and the Vice-Principal of Somerville.

The interment took place at Wolvercote Cemetery.

THE REV. GEORGE MOLYNEUX

The Rev. George Molyneux died at Sidmouth on March 1 at the age of 93. His early recollections included life at a Brighton still retaining some of the glamour of Regency days, journeys to the house there being always made by private post-chaise accompanied by postilions. In later boyhood he came under the influence of the eminent divines who then filled the Brighton pulpits; among these in particular the teaching of F. W. Robertson was instrumental in turning his thoughts towards ordination.

The long years of his ministry were mainly spent in industrial towns of the Midlands and the North, his most important sphere of work being the development of the then recently-formed parish of Milton, an outlying district of the Potteries with a large population, mainly consisting of colliers and iron-workers, among whom there was then a very rough element. His fearlessness in danger soon won their respect, while his sympathy with the conditions of their lives gained their affection. By his influence he was able to put down many abuses, including some cruel forms of sport, at the same time building up the Church life and organization. Late in life he became rector of Westley Waterless, in the county of Cambridge, eventually retiring to Devonshire. He retained his powers and interest in life to the end, continually forming new friendships in spite of his great age.

CAPTAIN RIMMER

Captain T. St. Maur Rimmer, of Goldsmiths' College and of the University of London Officers Training Corps, died suddenly on February 26, at the age of 53. Educated at Barnard Castle Grammar School and Durham University Medical School, he spent several years in India with the Indian Medical Department. Among other distinctions, he was mentioned, while in India, the Durbar Medal, awarded, while in England, the Albert Medal for gallantry in saving a child from drowning. In the Great War he served with the R.A.M.C. at Mons, and was three times mentioned in dispatches before being invalided home on account of wounds.

In 1918 he was appointed lecturer at Goldsmiths' College and Warden of Clyde House Hostel, and since that time his whole energies had been devoted to the furtherance of student interests in the University of London. As honorary treasurer of the Men's Branch of the University of London Athletic Union and a member of the Inter-'Varsity Athletic Board for the last five years, he played a great part in the development of University athletics and in the launching of a scheme for an adequate sports ground and boathouse for the University of London. Moreover, as a member of the Council of the University of London Union, he assisted in drafting its present constitution, and, in spite of continual ill-health, he played a prominent part in establishing the union on a sound basis. He was full of zeal and energy, and had great ideas as to the possibilities of University education in London, and, in particular, of the athletic side. He will be very much missed at the present juncture in the development of University activities. He leaves a widow, Mrs. E. St. Maur Rimmer, *née* Mills, whom he married in 1918.

MR. J. A. STRAHAN

Members of the legal profession will learn with regret of the death yesterday of Mr. James Andrew Strahan, for many years Reader in Law and Examiner at the Inns of Court.

Born near Belfast in 1858 Mr. Strahan had a brilliant career in the Queen's University, graduating with first-class honours in modern history, political economy and English law. He entered as a student at the Middle Temple in 1881, taking the highest prizes available at that time, and was called to the Bar, joining the Midland circuit. His strength, however, lay in the teaching rather than the practice of the law, and in this respect he was extraordinarily successful, several generations of students, many of them now on the Bench, having passed through his hands. In 1886 he was appointed Professor of English Law in Queen's College, Belfast. He became successively Reader in Equity and Examiner in Equity and the Law of Property to the Inns of Court, and was the author or editor of numerous text-books which are still in use. He also wrote much for the law Press and for the magazines. He was for many years a well-known figure at the Reform and the Athenæum, taking a keen interest both in literature and in politics, and was Liberal candidate for South Islington at the General Election of 1900. Failing health led to his resignation of his various posts, but he continued to take an active interest in public affairs till the last. Mr. Strahan married in 1888 Emma, daughter of Baron von Perglas, and she, with one daughter, survives him.

SIR HENRY KNOLLYS

Colonel Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.V.O., late R.A., died at Bournemouth on March 1 in his 90th year.

A brother of the late Viscount Knollys, who was for many years Private Secretary successively to King Edward and to King George, and of the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, for many years the devoted friend and servant of Queen Alexandra, he was the third and last surviving son of General the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys and grandson of General William Knollys, titular Earl of Banbury, who discontinued the use of the title in 1813, in consequence of a resolution of the House of Lords adverse to his claim. Henry Knollys was born on June 20, 1840, was educated at Westminster School, and joined the Royal Artillery from Woolwich in 1860. He was on the staff of General Sir James Scarlett and of General Sir Hope Grant, and was subsequently Brigade Major, R.A., Aldershot, and D.A.Q.M.G., Northern District. From 1889 to 1891 he commanded the R.A. in South Africa.

In 1896 he was appointed Private Secretary and Controller to the Princess Maud of Wales on her marriage to Prince Charles of Denmark, and was continued in that office when her Royal Highness became Queen of Norway. He retired in 1919. He was created M.V.O. in 1901, C.V.O. in 1905, and K.C.V.O. in 1906. He also held the Danish Order of the Dannebrog and the Norwegian Order of St. Olaf. Sir Henry Knollys was the biographer of his old chief, Sir Hope Grant, with whom he wrote "Incidents in the Sepoy War" and "Incidents in the China War." He was also the author of "From Sedan to Saarbruck," "Sketches of Life in Japan," and "English Life in China." From time to time Sir Henry Knollys contributed interesting letters to *The Times*, notably one to the discussion on the circumstances of the Prince Imperial's death. He related that he had seen the Prince's mount, a grey gelding about 15.3 hands high, then in the possession of Colonel Southey, who explained that the unusual height of the horse had prevented the Prince from mounting quickly enough. He was twice married, but leaves no issue.

The funeral service will be at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Friday, at 2.30, and the interment will be at Highgate Cemetery.

MR. R. F. MILES

Mr. Robert Fenton Miles, who died at Clifton last week of pneumonia, at the age of 84, was one of the last survivors of the famous Gloucestershire eleven which between 1870 and 1880 took so high a place in county cricket. Miles went from Marlborough to Trinity College, Oxford, and in his second year was given his Blue by W. F. Maitland, who is still living. This was in 1867, when Oxford's chances in the University match were ruined by the illness of E. L. Fellowes, their best bowler. Miles did little that season, but in 1868 and 1869 he retained his place, bowling slow left-hand with good effect in many of the University games. Perhaps his best performance was to take six for 65 against the All-England team, when they played Sixteen of Oxford in 1869, and he also got seven wickets in his last year against Cambridge.

Though a Nottinghamshire man by birth, Miles lived all his life in Bristol, where he was a banker. He played in three matches arranged by W. G. Grace in 1870, before the Gloucestershire County Cricket Club was formed, and after the club was started in the following season he became a regular playing member of the side until 1879. Though in those days the strength of the county team was centred largely in the personal efforts of W. G. Grace and his two brothers, who between them accounted for most of the runs and wickets, there was some good outside talent. Matthews, Frank Townsend, and Moberley were all capital batsmen. J. A. Bush was an excellent wicket-keeper, and Miles was a most useful change bowler. He was quite slow, left-hand, and, well supported as he was in the field, he was constantly taking wickets. He exploited the off theory to such an extent that he bowled numerous wides, in the process of tempting indiscreet batsmen, and in 1878, his best summer, when he took 31 wickets for 447 runs, he also had 48 wides against his name. He was not much of a bat, but in 1871, going in 10th against Surrey, he knocked up 79 in dashing style. In the Gloucestershire and Surrey match of 1872 he had a distressing experience, for the last Surrey batsman came in with two runs to win, and put up his first ball from W. G. Grace into the hands of Miles at mid-on. Victory, the chronicler says, was literally in the grasp of Gloucestershire, but unfortunately it did not stay there, and Surrey won by one wicket. At that time Gloucestershire cricket was entirely amateur, and no professional appeared for them until Midwinter, the Australian, was imported. In 1876 and 1877 the county won the Championship—and won it with ease—without the assistance of any professional. That performance, in which Miles played a valuable part, has not been repeated since.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER STRACEY-CLITHEROW

Lieutenant-Commander Eustace W. C. Stracey-Clitherow, R.N., retired, died on March 1, at Leek Wootton House, Warwick. He entered the Navy as a cadet in 1878, and as midshipman served in the Alexandra when flagship of Lord John Hay in the Mediterranean. In February, 1886, he was reappointed to the ship as sub-lieutenant, at the time that the Duke of Edinburgh was Commander-in-Chief. He became lieutenant in January, 1888, but resigned in the following November. Subsequently he was appointed to the Emergency List of Officers, and was promoted to lieutenant-commander as from January, 1896. In 1899 he was awarded the silver medal of the Royal National Life-boat Institution for saving life. He returned to the active list for a period during the late War, and received an appointment under the Admiralty. The funeral will take place privately at 3.15 p.m. to-day at Buxton Lamas, Norfolk.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON

Mr. William Wilson died on Sunday at his residence in Glasgow in his 93rd year. The son of the Rev. Robert McNair Wilson, he was for many years a member of the oldest firm of sugar brokers in Great Britain, Messrs. William Connal and Co., of Glasgow, which, under one name or another, and in various trades, can be traced back to the time of George I. Down to last September the partnership consisted of Mr. William Wilson and Mr. A. F. C. M'Sporran, but with the latter's death Mr. Wilson decided to retire in view of the fact that sugar broking conditions on the Clyde have changed since the decline of the Greenock refining trade. The firm of William Connal, which dealt largely in sugar and tea, was founded in 1826. William Connal himself was one of the original partners of what is now the Cunard Steamship Company, and also of the Clyde Shipping Company. He died in 1856, and his nephew, Michael Connal, carried on the sugar and tea business under the later style of W. Connal and Co. In 1862 he was joined in partnership by Mr. William Wilson, who remained the sole survivor of the succession of partners. Michael Connal did a great deal of public work, was knighted, and died in 1893.

MR. R. TOMLINSON

The Rev. H. W. McKenzie writes:—

The death of Mr. Richard Tomlinson, at Inveresk, will be to very many both now at Loretto School and to the many generations who have known him a real breaking of one of the links which bound boys and men together from their boyhood days onward.

It has been my lot to be associated with two schools where the cricket professional was far more than a mere bowler and teacher of the game. At Uppingham—but a good many years before my time—H. H. Stephenson was a household word, not only in cricket but in the life of the school. His name still remains as a personality and an influence felt both by the masters and the boys, young and old. It is not for me to say more of "H. H.," because I never knew him personally; but who played cricket in his days and did not experience the power which he exercised on and off the cricket field? It was the same with Tomlinson at Loretto. In 1875, when I first went to Loretto as a young and untried man, it was a revelation to me what "Richard" was in the school life. As a bowler he was entirely accurate, and he was of the time when the arm could not be raised above the shoulder. I cannot now remember whether he made the ball break or not; but he could vary his length to a nicety, and had an eye for a boy who had a natural gift which came very near to if it did not actually reach genius. Those were the years when Mr. Almond was building up his school. If at the outset he was a little doubtful about Tomlinson's worth, he soon came to depend upon him and his judgment about boys, and here it is that the two cricket coaches at Uppingham and at Loretto were at one. It would perhaps be hard and not quite true to say that they did for their schools more off the cricket field than on it; but they combined character and personality and were a court of appeal in many things outside the game.

Although Tomlinson was comparatively unknown and worked in a small school in a country where cricket had not the hold which it won later on, the men whom he turned out were fine specimens of what public school cricketers ought to be. His patience in bowling the right kind of ball to boys was masterly. He never frightened them. He was ready with encouragement. He was the final appeal. What he said went. His memory of the many generations was prodigious. He never seemed to forget any one. He had a store of picturesque stories about every one from "the Head" downwards, which lost nothing by the way he told them. As a personal friend for 55 years this is not the place to speak, but I venture to recall October 8, 1925, which is the last time that I saw him. He came to meet me at Musselburgh and take me round to show me things new and old. At the station, thinking to ease things, I said, "Well, Richard, how much can you walk in these days?" "Oh!" he answered, "I don't walk for more than two hours at a time!" He was then well over 80 years old. He was neat in figure, and even in 1925 he was the same; just a model of what most of us would have liked to be. He was a fine example of an Englishman who adapted himself to those north of the border, and who remains to those who knew him a firm friend, a delightful companion, and one whose word could be trusted by all.

DR. T. M. CARTER

Dr. Thomas Moravian Carter, who died recently at Bristol, was educated at Bristol Grammar School, he won the gold medal of his year (1891) at the Bristol General Hospital, and was in practice there until the outbreak of the Great War. He was a city councillor from 1904 to 1910. In 1914 he was senior major of the 6th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, and was given command of the 2nd Line Battalion, which he organized and took to France in 1916 with the 61st Division. Later in that year he received a temporary commission as Major, R.A.M.C., saw service in Egypt and the Mediterranean, was in France with the 38th Division, and afterwards commanded No. 3 Convalescent Depôt at Boulogne until 1919, being made O.B.E. He had been West of England representative on the National Health Insurance Committee before the War, and in 1920 was appointed a regional medical officer in the Midlands. He returned to his native city in 1925 to take up a similar appointment there for the South-Western District, which he held at his death. He held high rank in Freemasonry, and was interested in archæology. He married, in March, 1895, Ada Clara, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. W. Just, and sister of the late Sir Hartman Just, and leaves a son and three daughters.

CANON ASTLEY

Canon Hugh John Dukinfield Astley, Litt.D., vicar of East and West Rudham, rural dean, and an honorary canon of Norwich, died in a nursing home at Norwich on Sunday night, in his 74th year. He was one of the best-known archæologists in Norfolk and the author of many books and articles on archæology and theology. He was a vice-president of the British Archæological Association, a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and a member of the British Association and the Viking Society. Educated at Berkhampsted School and Trinity College, Dublin, where he won prizes and was afterwards Donnellan lecturer, he was ordained in 1881, and went to East and West Rudham in 1896. He was formerly hon. editorial secretary of the British Archæological Association and librarian of the British Numismatic Society.

Mr. John Hilditch, a collector of Chinese art, has died at his home, Crumpsall-lane, Manchester. He opened a Chinese temple in Victoria Park, Manchester, some years ago, and, following a dispute with the Manchester Art Gallery committee, revoked a will he had made leaving his collection to the city corporation. He then intimated that he intended leaving it to the South Kensington Museum and the Urban District Council of Stretford.

The Rev. R. Gardner-Smith, who died recently at Scarborough, retired from active work in 1912. For 20 years he was rector of the great mining parish of Castleford, in Yorkshire. He was interested in science, and many years ago was made a Fellow of the Linnean Society for his work on sea-anemones.

HELP FOR SICK POOR OF LONDON

WORK OF ALBERT AND VICTORIA HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY

A dinner in aid of the funds of the Albert and Victoria Hospital Aid Society was held at the Connaught Rooms last night. Mr. A. F. HERBERT was in the chair.

Instituted 56 years ago, to aid the funds of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, the society gradually enlarged its sphere of influence to many institutions and to the suffering poor of all denominations. Since its formation over £50,000 has been paid to hospitals, dispensaries, and institutions in and around London, and over 160,000 letters distributed to the sick poor of the Metropolis.

Proposing the toast of "The Society" the CHAIRMAN expressed the hope that this year they would be able to assist over 6,000 poor people, as had been the case in 1929. London could be a lonely place when one was in need of financial assistance, and the poor hardly knew which way to turn when they were in need of help and treatment. The society sorted out the patients for the institutions and not a single applicant was turned down. No fewer than 73 small hospitals in the suburbs, some of which scarcely knew how to carry on, had been assisted by the society during the past year.

Mr. J. PULLEN, president, and Mr. A. P. TWIGG responded.

Subscriptions and donations totalling £3,074 were announced in aid of the funds of the society.

The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. GARNHAM EDMONDS and replied to by Mr. E. W. MORRIS (House Governor, London Hospital), Mr. WILLIAM JAMES PARSONS (Master of the Butchers' Company), and the MAYOR of FINSBURY.

LONDON'S 3,966 PILLAR-BOXES

Mr. Groves asked the Postmaster-General "Whether he will state the number of pillar-boxes in use in the London area; and the total number in England and Wales and Scotland."

Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, in a written reply, states:—"There are 3,966 pillar-boxes in the London postal area, and about 1,300 posting-boxes of other types. Up-to-date figures for the provinces are not available, but the number of posting-boxes is estimated at, roughly, 53,000, including 11,000 pillar-boxes.

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Pistons, Valves, Rams
General Engineering
Crossheads, Couplings
Coupling Boxes, Bevel Wheels
Crank Webs, Bedplates
Rollers, Roller Rings, Trunnions
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Crusher Jaws, Rolls, Tappets, Cams

Stamper Heads for Mining and Quarry Work
Marine Bedplates, Turbine Cylinders
Turbine Thrust Blocks
Plummer Blocks, Shaft Brackets
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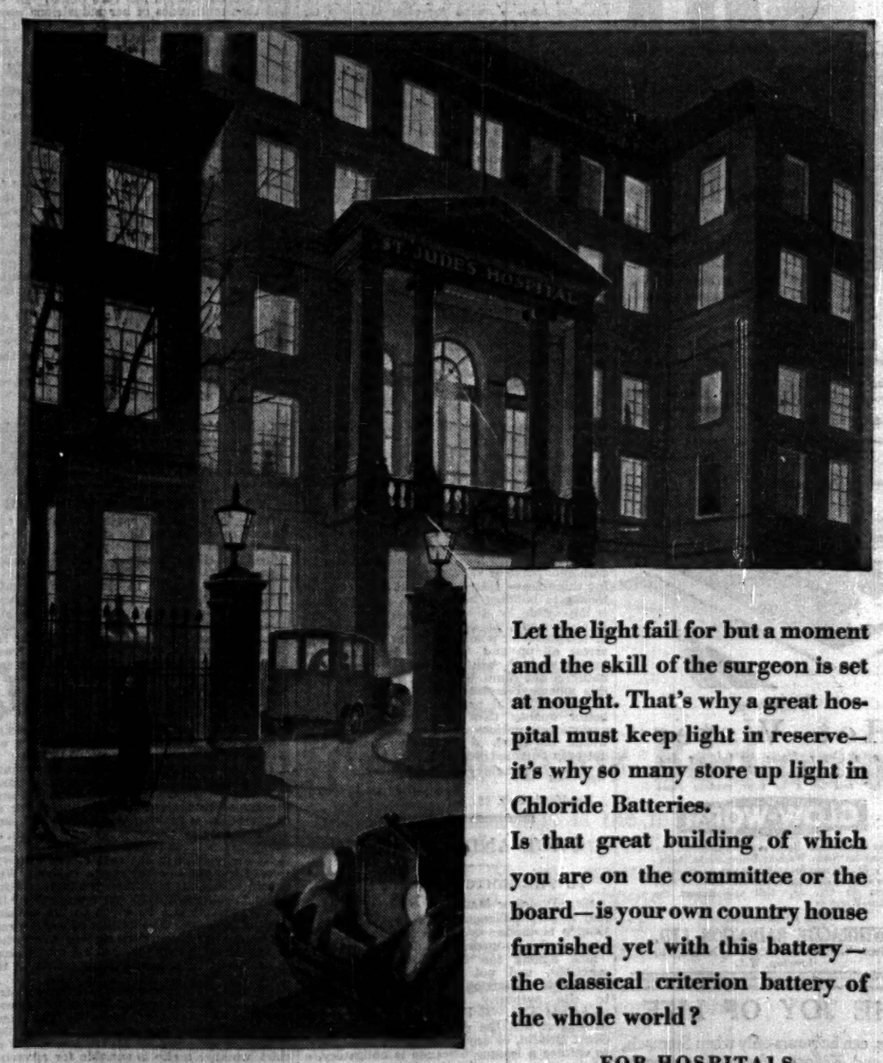

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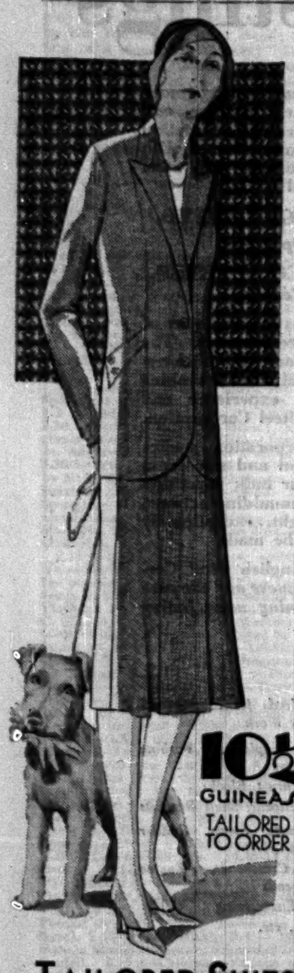

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Letters to the Editor

PRICE OF COAL

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Sir Josiah Stamp in reply to his letter to me, which appears in your issue of to-day. I shall be exceedingly obliged if you will extend to me the courtesy of affording my letter the same publicity which you have given to that of Sir Josiah Stamp.

Yours truly,
D. LLOYD GEORGE.

25, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1, March 3.

25, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1, March 3.

Dear Sir Josiah Stamp,—As I left London on Friday last I regret that I have only just seen your letter of that date on my return to town to-day.

The reference I made in the House on Thursday to your expression of opinion about the probable effect of the Coal Mines Bill was based upon a report of your speech to the Mansfield Chamber of Commerce on January 23, which appeared in *The Times* of the 24th, and also in the other leading papers throughout the country. According to these reports the greater part of your speech was devoted to pointing out the injury that would be inflicted on industry in general and the railways in particular by the increased cost of coal which you assumed would result from the provisions of the Coal Mines Bill. You were reported to have stated that:—

> Estimates of the immediate increase varied from 1s. 6d. to as much as 4s. per ton, but for illustrative purposes he would take 2s. 6d. per ton. The first cost of this on the annual coal bill of the L.M.S., including payments for materials affected by coal prices, would be £950,000, and for all the railways probably £2,500,000. Where would this rest? There were only three possibilities—it would come out of railway profits and dividends, or it would be added to freight rates, or it would come out of railway wages. The rate of profit on ordinary capital (or capital which had no fixed rights, and which must bear such a burden) was for 1928 in the L.M.S. 3¼ per cent., and for all the railways 2·87 per cent. This new charge would represent 1 per cent. for L.M.S. and 0·8 per cent. for all railways. It would thus reduce the profits to 2¼ per cent. and 2·1 per cent. respectively. But the L.M.S. Railway shareholders had the right to secure under the Railways Act, if it were in any way possible, 8 per cent.
>
> In the purely hypothetical event that it were sought to reduce the railway wages and salaries bill, it would mean a reduction of 1s. 6d. per week for the average railway worker. But in the prior and more natural arrangement that the Rates Tribunal should be asked to consider increases in freight rates to make good the loss, the increase could either be applied to general merchandise or to coal itself.

One has a right to assume that you would not have adopted this estimate of 2s. 6d. a ton and elaborate its effects in so much detail if you had not regarded it as a reasonable one. In the circumstances I feel I can safely leave it to the readers of *The Times* to judge, in the light of the above quotation, whether my reference was justified.

I am sending a copy of this to *The Times*, where your letter appears to-day.

Ever sincerely,
D. LLOYD GEORGE.

ECONOMIC HOUSES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with great interest and much dismay the report in *The Times* of yesterday of Wednesday's proceedings in the House of Lords on housing and more especially the statement of the Bishop of Southwark as follows:—

> It was almost impossible to get one of the new houses, with decent accommodation for a man and his family, under 12s. a week, and as a rule the rents ranged between 13s. and 15s. The gap between what the slum dweller could afford to pay and what he was asked to pay for a new house could be bridged either by the tenant paying more or by the cost of the house being reduced. In some cases the tenant could pay more, but in many instances it was impossible. On the other hand, it seemed impossible to reduce the rent below 11s. a week. As things stood to-day it was impossible to see how a house could be built with the utmost economy which would let at less than 10s. 6d. or 11s. a week. The problem before the housing reformer was how to bridge the gap.

It is very evident from what the Bishop said that he did not read an article which appeared in *The Times* of April 3, 1929. It was there distinctly shown that the situation can and has been met. One thousand houses have been erected at Warrington, some at a cost of £360 and others at £370 each, and every one of them purchased by the tenant with the help of a corporation loan, the repayment being after the rate of 8s. 4d. a week extending over a period of 20 years. In other words, by paying an economic rent of 8s. 4d. a week for 20 years the tenant has not only found a delightfully convenient home, but has actually become the owner.

The article you wrote attracted the attention of "A Working Joiner," whose letter you published on April 19 last. He stated that the working man of to-day wants a home that he can afford, that the houses your article referred to provided the very thing, and that the average artisan of to-day would be only too glad to own his own house, and suggested that such houses as we had built at Warrington should be built in every town in this country.

This scheme (which was prepared with the greatest possible care, and the efficiency of which is proved by the houses we have erected at Warrington and Knutsford) was submitted to the Trades Facilities Committee, the late Government, and the present Government, who all turned it down, but no just reason was ever given. On the other hand, hundreds of millions of pounds have been wasted by the Government on the various housing schemes, all of which have been utter failures from an economic point of view. Instead of encouraging this scheme they have spent huge sums of money in building houses at a rent which it is impossible for a working man to pay and in connexion with which there are hundreds of thousands of pounds of rents and rates in arrear all up and down the land, and the houses so built will in a very few years be nothing but slum dwellings. Whereas had this scheme been encouraged a vast number of houses would have been built of a far better quality than those erected by the various corporations at an economic rent well within the reach of the thrifty artisan and not only tenanted but owned by him.

I remain yours faithfully,
ELDRED OLIVER.

Bradford, Feb. 28.

PACT AND COVENANT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Professor Manning, if I understand him aright, challenges my contention that a League blockade—i.e., the establishment of a naval cordon, as opposed to a League boycott—"falls among the discretionary 'military' sanctions, and not among the obligatory 'economic' sanctions," and invites me to cite authority for this interpretation of Article XVI. If Professor Manning means to suggest that the provision of warships by Great Britain, or any other individual Power, to enforce a League blockade is obligatory, a whole mass of authority (*e.g.*, particularly the resolutions of the Second Assembly on Article XVI. and the Memorandum on Article XVI. by M. Rutgers, laid before the Committee on Arbitration and Security in 1928) could be invoked against that doctrine and in favour of the contention I put forward—namely, that the Council in such a case can only "recommend."

But details of the method of applying sanctions are not the point. The real question is whether the League Council, in face of a crisis, is going deliberately to press for measures likely in the particular case to embroil this country with the United States. I do not believe it would. I do not believe that if it did this country need, or should, or would, take part in such measures. At the worst the United States might deliberately make a League blockade ineffective. But that, again, I do not believe would in actual fact ever happen.

Yours, &c.,
H. WILSON HARRIS.

Reform Club, S.W.1, March 3.

THE CHURCH AND THE EMPIRE

A REMINDER FOR ST. GEORGE'S DAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The effort is being continued to develop further interest in the settlement of our Church-people overseas. The aim may seem ambitious. It is to secure that, once at least in every year, each parish of the communion shall arrange for a sermon or meeting for the encouragement and instruction of those who wish to better their condition abroad. Migrants can manifestly be much helped by the welcome of fellow Churchmen in Dominion parishes. The second part of our scheme is, therefore, to secure cooperation from congregations in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

St. George's Day and the Sundays nearest have been chosen as the culminating date of our effort for reasons which are obvious. But this year, seeing that April 23 is Easter Wednesday, it has been decided to keep May 6—St. George's Day (old style)—which has the advantage of being the accession day of his Majesty King George.

By universal admission, post-War conditions disable large masses of our people from obtaining the standard of life and wages for work to which they are entitled. Equally is it agreed that when economic conditions permit there must be unlimited room for expansion overseas. Neither is there any hesitation among hundreds of enterprising families about making the great venture of life in the New World if they can be partially financed and well received. Those whom the Church was able to dispatch to Canada after St. George's Day, 1929, are happy and doing well. It is hoped that we shall be enabled to send many more before September of this year who are prepared to work on the land.

We are proposing to build cottages at a cost of £120. These cottages are to be the freehold of the Church in Canada. New arrivals live in them, finding work with neighbouring farmers and learning new conditions, for perhaps two years. Thereafter, the families should be competent to take up farms offered by Government and the cottages be available for a fresh set of tenants. Various dioceses and groups of parishes, city firms, and individuals are now making themselves responsible for the building of such cottages. We invite further support of a scheme which we claim to be business-like, well-guaranteed, and timely. As an interim arrangement, to suit certain localities, families may be placed in rented cottages. The cost of sending out a family to a furnished cottage in which they may live rent free for six months is roughly £80.

This council has various other schemes in hand—for boys and single men and women. The family scheme for Canada is chosen for the St. George's Day appeal because (*a*) families with young children are the ideal unit for migration—and the most difficult; (*b*) there is a ready supply of families waiting.

The primary purpose of the St. George's Day movement is creation of interest and spread of information. Heavily-taxed congregations may not be able to contribute much, but they could all send something. And by increasing interest and sympathy they could add much strength to the cause. Our experience is that given a clear-cut policy and definitely known rates, resources are forthcoming on behalf of recommended families. We have requisitions for the immediate placing of 20 families in Canada this season. Others will follow as funds permit. His Grace Lord Davidson is our patron and Earl Jellicoe our chairman.

We are, &c.,
GEORGE MACMUNN, Organizing Director, Church of England Council of Empire Settlement.
EDWARD J. BIDWELL, Bishop.
ARTHUR G. B. WEST, Rector, St. Dunstan-in-the-East, E.C.3, Hon. Secretary, Intelligence Committee, Council of Empire Settlement.
39, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

MR. GANDHI AND HIS FOLLOWERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No one doubts that Mr. Gandhi has the welfare of his fellow-countrymen deeply at heart, but in regard to his contemplated action there may be serious doubt whether he has weighed the consequences which, if he succeeds, will inevitably fall on the people.

Compared with China, for instance, India is not nearly in so good a condition for Revolution as was that country in 1911. China had a unity of language, literature, laws, religion, and even race such as is unknown in India. If it is not too late I would earnestly appeal to Mr. Gandhi, before he dyes his hands in the blood of his people, first to examine what the Revolution has cost China. He will find that multitudes of her industrious people have been doomed to death, and multitudes more to deeper poverty, all for the sake of a political theory whose end could have been more easily and more rapidly attained in orderly fashion.

Apart from the myriads who have perished in the field, and by brigands, impoverishment, and pestilence, in recent months over 2,000,000 people have died of famine, and 2,000,000 more will perish in like pitiable manner during the present spring. It is no use accusing the weather, for in one place or another there is food enough for all. It is the Revolution and its consequences that have destroyed these people. All this suffering has been brought about by a few excited men, devoted to particular theories, good as theories, but abhorrent in the suffering they have entailed, suffering which, of course, has fallen lightly on the few enthusiasts who have unintentionally caused it, but very heavily on their innocent fellow-countrymen.

As a humane man will not Mr. Gandhi consider first the humanity due to his fellow men, and endeavour to realize his political theory by evolution rather than by that cruel thing Revolution, thus avoiding the inevitable consequences to the community—if he is allowed to succeed in his immediate aims?

Yours truly,
Oxford, March 2. W. E. SOOTHILL.

CONTROL OF HOARDINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the largest contractor for the erection of road signs in this country, I cordially support the broad principles of the Rural Amenities Bill introduced by Sir E. Hilton Young.

That it is possible to erect advertisements in rural areas which will not be offensive is proved by the fact that, of the many thousands of signs which we have throughout the kingdom, we do not receive complaints at the rate of one per annum per thousand. The reason for this is that extreme care is taken in erection to see that no reasonable offence can be taken, and, moreover, we work as far as we can in collaboration with the societies for the preservation of the amenities and with the local authorities. By mutual endeavour signs can be erected which will help industry and give no offence to any reasonable person.

It must be recognized, as Mr. Allen pointed out, that outdoor advertising gives employment to a very large number of people, and it must equally be recognized that the increasing use of the roads is making these more and more valuable for advertising purposes. Modern developments cannot be resisted any more successfully than in the case of the introduction of the loom or the steam engine. What should be done is to control the forces so that, while paying regard to the amenities of life, encouragement can be given to the development of industry. The leading billposting companies are improving their stations everywhere at considerable expense, and all credit ought to be given to them for their efforts in this direction.

What is needed, however, is definite control, so that the advertiser shall not be at the mercy of individual likes and dislikes. The Surrey County Council has adopted an excellent system of an advisory committee, which decides whether a site is suitable for advertisements or not. Unfortunately, in the present state of the law, this can only be purely advisory, but is it beyond the reach of legislation to empower each county council to appoint such a committee, with absolute power to say where advertisements might or might not be erected? I suggest that, in Committee, the Bill could be greatly improved by definite recognition of the principle that rural advertising has its part in the life of the community and the legalization of the Surrey system under which the country could be scheduled in reasoned consideration for every point of view.

Yours, &c.,
R. T. LANG.

Sells, Limited, 168 and 167, Fleet-street, E.C.4, Feb. 27.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

ENGLISH LIFE IN ART

CONVERSATION AND SPORTING PIECES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent Report of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries laid stress, none too soon, on the quite inadequate representation of British art of the 18th and early 19th centuries at the National and Tate Galleries. It also expressed surprise that the nation whose word "sport" has been incorporated into the languages of Europe had so far done little or nothing to build up a collection of sporting pictures, and recommended that no time should be lost in making suitable acquisitions, while not doubting that generous donors would assist the authorities in their task.

Fortunately, owners all over the country possess many pictures of the kind which the Royal Commission had in mind. They consist by no means only of sporting pictures, but equally of so-called conversation pieces, delightful and intimate portrait groups, whether in the open air or in the home, together with *genre* subjects, family gatherings, games, theatrical scenes, and domestic life in all its variety, as it was lived so spaciously and so elegantly in those far-off Georgian days.

Fortunately, too, all of us who are interested in this peculiarly national side of British art can see for ourselves the kind of pictures which are so desirable for the nation to acquire and so pitifully unrepresented either at Trafalgar-square or Millbank, in the exhibition just opened at Sir Philip Sassoon's house, 25, Park-lane, W., in aid of the Great Northern Hospital, and a visit to that exhibition before it closes on March 30 cannot fail to charm and delight the visitor, as well as show us all exactly what is needed. Here will be found interiors and family groups by Hogarth, Reynolds, and Gainsborough; a whole world of amusing domestic and theatrical scenes and musical parties by Zoffany, who, though born in Germany, worked for more than half a century and died in this country; delicious sentimentalities by Wheatley; a brilliant series of small canvases by the older Devis; a Bohemian party, not untouched by caricature, from the hand of Thomas Patch; charming examples of the rare Henry Walton; quaint and almost macabre groups by Marcellus Laroon; and instances innumerable of the home life of the fine old country gentleman, with his Hepplewhite furniture, family jokes, and the modes and fashions of the day.

Sporting pictures are also included, and the intelligent foreigner should be sure of finding in English public collections the best examples of Seymour, Wootton, Stubbs, Sartorius, Ben Marshall, and the Alkens, with their races, race meetings, and coaching scenes, and faithful records of hunting, angling, shooting, cricket, archery—indeed, all the sports and pastimes that went to make up English country life in the shires and illustrate the literature of 18th-century England like nothing else. The artists of what other country in the world at that time could offer greater charm and versatility—France not excepted?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT WITT.

32, Portman-square, W.1, March 3.

BLENDED BUTTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* to-day you draw attention to what is a most reprehensible practice, and one which with a rational Food Act should be unlawful. To compound, in this country of ours in this 20th century, foreign butter—butter imported from Siberia, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, and other foreign places—with Empire butter or butter produced at home, and display on the packages or wrappers containing such a statement, design, or device which is meant to, and does actually, deceive or mislead the purchaser, should, in the interest of the nation, be forthwith prohibited.

I would observe further that as the food value of butter depends not upon the water but upon the fat which it contains, and as, according to our Food Acts, butter must not contain more than 16 per cent. of water, and much of the butter coming from New Zealand contains about 12 per cent. of water, this Empire butter can readily be mixed with inferior foreign butter and palmed off on our unsuspecting people as a home product of lawful quality. To stay the aforesaid untoward condition of affairs it is expedient that we should now have a thoroughly rational Food Act which would protect us against adulterated and misbranded foodstuffs.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES OLIVER, M.D., F.R.S. (Edin).
March 1.

DISARMAMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Miss Nutt Mackenzie asks me why the League of Nations Union should "so frequently" have cooperated with the No More War Movement and why I myself am on the Executive Committee of the National Council for the Prevention of War.

The No More War Movement is an extreme pacifist body with which on very rare occasions branches of the Union have cooperated for special objects. Miss Mackenzie is probably confusing it with the so-called No More War Demonstrations, in which many different societies, including the League of Nations Union, from time to time take part. The National Council for the Prevention of War is an *ad hoc* federation including, as far as possible, all societies, Christian and Jewish, Conservative and Socialist, Pacifist and Non-Pacifist, which are working for the policy proclaimed in the Kellogg Pact. I have no hesitation whatever in accepting a position on its executive.

Every society engaged in public work is familiar with the difficulty of deciding how far to collaborate with other societies of partially similar aims and how far to emphasize the differences. The number of societies engaged in peace propaganda of one sort or another is very large. It would never do if they all denounced each other's heresies and refused to cooperate. It would be almost equally unsatisfactory if they attempted all to amalgamate and hide fundamental differences in a pretended agreement. The advice given by the council of the Union to its branches is to cooperate with other "bodies working for international peace and friendship" only if "in each case the branch is satisfied that the outcome of that activity is to increase public support for the League of Nations."

Miss Mackenzie speaks of the policy of total unilateral disarmament for Great Britain. Curiously enough, though I have met many types of pacifists with many varied bees in their bonnets, I do not remember ever meeting one who kept that particular bee. This is not to say that they do not exist, but I can assure Miss Mackenzie that they do not yet constitute a danger to Society.

Yours faithfully,
GILBERT MURRAY.

League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W.1.

Points from Letters

"ONLY A TAXPAYER"

In *The Times* of February 26 Mr. Stephen Coleridge asks why no politician undertakes a task which would "command the uproarious acclaim of every taxpayer in the kingdom." May I suggest what would appear to be a sufficient reason for this? Taxpayers are in a considerable minority. Numerically, they represent a small proportion of the total electorate. But the chief concern of the politician is—and must inevitably be—to obtain the votes of the majority. This is directly due to the fact that our governmental system is an extreme democracy. One of the inherent defects of a democracy is the strong inducement which it inculcates to disregard the claims, however just, of a minority in order to win the approbation of of women. The recent extension of the franchise is merely calculated to aggravate this evil.—Mr. T. THORNTON-BERRY, Swinithwaite Hall, Leyburn, Yorks.

RESTORATION OF WILLIAMSBURG

Miss Goodwin's letter about the restoration of Williamsburg mentions Colonel Byrd as the author of a book dealing with Virginia and suggests that Peter Collinson was responsible for the etchings. I shall be most interested if this proves to be true, as I did not come across this fact in writing the life of Peter Collinson, reviewed in your pages some two years ago. If so, it proves again what a versatile genius Collinson was, ready to help John Bartram of Philadelphia with his garden, sending plants to Kew and Kenwood, as well as to most of the other big gardens of his day, putting Linnaeus right as to the swallows, teaching Franklin electricity, and helping to establish the British Museum through his intimate friendship with Sir Hans Sloane. He was agent for the earliest New World public libraries, and advised the colonists as to the best crops to try. His garden still exists at Mill Hill School, where two of the boarding houses, Collinson and Ridgeway, commemorate his life here.—MAJOR NORMAN G. BRETT-JAMES, Ridgeway House, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

JUDICIAL LANGUAGE

May I remind Mr. Wilfrid Carter of a proverb, "The dyer's hand is subdued to that it works in"? Correspondingly his Honour Judge Cluer in Whitechapel yields to speech common to a locality. If Judge Cluer sat at Westminster "ungrateful animal" would take form in "a person, who lacked perception, that kindness shown had passed unrecognised." East is East and West is West.—Mr. W. R. POWER, 157, Stamford-hill, N.16.

THE LACK OF CLERGY

Your interesting article last Saturday dealt with facts and not with causes. Is not one reason for the lack of clergy the disinclination of religiously minded and educated young men to assent to the question, unchanged since A.D. 1559, about Scripture which is put to deacons at their ordination, and to accept the fundamentalism of some of the Thirty Nine Articles? And is not another reason the knowledge that they will have to promise to use the present Book of Common Prayer in its entirety and to observe all its rubrics? Is it not to their credit that they will neither say they believe what they do not believe, nor promise to do what they will be expected not to do?—Mr. J. C. HUBLE, Lay Member of the National Church Assembly, Kilve Court, Bridgwater.

BROTHER MOULDERS

The short notice in your issue of February 28 of the death of Richard Webber, the moulder, in South Wales, has, I think, further interest than that recorded in your note. Webber and his brother, as you say, worked together. During their call as workmen, as is often the case, one at least had to be taken to task. The other brother, who possibly was not at all to blame in any way, would take up the cudgels on his brother's behalf, and if the foreman was a little more heated than usual the twin would warm up. Should one be discharged the other would always go with him, and they would never enter service in a foundry unless they both could be found employment. Their appearance was quaint—they were of short stature and had long beards. It was a pleasure to me when I went, which I did at intervals, in the foundry to recognize them and shake hands with both, which they very much appreciated.—Mr. JOHN PLACE, 16, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.

THE DORCHESTER PAPERS

Sir Joseph Larmor's letter on the Dorchester Papers is very interesting, but I think not correct in placing the "village of Rumford in Massachusetts" as the birthplace of Benjamin Thompson. In a sketch of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, taken from the *Popular Science Monthly Magazine*, Volume IX., page 231 (1876), it is stated that Benjamin Thompson was born March 26, 1753, in Woburn, Massachusetts. It goes on to say he first saw light in the west end of a substantial farmhouse which is still standing a few rods south of the "Meeting House" in North Woburn. This house is said to be well preserved, and has been purchased by the citizens of Woburn.—Mr. G. CROWLEY JONES, 4, Colet-gardens, West Kensington, W.14.

THE NIGHT BEFORE WATERLOO

I thought that a more authoritative pen than mine would have corrected the curious mistake which appeared in your columns on Saturday in connexion with the sale of the farm of Mont St. Jean. On the night before the Battle of Waterloo Napoleon slept in the little farm of Le Caillou, which is situate about as far south of La Belle Alliance as Mont St. Jean is to the north. Nor did the error arise from a confusion of the two Commanders-in-Chief, because the Duke of Wellington's headquarters were in the village of Waterloo itself, and I have always understood that it was on account of this that the battle thence took its name. The French never reached Mont St. Jean during the battle; La Haye Sainte was the most northerly point of their advance.—Mr. MAURICE HEALY, 1, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

Advocates of free trade (so called) during the last few years have been strong supporters of protection, *e.g.*, that form applied in the name of social legislation, in the interests, solely, of those actually in employment. Now, while this object is a most laudable one, when it can be afforded, it should be borne in mind that it not only does nothing to increase employment but, on the contrary, tends to restrict it. Protection of home industries is quite another matter, because it tends directly to stimulate trade and increase employment. It seems, therefore, that protection of home industries should have preceded protection of labour and thus have enabled them to bear the additional burden entailed by this latter form of protection.—Mr. G. W. YOUNGER, London, W.C.1.

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

As one who in his time has walked many hundreds of miles on country roads, and is of the despised and diminishing few who still have the shameless audacity to use their legs for locomotive purposes, I protest most earnestly against Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman's proposal to reverse the old rule of the road for pedestrians. Founded on common sense and proved by centuries of experience, the rule, in the present reign of terror on the highway, is more important than ever. For those of us who have no eyes or ears in the backs of our heads, the only practice that is comparatively safe is to face the danger—in other words to keep to the right.—Mr. HAMMOND HALL, Shanklin.

COLTSFOOT

In *The Times* of March 1 Mr. Milne inquires whether anyone has found the coltsfoot at an earlier date then February 24. On February 15, near Selborne, in Hampshire, I found two specimens of the coltsfoot which had just opened out.—ANNE PALMER, 3, Chester-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

COPYRIGHT IN PICTURES

The principal difference between the old Copyright Act and the present act is that under the old Act a copyright was lost unless it was retained in writing at the time of the sale of a picture, while now, under the new Act, the copyright belongs to the artist unless he parts with it in writing. If one considers how unwilling most artists must be, when they have a chance of selling a picture, to risk the sale by saying: "Of course, the copyright remains my property," one will admit that it was high time that the present Copyright Act put an end to this. The Copyright Commission, in formulating this alteration, had followed the law as enacted on the Continent for many years; it has worked there to perfect satisfaction, so that legal proceedings with regard to copyright arrangements are very rare indeed.—Mr. A. LEVI, Partner in W. J. Stacey, 71, Great Russell-street, W.C.

CYPRUS AND GREECE

It is evident from the letter of Mr. Zenon Rossides relating to the recent meetings in Cyprus that the fact that the island is a British Crown Colony has been overlooked. As such commerce has prospered astonishingly and great strides have been taken both in agriculture and education. The forests of the island have been saved by legislation for reafforestation. In short nothing but praise is due to the British administration. To suggest that Cyprus would be better administered under another flag is truly ridiculous.—Mr. G. H. BUSHBY, Falcon Hall, Wormley, Broxbourne, Herts.

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REG. T. M.

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GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

PODMORE ON TRIAL AT ASSIZES

CASE FOR CROWN OPENED

The trial opened at Hampshire Assizes at Winchester yesterday, before the Lord Chief Justice, of William Henry Podmore, 29, engineer, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter on October 30, 1928.

Messiter was the agent for the Wolf's Head Oil Company, and his body was discovered on January 10, 1929, lying among cases of oil in a garage in Grove-street, Southampton. His head was severely injured. Last March, after a protracted inquiry by the Southampton Borough Coroner, a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown" was returned. Podmore, who was present at the inquiry, was arrested on December 17, and after a police-court hearing, which lasted for over a dozen sittings, he was committed for trial by a majority of the magistrates.

Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., Attorney-General in the last Government, and Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the Crown; and Podmore was defended by Mr. H. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. T. R. C. Goff.

Podmore pleaded "Not guilty." He was invited to sit down, but desired to remain standing.

In opening the case for the Crown Sir Thomas Inskip drew the jury's special attention to the lapses of time between the day of the alleged murder, October 30, 1928, the finding of the body on January 10, 1929, and the arrest of Podmore on the capital charge in the third week of December, 1929. The evidence, he said, was circumstantial. Circumstantial evidence might lead to a conclusion as clearly as that of a direct eye-witness, but it was for the jury to satisfy themselves beyond all doubt that Podmore was the man who killed Messiter.

Sir Thomas said that Messiter appeared to have come to Southampton in September, 1928, and to have lodged with Mrs. Parrott, in Carlton-road. He appeared to have had no friends and was a man of regular habits. Podmore took rooms with a Mrs. Horne at Southampton for himself and Miss Lily Hambledon. As a result of Messiter's advertisement in the local papers Podmore began to sell the oils in which Messiter was interested.

"AN IMPORTANT LINK"

Counsel referred to a meeting between Messiter and a man named Galton, when Galton signed a receipt for a small sum of commission in respect of the sale of five gallons of oil. The writing of the body of the receipt was Messiter's and the signature was Galton's. The document was dated October 30. The jury would have to consider whether that incident did happen on October 29, or whether it really happened on October 30, as the incident was a most important link in the case. Referring next to a hammer found in the garage, counsel said that a comparison between a hair found on it and a hair from one of Messiter's eyebrows led to the conclusion that the hammer had been used to batter Messiter. The hammer was identified by a man named Marsh as one borrowed from him, but he could not identify the man who borrowed it.

Dealing with two books found on the seat of Messiter's motor-car in the garage, Sir Thomas said that it was significant that, immediately in front of the page containing Galton's receipt, a page had been torn out. Indentations, however, had been observed on the receipt page, and by the aid of a photographic lens it had been ascertained that on some page superimposed on it had been written another receipt for 2s. 6d. bearing the initials "W. F. T.," the initials of the name assumed by Podmore. There was no such firm and no such street as those mentioned in the receipt.

"If you believe that evidence," continued Sir Thomas, "it shows that Podmore was drawing half a crown commission for a sale of oils that had never been made. You may think that it was an easy way of making money. It was a small sum, but it was a beginning. It is for you to draw what inference you think fit, but it is an undoubted fact that Podmore was receiving half a crown for the sale of oils to persons who, it can be shown, did not exist." He suggested that Podmore made other statements to Messiter in respect of other transactions which were equally false.

Counsel produced an order book, and said that by a careful examination it would be found that nine leaves had been torn out. Two carbon sheets were in the book when it was found on the driver's seat of Messiter's car. Upon one of them was an entry of an order to a non-existent firm. Other names and addresses discovered on the carbon sheets, while they did not exist in the Winchester or Southampton districts, would be shown to exist in the Potteries, where Podmore came from. While it would be an uncertain foundation for a criminal charge to prove one or two coincidences in regard to the names and addresses, he (Sir Thomas) suggested that a number of coincidences led to the inference that Podmore was defrauding Messiter. The jury would not convict Podmore of the crime of killing Messiter merely because they were satisfied that he was cheating him, but he asked them to consider Podmore's behaviour after October 30.

ALLEGED STATEMENTS

On October 27 the rent for his rooms was due, and it was paid on October 30, Podmore appearing before the landlady in dungarees, as though he had just come from work. He told her he was leaving the next Thursday or Friday. On November 3 Podmore and Miss Lily Hambledon left their rooms at Southampton and went to Downton. They gave an address at Chiswick-road, London—a non-existent address.

"What was his object in going?" asked Sir Thomas. "Had he claimed a commission? Had he seen Messiter? Had he ever perfected his design to draw a commission? Did he draw a commission? Or did Messiter refuse? The question for you will be whether there is only one explanation. Is it a possible explanation that Podmore was doing all these things?"

Sir Thomas read a statement which Podmore was alleged to have made when questioned by Scotland Yard officers. "The inevitable inference from that story, if it be a true one, is that up till Monday Podmore had nothing to do with the sale of oils," said Sir Thomas. "Is that consistent with what you may think are the facts? If you think that Podmore was engaged in selling oil and in telling Mr. Messiter that he had sold oil, you may, or may not, think that that means some explanation."

When asked in December, 1928, about his former employer, Podmore said that he had been working for the Light Transport Company. "Why," asked counsel, "did he not give his real employer? If he had no reason to believe that Messiter was killed, a very good answer would have been that Messiter was his last employer. But if he knew that Messiter was dead, he would undoubtedly not have given information which would have led to the discovery of the body before he left. Early in January Podmore had reached the Stonebridge Hotel, near Coventry, with Miss Hambledon. On January 10 the body was found; on January 11 it was widely reported; and on January 12 they left the hotel without their wages. In August, 1929, there was a conversation with a man named Cummings, who, after serving throughout the War, fell into bad habits and had several times been convicted. Cummings will say that Podmore made statements which, if you accept them, completely implicate Podmore as the man who committed this murder, and it may be from the conversations you will find details that Cummings could only have obtained from Podmore.

"He had another conversation with a coloured man named Dean, who had also been convicted many times. Assuming the conversations took place, are they not irresistible in leading to the inference that Podmore was the guilty man? You may reject them wholly, but only after considering how these men could have ascertained the facts they say Podmore told them. There was another conversation about the murder, but in that Podmore denied having done it. If you accept the conversations spoken of by Cummings and Dean, they clearly point to Podmore as the man who knew about, and was guilty of, the killing of Messiter.

"You still ask if they invented this awful tale. Does the fact that they are criminals and convicts render it more likely that they would invent it when the invention could have no effect on their future? Do convicts invent tales which are going to lead to the conviction of a fellow man for murder?"

Sir Thomas's opening speech occupied two and a half hours. Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

THE EVIDENCE

Richard Thomas Cook, a Southampton surveyor, who proved plans which he had made of the garage and buildings, told Mr. du Parcq, in cross-examination, that he saw no marks which indicated that the body had been dragged on the ground.

Henry Stanley Passmore, who took over Messiter's business, described how, when the garage doors were forced open on January 10, 1929, he found Messiter's body lying at the far end of the garage on the left-hand side.

Charles Edward Marshall, living in South Devon, Messiter's brother-in-law, said that he had seen the portraits in a locket after the body was found, but he did not recognize them. The witness, in cross-examination, said that Messiter was married, but was divorced some years ago; and in re-examination said that his brother-in-law, having been shot through both thighs in the War, was lame and his right leg was very "groggy."

The Lord Chief Justice overruled an objection by Mr. du Parcq to the production of a document signed "V. Messiter" and addressed to Thomas, found in the garage.

Dr. Seager Thomas, senior police surgeon for Southampton, said that any one of the three main wounds on Messiter's head would have caused immediate death. The bruising at the back of the head indicated severe blows by some blunt instrument.

The Lord Chief Justice.—What is the point about the bruising?—You do not get bruising to anything like the same degree once the circulation has stopped.

Dr. Thomas added that the blows could not have been inflicted on the body in the position in which it was found. The hairs found on the hammer were of the eyebrow type.

Sir Thomas Inskip.—Is that a recognizable type?—Yes; especially as in these circumstances where they can be compared with others.

And was the one you examined similar to the others?—Exactly; the same colour, the same size, the same peculiar markings, the same kind of root.

"I have them here," said Dr. Thomas, holding up a microscopic slide. "The hair from the hammer and three eyebrow hairs." The exhibits, mounted on the slide, were handed, with a small microscope, to the jury for examination.

The witness said that none of the wounds on the head could have been self-inflicted.

Answering Mr. du Parcq, Dr. Thomas said he was of the opinion that Messiter was probably killed by a blow from behind while bending down.

QUESTIONS TO LANDLADY

Mrs. Parrott, at whose house in Southampton Messiter lodged, next gave evidence.

Mr. du Parcq referred to a code book which was found at Messiter's lodgings, and read out further examples, as follows:—"Dome: Things are not working out." "Bees: When do you think you can come?"

Mrs. Parrott agreed that the book also contained the name and address of a woman in America.

Mr. du Parcq.—Did he get many letters from America?—Quite a number.

Do you know if he had any letters from America on October 29?—I don't know.

Did you ever see Mr. Messiter wearing a watch chain?—No.

Did you ever see his watch if he had one?—I never saw a watch.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Am I right in thinking that you said that the last time you saw Mr. Messiter was Tuesday, October 30?—Yes.

Were you at home on the following Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday?—No, I left the town on Friday.

On either Wednesday or Thursday did Podmore come to your house and say, "I want to find Mr. Messiter. Where is Mr. Messiter?"—No.

Did he make any inquiry of you at all?—No.

The trial was adjourned until to-day.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

POLICY OF CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., President of the Board of Education in the late Conservative Government, has addressed a letter in the following terms to a correspondent who asked him the position of the Conservative Party with respect to the raising of the school-leaving age:

"I am much obliged for your letter, which gives me an opportunity of making clear, not only my position, but, I believe, also the position of the Conservative Party as a whole, in regard to the raising of the school-leaving age.

"It is quite untrue that the Conservative Party pledged itself at the General Election to effect an extension of the school age by legislative enactment. On the contrary, our declared policy was to provide school accommodation and teaching suitable to the needs of older children up to the age of 15 throughout the country, but to refrain from compelling parents, or children, to take advantage of these facilities. We offered, as no party had previously offered, equality of educational opportunity to all children; but we believed, and still believe, that any attempt in present circumstances to compel, or to bribe, parents to accept that offer must tend to social injustice and administrative chaos. I think the events of the last few months have proved the wisdom of that attitude."

EASTBOURNE TO BUY DEVONSHIRE PARK

A £55,000 SCHEME

Eastbourne Town Council in committee last night approved, by 30 votes to three, a scheme for the purchase of Devonshire Park. The negotiating committee recommended that the main buildings be bought for £30,000 and an agreement entered into for the purchase of the ground for £25,000. The main building, it was stated, would become a permanent home for the municipal orchestra and would be invaluable for visiting conferences.

An application will be made to the Ministry of Health for a loan, and a public inquiry will then be held. There is to be no poll of the town as there was in 1923, when a similar scheme was rejected.

Devonshire Park, a group of buildings set in about 12 acres of grounds, was opened to the public as an amusement centre in 1874. The buildings include halls where concerts and dances are given, a lecture hall, and reading room, and there are also a tea house and theatre. In the grounds are facilities for games as well as gardens and swimming baths.

CORONER AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

After carefully examining the evidence in every traffic fatality that came before him last year, Dr. F. J. Waldo, the City Coroner, found that 1929 was a record year regarding the number of deaths investigated. Dr. Waldo mentioned this in addressing a jury at the City Coroner's Court yesterday, and said that in his examination of the figures for 1929 he had failed to find anything pointing, in the case of accidents involving private cars, to excessive speed as a cause. "There has, as you know," he said, "been considerable controversy of late, generally among coroners, as to the wisdom or otherwise of the retention of any speed limit for private motors. The Commission of Inquiry in their report recommended that so far as light private motor cars were concerned there should be no speed limit, and the Ministry of Transport endorses this view. In my experience during the past 28 years speed as a factor in traffic fatalities is of secondary importance." Dr. Waldo recalled that suggestions he had made for the safety of pedestrians included more refuges carefully placed and light bridges as an experiment across Ludgate, Holborn and King William-street Circuses. Another recommendation was that heavy vehicles should be fitted with side lifeguards similar to those on omnibuses. Some 80 per cent. of the traffic deaths that came before him were those of pedestrians and were made up of children and young persons, particularly in Southwark.

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS

Mr. W. S. Morrison, M.P., successfully pleaded the Sunday Observance Act of 1780 in opposing, at the Haywards Heath (Sussex) Licensing Sessions yesterday, the opening of a cinema at Haywards Heath on Sunday evenings. Sir Henry Cautley, K.C., M.P., who was one of the Justices, asked counsel if it was his suggestion that all licences granted to cinemas for Sunday opening were illegal. Mr. Morrison.—Certainly. The old Statute, he said, depended upon the public for its application. What was everybody's business had become anybody's business, and prosecutions were few because of this, but it could not be disputed that the Act was still in force and that it prohibited entertainments on Sundays. The Justices ruled that the point was a good one and stopped the applications for seven-day licences from being proceeded with.

The Scarborough Licensing Justices yesterday granted permission for the opening of cinemas at Scarborough on Sunday evening. A similar application a year ago was refused.

The Board of Trade have decided that on the retirement at the end of June of Mr. S. W. Page, the fee-paid Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for the Wolverhampton and Walsall bankruptcy districts, these districts shall be added to the districts of the salaried Official Receiver at Birmingham. Meetings of creditors will still in certain cases be held at Wolverhampton.

THE HUNTERS' SHOW

OPENING TO-DAY

The 46th annual show of the Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society opens to-day at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, and will be continued to-morrow and on Thursday. The King, who is patron of the society and takes a keen interest in its activities, is unable to visit the show on this occasion, but Prince George will attend to-morrow (Wednesday) and will present the King's Champion Challenge Cup to the winner of the trophy. The cup is offered for competition for the champion stallion to which a King's premium is awarded. The King is exhibiting London Cry, his bay thoroughbred stallion, a winner of King's premiums at previous shows.

The War Office offer 60 King's premiums for award to thoroughbred stallions not under four or over 20 years old (to travel in England and Wales), of an approximate value of £295, and six super-premiums of an additional value of £100 each. The society provides a schedule of £1,300 in 14 classes for young stock, stallions, and hunters under saddle. The Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup will be awarded for the best young hunter, and the society will award a champion gold medal for the best hunter in the riding classes.

There is a record entry of 133 thoroughbred stallions competing for King's premiums, an increase of 14 compared with last year. Of these 133, 43 are horses which have not been shown before under the scheme. It is hoped that these will be found to be up to the standard of the best and that they will prove an asset to the breeders of hunters. An alteration has been made in the riding classes. The class for four-year-old mares and geldings has been abandoned, and there has been substituted a class for five-year-olds. It was felt that the showing of four-year-olds under saddle at this time of the year necessitated the forcing of the animals, and on that account it was decided that the age should be five years. Similarly in the two other riding classes for mares and geldings not exceeding 14st. and over 14st. respectively the exhibits must be not less than five years old.

ARMY HORSES

An interesting class will be that provided to indicate the types of horses suitable for Army requirements. A proportion of young horses will be included to show how Army remounts appear before being trimmed and conditioned. The Royal Artillery will be represented by gun teams, and the cavalry by trained troop horses.

The following is a comparative statement of the entries since 1921:—

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Thoroughbred stallions	97	88	88	97	103	93	102	117	119	133
Hunter sires and colts ..	14	20	34	29	27	28	21	23	26	25
Hunter mares and fillies ..	31	39	56	34	50	49	49	71	72	58
Hunter geldings ..	63	62	58	91	90	92	80	100	90	82
	205	209	236	251	279	262	252	311	307	298

The entries for jumpers are not included in this statement.

At a luncheon given by the council of the society at the Royal Agricultural Hall yesterday, Colonel C. Spencer-Colby, president-elect, who presided in the absence of the Earl of Harewood, the president, expressed regret that the King would not be present at the show. The society was founded in 1884, and from small beginnings had now reached a membership of 2,716. Although this was a record, it was not nearly large enough when one considered the great popularity of hunting and the large numbers who followed the sport. He appealed to all hunting folk to add their names to the society's membership list. By so doing they would not only render a service to themselves, but they would help the great cause of horse-breeding. With increased financial support the society would be able to widen the scope of their activities considerably.

BROOD MARES

One point he particularly had in mind was the improvement of the hunter-producing brood mares of the country. At present the brood mares lacked a good deal. He had a considerable experience of judging throughout the country and the mares one saw and the produce of those mares were very poor. At the present time the society had some 130 mares located about the country. These numbers he would like to see largely increased and this could easily be done by increased membership and also by the presentation to the society of suitable mares which, from various causes, were no longer fit for hunting. There were a large number of such mares and he made a special appeal to owners to place them at the disposal of the society. At present the premium stallions covered a very large proportion of most unsuitable mares, which only produced misfits. Those mares often had in them two or three strains of blood and when they were crossed with a thoroughbred the result might be a nondescript.

In pre-motor days the nondescript had a market for various jobs, but that market had gone. It was, therefore, more than ever necessary to endeavour to breed only a good-class hunter for which there was a great demand and for which large prices were being obtained. In these days of agricultural depression a good horse on the farm was usually the only profitable proposition, and all who hunted should endeavour to help those whose land they rode over by all means in their power.

SIR JOHN FAGGE

NEW BARONET'S VARIED LIFE IN AMERICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 3

Sir John H. L. Fagge, 10th baronet, who succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, arrived in Liverpool to-day from Pepperall, Mass., in the Cunard liner Lancastria, to assume his position as holder of the baronetcy. He has lived a lonely life for a quarter of a century and has tended lawns, been a waiter, sold newspapers, repaired furniture, and acted as auctioneer. Born at Sturry, in Kent, he is aged 61.

Recalling his early years, he said:—"When I was ready to leave school I was living with my aunt. They wanted me to go into the Church, but I was not inclined to do that. I saw in the London *Times* that Florida was a land of fruit and flowers, and I thought I would like it. Accordingly, with enough money from my father to pay my passage and keep me until I got work, I went to Fruitland Park, Florida, the centre of the Florida citrus fruit belt. I soon got work there, but the wages were so small that I found I could not live in comfort, and went to New England. There I did all sorts of things. I have been a car checker in the railway yards at Savannah, Georgia, at 2 guineas a week. I have worked as a stevedore at the Savannah docks in Chelsea, Mass. I have driven horse tramcars. For a time I was employed in hotels and restaurants, chiefly as a waiter. Another time I sold zither harps in the streets. I have worked in a shoe shop, in a shoe lace factory, as collector for an insurance company, as an auctioneer, and as a landscape gardener."

It was in 1887 that Sir John Fagge left England, and he was married in 1912, his wife dying during the War. He has one daughter, Lucy Harriet Gertrude Fagge, who is with her grandmother at Pepperall. He mentioned that the original estate of his family was at Wiston, Sussex, but that had been finished with many years.

FIRE IN L.G.O.C. GARAGE

The following official statement was issued by the London General Omnibus Company yesterday:—

"An outbreak of fire occurred at West Green Garage, which was discovered at 6 o'clock and was out by 7 o'clock. Eleven buses were burnt out. There was no personal injury. The garage was one formerly belonging to the London Public Omnibus Company."

The outbreak was discovered about a quarter to six in the morning. At that time there were only a few night workers on the premises, but shortly afterwards members of the day shift began to arrive. They immediately began to get as many omnibuses as possible out of the garage, and succeeded in saving all but 11.

ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

Parties of schoolboys visiting the Italian Art Exhibition at the Royal Academy after March 8 will have to pay individually the full rate of admission. An official stated last night that the reason for the change was that there had been a great many parties of scholars, and it was desired that during the last week the exhibition should be open entirely for the general public.

RAILWAY STATION DESIGN

MR. PICK'S CRITICISM

SOME LESSONS FROM ABROAD

The shortcomings of British railway stations were examined with some thoroughness last night by Mr. Frank Pick, managing director of the Underground companies, in an address on the design of modern stations in Europe and America, which he delivered at the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. Pick described the railway station as the modern gateway through which citizen and visitor alike entered and withdrew from a city, and showed that this conception of a gateway had appropriately and agreeably influenced station design. The station had become also a place of public resort, and might become even more so if this conception were allowed free play and it were made more hospitable and attractive. As a place of public resort it demanded space and dignity. It demanded equally a sense of order, for without this how could the public be brought together with safety and convenience? It was desirable that the station should be seen, and its character as a public building realized; and there was a specific utilitarian reason why it should have a liberal setting, for railway stations had no right to create a centre of traffic congestion and yet make no contribution towards its dispersion and relief. The station was the only sound and enduring advertisement for a railway in a city, and on this account alone it deserved imaginative consideration.

The speaker asked his audience to reflect on the mixed impressions produced by a visit to the London terminals. A station was first of all a place of business, for which proper provision must be made. The management began by contemplating a queue at the booking office, an adverse suggestion which jarred the mind of the passenger, and provided a barrier before each window, often too high to serve as a rest for luggage and too closely spaced to allow the luggage to pass between it and the window. In an American station it was customary to place a rest below the window so that the passenger might set down his luggage while taking and paying for his ticket. Another minor instance of thought in planning was found in German stations, where the floor inside the luggage office was often lower than the floor outside, so that the counter served as a counter proper on one side and a handy rest for luggage on the other. It seemed fitting that the business or commercial elements of the railway station should be grouped in orderly fashion around a central hall, well-lit, warm, and sufficiently spacious. Mr. Pick contrasted with this ideal the long strung-out file of offices down one platform which is common English practice. The Great Hall at Euston, he said, was a distinguished exemplar, and before the station sprawled out on either side must have been a convenient and impressive place; but now all sense of design, as the expression of orderly arrangement, had fled from Euston. Again, at Waterloo, another distinguished station, no consistent or satisfactory grouping of the offices was followed.

PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE

The passenger, unless there was a seat reserved for him in the train, crowded round the entrance to the platform, anxious to be among the first to reach the train, or lined up along the edge of the platform, hoping that he would not be opposite a luggage van or a carriage of the wrong class. Everything was uncertain, so that his anxiety about his comfort could be in no way alleviated. The weary or laden might sit on the wooden benches that were occasionally provided, but numerous platforms were without so much as a seat. It was essential for the passenger to keep his eye on his luggage. Experience had impressed on him the variety and extent of the risks that beset railway travel with luggage, and no one could watch the crowd at a busy station without being aware of the atmosphere of worry and care that seemed to be engendered there. The porter who conveyed the cautious traveller's luggage to the train was his guide, mentor, and friend; and without his genial if mercenary aid the English railway system must have been overwhelmed in revolution long ago. So far no one had exploited a conveyor system for the handling of luggage, though tentative experiments had been made in several countries.

After criticizing the usual waiting-room accommodation, Mr. Pick said that there was still a great chance for the architect to make it plain but decent, comfortable but economical. All the waiting and the refreshment rooms should be *en suite*. It was questionable whether in these rooms the segregation of sexes or classes remained of much importance. Certainly abroad they tended to mix happily together. A waiting-room should be equipped with an indicator, to inform its occupants of the arrival and departure of trains in good time. If space permitted, a lesson might be taken from America and some sort of arcade set aside within the station limits for all those jobbing trades that the passengur wanted from time to time. By such means waiting might cease to seem a waste of time. In the Grand Central terminal of New York, perhaps the finest station in the world, there were even a railway museum and a picture gallery, in which the pictures were for sale.

A question of much importance to design and architecture was whether the station should be a terminal station or a through station. English practice tended always to a through station wherever possible; in Germany the train, if possible, swept round into the city at one point, and then, reversing or changing engines, swept out again. This system had a great advantage in relation to town planning, for the city was less cut up by railways, especially if the station was kept some distance from the centre of the city. The architect, he imagined, would prefer the terminal station, the railwayman the through station. He submitted that a station should always be on two levels. At Cologne the "concourse" and passenger accommodation was at street level, the trains and platforms up above. In New York, both for the Pennsylvania and the Grand Central station, the passenger accommodation was again at street level, with the trains and platforms below; and this was the best arrangement. But either method saved space, added to convenience, brought the passenger accommodation into close relationship with the train accommodation, and solved in large part the problem of scale.

NEW CHARING CROSS STATION

Mr. Pick was thanked for his address on the motion of Lord Aberconway, chairman of the Metropolitan Railway Company, seconded by Sir Herbert Walker, general manager of the Southern Railway.

Lord Aberconway said that of all recent railway developments in this country nothing had pleased him more than Mr. Pick's achievement in the Underground Station at Piccadilly-circus. It had produced a large increase of remunerative traffic, it was a delight to the public, and it had shown what could be done under apparently impossible conditions.

Sir Herbert Walker mentioned the Charing Cross Bridge scheme and expressed surprise that criticism had been directed against the proposal to place the new station in the forefront of the space between the new bridge and Waterloo. It seemed to him quite within the capacity of our engineers and architects to design a station that would be a credit to London, and he saw no reason why it should not be on the river front. If the station was ever built, it was the intention of the Southern Railway Company that its design should give the architects no cause for complaint.

Sir Banister Fletcher, President of the R.I.B.A., said that Sir Herbert Walker appeared to have a wrong conception of the criticism aroused by the proposed site of the station. "We hold that the station, if put on the river bank, would prevent the proper town planning of the whole of the south side of the Thames," he said. "It is obvious that any architect of repute could design the station anywhere. The question is, 'Is that the proper position?' We hold it is not."

THE PRIME MINISTER AND LOBBY JOURNALISM

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in unveiling at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon a panel recording the names of past chairmen of the Lobby Journalists' Committee, said that the Lobby journalists occupied a unique position; they were a little community all by themselves. He confessed that a good many years ago, before there was the least chance of his ever being able to get past the policeman at the door of the House of Commons, he felt that the occupation of a Lobby correspondent was the most perfectly delightful of all the occupations that a journalist could be asked to fulfil. He could imagine no more delightful occupation for a man of free intelligence.

FOUNDER OF LIFE-BOAT SERVICE

HILLARY MEMORIAL VESSEL AT DOVER

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has decided to give to the new motor life-boat at Dover the name Sir William Hillary, after its founder, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Hillary.

The boat, which went to her station early this year, is the largest and fastest motor life-boat in the world, and is of a new type specially designed to protect the heavy passenger-steamer and aeroplane traffic across the Straits of Dover; and the Institution feels that no life-boat could more fitly commemorate the name of the man who was not only the founder of the whole life-boat service, but the first, and one of the bravest, of our life-boatmen. For other reasons also it is particularly appropriate that the life-boat stationed at England's chief gateway to the Continent should bear Hillary's name, for during the Napoleonic wars he raised a force in Essex for home defence on the south-east coast. Before that he had travelled widely on the Continent as equerry to the Duke of Sussex, one of the sons of George III.

It was after settling in the Isle of Man that Hillary turned his energies to life-saving from shipwreck. He saw many terrible wrecks in Douglas Bay, and in 1823 published "An Appeal to the British Nation on the Humanity and Policy of forming a National Institution for the Preservation of Lives and Property from Shipwreck." A year later the Royal National Life-boat Institution was founded at a meeting in the City of London.

Both before and after the Institution was founded Hillary played an active and heroic part in saving life from shipwreck in Douglas Bay. He took part in the rescue of 305 lives, and three times was awarded the gold medal of the Institution for great gallantry. He continued his active work as a life-boatman until he was 64, and on one occasion went on with the work of rescue after he had been washed out of the boat and had had six ribs broken. Wordsworth, after visiting the Isle of Man in 1833, wrote a sonnet paying his tribute to the life-boatmen of the island, "led by noble Hillary."

Another fine tribute was paid to Hillary three years ago, when the Spanish Life-boat Society gave his name to a motor life-boat which it had stationed at Malaga, near Gibraltar, saying that the must rightly be considered "a son of all the countries which have life-boat services" and that his memory "deserves to be venerated with deep gratitude."

SCHOOLBOYS' VISIT TO INDIA

THE VICEROY'S INTEREST

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The 27 public schoolboys who have just visited India with the Rev. Arthur Buxton and three other directors reached Tilbury Docks in the Moreas on Friday afternoon after a most successful tour. Despite extremes of hot and cold and arduous days of sight-seeing and effort, there was not one case of illness or misadventure during their 10 weeks' visit. The Viceroy showed much personal interest in the tour, and the full party had the honour of lunching with their Excellencies in New Delhi, being the first party to be received there. They also got a view of the new capital from the air. During their travels in North India each Governor in turn showed the utmost kindness to the party.

Several days were spent in long motor excursions on the splendid roads of the North-west Frontier, with wonderful mountain views away and near; these journeys included the snows of Parachinar, in the Kurram Valley, and the Khyber Pass. Here the Chief Commissioner and members of the Indian Civil Service made all possible arrangements for the party. Twelve days at least were spent in the Indian States, where every kind of sport—shooting, pig-sticking, hunting, and riding, which included camels and elephants as well as horses—was enjoyed. The boys were struck by the generosity of their hosts, the Indian Princes. More than a score of colleges and schools were visited, where the boys made contact with Indian boys and talked freely with them and without reserve. This was not the least valuable part of a tour which covered an immense field.

DOME OF ST. PAUL'S

PROFESSOR BERESFORD PITE'S LECTURE

At Birkbeck College yesterday afternoon Professor Beresford Pite gave a lecture on Mr. R. B. Brook-Greaves's isometric drawing of St. Paul's Cathedral. The chair was taken by Sir Frederic Kenyon.

Mr. Brook-Greaves's drawing was described and illustrated in this journal on July 9 and 10 last year. The result of more than four years' steady work, and measuring 12ft. by 8ft., it shows the Cathedral from foundation to summit in plan, section, and elevation, and all drawn to scale, so that the whole construction is laid bare. Professor Beresford Pite confined his explanations chiefly to the construction of the dome, which can be more clearly seen in this isometric drawing than in any other way; and he used in illustration also some remarkable sketches of the masonry made by the same artist. From the Pantheon at Rome, a dome meant only to be seen from the inside, the audience was taken to Santa Sofia, at Constantinople, in which the dome as seen from the outside is merely the external translation of the great internal fact, and thence to Brunelleschi's dome on the Cathedral at Florence, where for the first time the external dome was made (though in this case scarcely of set purpose) a feature in the landscape. From the dome at Florence grew Michaelangelo's dome of St. Peter's; and therefore, when Wren came to design the dome of St. Paul's, he had before him the double problem: first, to secure the internal effect of the dome, and secondly, to secure the external effect of the dome. Having given his audience a brief history of the constructive relation of the lanterns of the Cathedral at Florence and of St. Peter's to the domes of those churches, the lecturer took his audience with him when he claimed that Wren's solution of the two problems of the dome and of the support of the lantern of St. Paul's was a great triumph both of artistic and constructive genius.

THE AISLES

Another point of interest lay in the relation of the aisles of the church to the masses of masonry that support the dome. From the Cathedral at Ely, where his uncle Matthew Wren was Bishop, Christopher Wren took the idea of keeping the aisles clear of these masses, so that a view could be obtained the whole length of the church. No such view is possible at St. Peter's, and in the Pantheon in Paris the aisles are carried outside. Wren's solution of this problem, and his skill in carrying the enormous weight of the inner dome, of the cone which carries the lantern, and of the outer dome down, with proper distribution, to the foundations, was the subject of close examination and illustration by the lecturer, in the course of which the value of Mr. Brook-Greaves's drawing was made abundantly clear.

POLICEMAN'S COURAGE

The courage of Police-constable Joseph Rowe, of the City Police, in rescuing a girl from a ledge only 2ft. wide outside a building in London-street, E.C., at the risk of his own life was highly commended by the Lord Mayor (Sir William Waterlow) in the Justice Room of the Mansion House yesterday. The girl, who was 17 years of age, was charged before the Lord Mayor with wandering, deemed a lunatic, in London-street. The case was heard in private in the Venetian Parlour of the Mansion House and the girl was discharged. On taking his seat in the Justice Room, the Lord Mayor said the girl probably owed her life to the action of Police-constable Rowe. He asked the inspector of police on duty to bring the facts to the notice of the Commissioner of City Police. The girl, it appeared, got out of a window on the third floor of a building in London-street and walked some distance along the ledge. Rowe walked along the ledge towards her. When he was a few feet from her the girl fainted and fell on her back on the ledge. The constable with his foot prevented her from falling into the street, and, with the assistance of a man, who had opened a window above the ledge, lifted her on to the window and so, at the risk of his own life, rescued her from her perilous position.

The exhibition of the Embroiderers' Guild will be opened on Thursday at Walker's Galleries, Bond-street.

News in Brief

Funerals of six of the eight victims of the fire disaster at the Luton hat factory took place yesterday.

A fall of stone yesterday killed Thomas Waites, 53, under-manager at Boldon Colliery, Co. Durham.

It is proposed to divert the Hogg Mill River at Kingston-on-Thames as part of a scheme for the erection of two new swimming baths.

A man aged 90, alleged to have stolen the purse of a woman standing in an omnibus queue, was remanded at Plymouth yesterday for inquiries.

Wards of the Woking Victoria Hospital which were closed recently on account of an outbreak of diphtheria in the hospital are to be reopened.

A window of Fortnum and Mason's shop in Duke-street, Piccadilly, was smashed early yesterday morning, and gold cigarette-cases and watches to the value of £300 were stolen.

Oxford City Council yesterday conferred the Freedom of the City on the Rev. H. E. Salter, Fellow of Magdalen, in recognition of his services to Oxford, particularly through his books dealing with city records.

While on duty with engineers' representatives on the L.N.E.R. line near Bethnal Green yesterday Signal-Inspector Thomas Warman, of Wellington-terrace, Romford, was killed by a train from Liverpool-street.

The election to fill the vacancy in the London County Council caused by the death of Sir Herbert Hunter, one of the representatives of North Paddington, is fixed for March 13. Nomination day is March 5.

The Rev. George Molyneux, who died at Sidmouth on Saturday, aged 93, was ordained over 61 years ago. He was vicar of Milton, Staffs, from 1881 to 1908, and rector of Westley-Waterless, Cambs, from 1908 to 1918.

Mr. Herbert Frederick James Warmsley, secretary of the Chester Race Company, Limited, died suddenly at Parkgate, Chester, on Sunday night after a heart attack. Mr. Warmsley was chief partner of a firm of chartered accountants in Chester.

Mr. Samuel Jacobs, who was assistant town clerk of Croydon for 34 years, died on Sunday at Warlingham. He was with the Croydon local board of health before the incorporation of the borough in 1893 and retired in 1928, having completed 48 years in the service of the town.

Commander R. M. Tabuteau, R.N., who has been Governor of Camp Hill Preventive Detention Prison, in the Isle of Wight, for over three years, this week takes over the governorship of the Wormwood-scrubs Prison. He is succeeded at Camp Hill by Major C. Pannall, D.S.O., M.C.

The Lord Mayor, on behalf of the staff of the Mansion House and others, made a presentation yesterday to Mr. Frederick Allchurch, the electrician at the Mansion House and the Central Criminal Court, who has retired after 37 years, during which he has never once been absent.

John Barnett, a Crimean veteran, aged 93, who has died at Chatham, was certified 60 years ago as dead from black fever when serving with the Navy off China, and was laid out for burial. A Chinese attendant, however, noticed a slight movement in his hands, and with care Barnett was brought back to life.

Mr. Stanley C. Houston, a first-year undergraduate, was found ill in his rooms at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, on Saturday, and was dead upon arrival at hospital. He was the eldest son of Captain and Mrs. C. F. Houston, of Greville-road, Southampton, and had been awarded an open scholarship in Natural Sciences. An inquest will be held.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

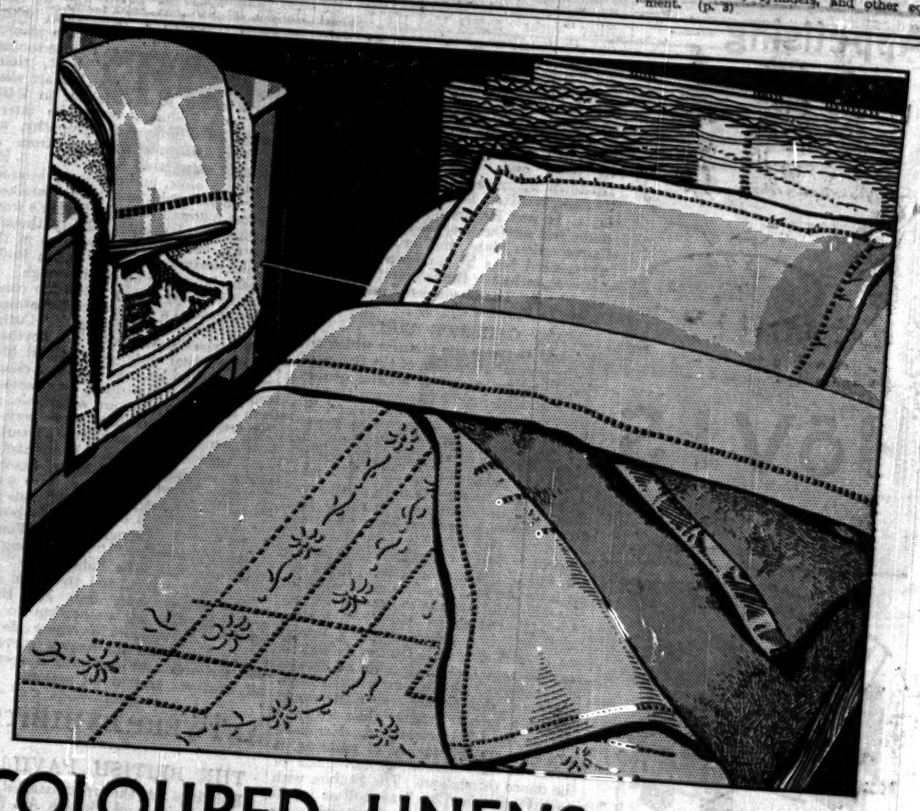
The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Leeds Education Committee invite applications for the post of Headmistress of the West Leeds Girls' High School. (p. 3)

The London County Council invite applications for two positions on the permanent staff as assistant engineers in the Chief Engineer's department. (p. 3)

The International Labour Office will shortly hold in London and Geneva an examination to fill a post as Parliamentary Reporter at Geneva. (p. 3)

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for web equipment and other military stores, and also for 83 locomotive boilers, cylinders, and other equipment. (p. 3)



COLOURED LINENS
Transform Your Bedroom

COLOUR in Bedroom Furnishings is the modern medium through which to express your individuality. The bedroom is so essentially a personal room that here you may choose your colours as a suitable setting for yourself. For here *your* taste and personality rule unchallenged.

The new coloured Linens and Blankets open up an endless vista of possibilities. To take but one instance, consider the delightful effect of Maize-coloured Sheets combined with a Coverlet of Apricot and with Pillow Cases and Towels reflecting the same golden tint of the Maize—truly a sunny colour scheme.

BEDSPREADS
Pure Linen with embroidered and drawn thread centres, and hemstitched borders. Blue, Pink, Maize, Green, Apricot and Mauve. Single bed size, 72×100 ins. 29/6 each. Double bed size 90×100 ins. 35/6 each.

SHEETS
Hemstitched Sheets of fine quality pure Linen. Pink, Blue

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Room*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE EXCLUSIVE BUSINESS

By CALLISTHENES

There are few more foolish ambitions in business than the ambition to be exclusive.

You will still find the phrase in suburbs which have seen their best days, in streets where the wind of progress never blows. Behind the aspidistras and the white lace curtains one old lady will tell another that Mr. Brown next door has a "very exclusive business," to counterbalance the fact that it gives him an inadequate income. When a career is being discussed for Samuel, who has always been superior to other boys, choice settles on Mr. Smith's office because he has "such an exclusive business."

The idea will hardly bear examination. What does the exclusive business exclude? It excludes customers. Why does it exclude them? Because it thinks it is too good to serve them or because it wishes to flatter A, B, and C by excluding D. How does it exclude them? By giving them an inferior service—a frigid and discourteous manner instead of a friendly and courteous manner; by giving them inferior value—charging them higher prices. How does it select the customers who are to be excluded? By their appearance, their manner, their postal address.

These questions have only to be asked and answered to show how alien the whole thing is from the spirit of good business, to show that it goes back to the old "patronage" system when men in business, in literature, in art had to rely on the influence of social superiors to bring them success.

With all this sort of thing this House has nothing to do. Our determination is to be of service to the community. We do not pick and choose those to whom we wish to be of service. We think it contemptible to have two standards of courtesy, one for the fashionably dressed and one for the plainly dressed. We think it dishonest to have two prices for the same article.

In our view a shop or Store has no more right to favour one class of customers than a postman has to refuse letters for certain houses or a policeman to refuse protection to certain streets.

In this Store we exclude bad value and dull service. We exclude the desire to get rich by big profits and little effort. We exclude the notion that there is inferiority in being of service to any class of the community. In these ways we are exclusive. We would be false to everything we believe about the duty and interest and function of business men if ever we became exclusive in the sense of differentiating among those who come to make purchases in our Store.

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Two snuff boxes, with a historical interest, will be presented to the Cuming Museum, Walworth-road, by the Southwark Board of Guardians, when they cease from their duties this month. One box is of wood taken from an ancient building in Ufford-street, Blackfriars-road, known as Christchurch Workhouse, which local records say was erected in 1469. The other is of solid silver and was presented in 1812 to the Christchurch Committee, which then administered the Poor Law, by Mr. Carpenter Smith, the first clerk to the guardians.

Entertainments

18TH-CENTURY ART

CONVERSATION PIECES

LOAN EXHIBITION IN AID OF HOSPITALS

So extensive and peculiar is the interest of the loan exhibition of "18th Century English Conversation Pieces" on behalf of the Royal Northern Group of Hospitals, which opens to-day at 25, Park-lane, the house of Sir Philip Sassoon, that the question of artistic quality becomes of secondary importance; but, as a matter of fact, the artistic level of the exhibition is remarkably and consistently high. Nor is this surprising. Whatever may be said about the formal base of art in general—displayed to supreme advantage in the Italian Art Exhibition at Burlington House—there can be no doubt at all that, in defect of some special inspiration from Nature, as in the cases of Constable and Turner, English artists are at their best when they can hang their art upon subject interest. To state the essential requirement of a Conversation Piece as described in the foreword to the catalogue, "two or more persons in a state of dramatic or psychological relation to each other," we can say that it is when the English artist is absorbed in such a relation that his command of formal relations stands the best chance of being happily exercised. When he starts with formal relations he is apt to come to grief, and to become stilted and empty. This is a national peculiarity, associated with our literary instinct, to be accepted without praise or blame; and it is because the Conversation Piece rests so surely upon the national peculiarity that this exhibition is able to keep its countenance artistically even in comparison with what is to be seen at the Royal Academy. The selection of subject at such a time cannot be too highly praised. Any exhibition of English art on the lines of design in the abstract, whether constructive or decorative, would have been wiped out of existence.

A WORLD IN LITTLE

The exhibition is arranged in three rooms and the staircase landing on the first floor, with three pictures on the staircase itself. Natural canvas makes an excellent background, and the "bay" principle adopted in two of the rooms enables a special prominence to be given to certain painters—Gainsborough and Devis, for example. What strikes one immediately—though a few of the pictures are "outsize" in the scale of the figures—is the effect of a world in little, exhibiting a full range of the minor passions of humanity. As in the presence of Watteau, who painted his own version of the Conversation Piece in the *Fête Galante*, one has the feeling that if the little figures spoke they would chirp and twitter. But this, in itself, is a tribute to the Conversation Piece as a form of art. It has its own convention, in which everything, implied movement and speech as well as form, is kept to scale. As one goes round the rooms one observes, too, that though the Conversation Piece is distinct in kind, it has its relationships—to portraiture, to the historical and theatrical subject, to genre, and, very particularly in England, to the sporting picture. When "central," however, it is before everything intimate, and it is concerned mainly with the occupations and diversions of polite society.

Since all but one of the pictures are of the 18th century there would be no point in following the exhibition chronologically, but it may be observed that the earlier works suggest that the English Conversation Piece—as often English conversation itself—took a little time to get under way. The solemn little people in "William Brooké, Tenth Baron Cobham," with his wife, six children, and her sister Joanna, by the mysterious Hans Eworth, who was discovered by the late Sir Lionel Cust, await rather than indulge in conversation, and "Mrs. J. Warde (*née* Bristow)," sitting high on her white horse, by John Wootton, has not yet got a move on. It was Hogarth who relaxed the limbs and set the tongues wagging in the Conversation Piece, and he is splendidly represented here by no fewer than 18 pictures, including the famous "March to Finchley," "The Haymaker," and "Scene from *The Beggar's Opera*."

GAINSBOROUGH

Asked to name the pictures which add to the general attraction of the Conversation Piece some special artistic quality, one would be inclined to name three in particular:—"Robert Andrews and His Wife," by Gainsborough, "A Family Party—'The Minuet,'" by Zoffany, and "Lord and Lady Melbourne," with Sir Ralph Milbanke and Mr. John Milbanke, by Stubbs. As regards both figures and landscape, the Gainsborough shows him at the top of his powers before he went to Bath and adopted a more obviously musical style of composition—to which the curl of the seat arm, here, looks like an introduction. An incidental effect of this delightful work is to deepen the suspicion that Holman Hunt's "Hireling Shepherd" is a better picture than has yet been discovered. Of the Zoffany it may be said that, admirable as he was in the conduct of the Conversation Piece in general, this picture seen alone would suggest a greater painter than we rank him on his total production. Exquisite in colour and in quality of painting, it preserves the undulating movement of the dance throughout. The Stubbs, with its rhythm "on plan" as well as in silhouette, shows to advantage what he gained from his study of the Italians, and it raises the interesting question whether it was not precisely his foundation in subject matter, as a horse painter, that preserved him from the generally baneful effect that influence on English artists.

In connexion with the exhibition two lectures will be delivered at the Royal Academy: on the artistic aspect, by Mr. C. H. Collins Baker, on March 13; and on the historical and social aspects, by Professor William Rothenstein, on March 19; both days at 5 o'clock.

THE TIVOLI

"THE LOVES OF ROBERT BURNS"

An English film about Robert Burns, directed by Mr. Herbert Wilcox, with dialogue by Captain Reginald Berkeley, and with Mr. Joseph Hislop to say nothing of Miss Dorothy Seacombe and Miss Jean Cadell, in the cast, naturally raises the highest expectations—only, unfortunately, to disappoint them in the event. Sentimentality, which was bound to make a certain legitimate invasion into any film with Burns as the hero, is allowed to run riot over the whole production, and even Mr. Hislop's magnificent voice cannot make up for the lack of all intellectual, and even visual, stimulus, the sudden descents into bathos and the constant recourse to the less subtle and illuminating tricks of camera technique. Mr. Hislop's voice, however, remains to be put down on a credit side one had hoped would have been more substantial, and there is also his acting, which, considering that the part gave him few opportunities, was remarkably firm and understanding. Miss Seacombe did her best as Jean Armour, but the film jerked about so abruptly that she could no more than give a series of unrelated sketches, and Miss Eve Gray had hardly come on the screen as Mary Campbell before she was hustled off to a tragic but unmoving deathbed. To complete a story of disappointments, the photography was nothing like so good as it should have been.

ART EXHIBITIONS

RUSSIAN BALLET

In memory of Diaghileff there has been arranged at the Claridge Gallery, 52, Brook-street, an exhibition of drawings, paintings, photographs, costumes, and manuscripts illustrating the historical development of the Russian Ballet under his direction. That an art which depends so much upon movement and sound as the ballet cannot be judged by the designs for its costumes and settings goes without saying, but the exhibition shows in the most interesting manner the changes of artistic idiom which have been reflected in it since the original association between Diaghileff and Alexander Benois in the early years of the century.

That the Russian Ballet as we know it was created by Diaghileff is brought home by the inclusion of a few prints and drawings of Taglioni and Grisi. He not only created the Russian form, but he did for the ballet in general pretty much what Wagner did for opera, fusing the arts of music, dancing, painting, and architecture into a new art with its own unity. Benois is represented by two drawings, a backcloth for "Gisèle," and a most wonderful costume design for "A Herald from 'Aurora's Wedding.'" Then the tale is taken up by Bakst, with his pronouncedly Oriental feeling combined with a facility for picking up other flavours, as in the designs for "Daphnis and Chloe" and "Atalante," and the charming drawing for Karsavina's costume in "Le Spectre de la Rose." That Bakst ends by being rather cloying must be allowed, but he enriched the form greatly and deepened its emotional atmosphere. "An impression of Sheherazade" is one of his few oil paintings, and there is an interesting association in his design for Nijinski's costume in "Le Spectre de la Rose" (25), the original costume itself (102), and the original drawing of the poster of the performance (7) by Jean Cocteau, which are shown together.

After Bakst the ballet seems to divide into two strains; the traditional Russian as carried on by Korovin, Larionov, Gontcharova and Polunin, and that which responded to French modernism as contributed by such artists as Picasso, Derain, Braque, Chirico and Pruna. This influence was bound to come, and it produced some memorable effects, but one cannot help feeling that its pictorial movements, being architectural or geometrical, are less in accord with the characteristic movements of the human body, which are, in a sense, calligraphic, than are those of the native tradition. One feels that, in all the associated arts of the ballet, the dancer should "call the tune" pretty much as the speech and gestures of the actor should rule the drama. The exhibition includes portraits, a complete photographic record of the last phase of the ballet, and some charming examples of Russian porcelain.

MR. HARRY BECKER

An artist who received much less than his due in his lifetime was the late Mr. Harry Becker (1885-1928), and the exhibition of paintings, drawings and lithographs by him which has been arranged by the directors of the Redfern Gallery at the Alpine Club Gallery, Mill-street, Conduit-street, should do something to repair the neglect. In a broad sense of the word, Mr. Becker was an Impressionist, embodying light and movement in the pictorial scheme, though he did not adopt any of the technical expedients associated with Monet and Pissarro. It was the plane, as it responded in colour and value to the direction and quality of light, that claimed his chief attention. His art was devoted mainly to field labour in East Anglia and Holland, which he interpreted with a masculine sympathy, as free from sentimentality as from a moralizing emphasis.

With his aims, and a primary interest in movement, light, and local character, it almost followed that Mr. Becker's work was somewhat lacking in solidity, though, when the conditions allowed, as in the splendid water-colour of "Dutch Bull," in stall, he could be solid enough. In oil he was most happy when the conditions suggested a water-colour treatment, as in "Two Men Hoeing," "Cutting Chaff in the Open," and "The Scyther," but the actual water-colours and lithographs contain his best and most characteristic work. His quick summaries of form and movement are admirable, and few artists have realized more perfectly the broad and comparatively featureless East Anglian landscape. "Beans Stubble, Early Morning," "Passing Shower," "Sunrise," and "Mucking," are water-colours which realize the conditions with extraordinary skill, economy, and beauty. Among the lithographs "Winter," "Potato Gathering," "Sheep going into a Barn," and "The Fallen Tree" may be specially noted, and the large decorative panels show that Mr. Becker could organize his naturalism to good effect. Apart from anything else the exhibition is an interesting survey of the pastoral and agricultural scene in all weathers and at all seasons.

ANTWERP EXHIBITION

THE BRITISH PAVILION

Buildings at the International, Maritime, Colonial, and Flemish Art Exhibition, which is to be held from April to October, will soon be completed at Antwerp, and among the more advanced of them is the British Pavilion on the site of the bastion of the old fort.

During the week-end Sir Edwin Lutyens, designer of the British Pavilion, Professor A. E. Richardson, who has charge of the internal decorations, Sir Henry Cole, commissioner-general of the British Section, and Captain R. E. J. Moore, the secretary-general, visited Antwerp to superintend the final details. In the gardens round the British Pavilion they found planting in progress, and one of the suggestions made by Sir Edwin Lutyens was that steps should be built to give direct access to the moat around the bastion. This would help towards an impressive display of British river craft on the moat, the water of which will also reflect the night lighting effects on the exterior of the pavilion and in the grounds. Gala nights on the moat are expected to be among the more picturesque outdoor events during the summer.

Progress has been made inside with the arrangement of the stands. The British mercantile marine and British aeroplane manufacturers will be well represented, and British Colonial exhibitors will include the East African Dependencies, Malaya, Gold Coast, and Nigeria. There will also be a tropical health display. Three British railways have decided to take part, and among British dock and harbour authorities who will be represented are the Port of London Authority, the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, and the Tyne Improvement Commission. The many dioramas that will be shown will include one of the origins of the British race from Neolithic times.

The Canadian Pavilion, which faces the British, is also nearly finished, as are the Italian, Dutch, and French buildings. Germany, though not participating officially, will have a modern building organized by the Hanseatic cities. An attractive feature of the Belgian section is the reproduction of an old Flemish city under the title of *Vieille Belgique*.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 10

AMBASSADORS THEATRE

"THE CONFEDERATES"

By H. M. HARWOOD

Solomon Fairbanks (solicitor)	IVOR BEYNOLDS
The Man	AUDREY DEXTER
The Woman	ANN CODRINGTON

Mr. Harwood's play, *The Man in Possession*, which has for some time been entertaining audiences at the Ambassadors, is now introduced by another piece of his, frail even by the standard of curtain-raisers, but a pleasant, short *apéritif*.

A solicitor is receiving two clients, a man and a woman, in his private room. They are not married to each other, but have come to him—as he supposes—that he may help them to arrange the terms on which an irksome *liaison* shall be ended. He gives them a little worldly advice, and persuades them, as a preliminary step, to exchange budgets of incriminating letters. The man, finding in the budget that he receives letters signed by a name not his own, falls into violent jealousy, draws a knife from his pocket, and stabs the woman in the back. The solicitor rushes out for a doctor and, as soon as he is gone, the woman comes to life. The murderer and his victim are confederates. They proceed at once to ransack the solicitor's office, and suddenly—but we must not give away all Mr. Harwood's secrets. They are very little secrets, but an abundance of them is pressed into a quarter of an hour. For our own part, we like a curtain-raiser to have more substance and less complex contrivance, but it would be ungrateful to complain of this good-humoured, ingenious trifle which is performed with the speed and light-heartedness appropriate to it.

EVERYMAN THEATRE

"I PRONOUNCE THEM ——"

ADAPTED BY GRACE EDWIN FROM THE NOVEL BY G. A. STUDDERT KENNEDY

Charlie Roberts	FREDERICK PIPER
Mrs. Spalding	GRACE EDWIN
The Rev. James Counihan	PATRICK SUSANDS
Robin	HAZEL BAINBRIDGE
Peter Craddock	SYDNEY KING
The Rev. Robert Brough	ARTHUR EWART
Mrs. Wilson	NELLIE BOWMAN
Juliette de Maury	DORIS SAWYER
Cecil Weymin	CECIL TROUNCER
Tommy Bates	HARRY BASSETT
Joyce Wetherby	EVA JEAFFRESON

This play has sincerity, but it is the sincerity of the preacher rather than the artist. The problem which it poses is not worked out in terms of the theatre, the artist failing presumably from inexperience. Told very shortly, the story is of a still youthful vicar who, being doubtful whether he should have condoned sin by divorcing his wife, is after her death tempted to marry another woman. She chooses a layman, divorces him, and proposes herself to the vicar, who then discovers that he cannot break his vows, even for her. The dramatist is as unscrupulous as the preacher is sincere. The licence he legitimately takes to produce a death, a marriage, or a divorce whenever one is required by the theme he extends to all the entries and exits of his characters. The penalty he pays is that we do not believe a word of his play.

The licence taken is not even used effectively. Sometimes the action proceeds by leaps and bounds and sometimes it crawls. When it crawls the vicar is indulging in the humour that is unkindly called clerical, or discussing his fondness for tea, or smoking what he is careful to call "yellow perils" with exaggerated heartiness, or in some other way proclaiming to the laity about him that he is a man and a brother. The unpleasantness of the scene of seduction is unrelieved, but this is a fault which may also be due to inexperience. Such a piece makes good acting almost impossible, and only Mr. Patrick Susands and Miss Hazel Bainbridge come near to achieving it.

ITALIAN MUSIC

CONCERT AT BURLINGTON HOUSE

The third and last concert of Italian music at Burlington House last night was drawn from composers of the 19th and 20th centuries. Any kind of comparison between the development of the two arts was therefore even more independent of chronology than at the two previous concerts held during the Italian exhibition.

Mr. Francis Toye's note in the programme drew attention to the fact that the romantic movement never extended very deeply into Italian music, so that there was no positive discrepancy between the aesthetic impulse which produced the pictures and which inspired Rossini and Verdi. There is a further generalization which might be made about Italian composers, and that is that visual imagery is often a strong characteristic of their music. They are not animated by romantic ideas or psychological subtleties, but Puccini (who was not represented in this programme) and Respighi (who very appropriately was represented by his "Trittico Botticelliano"), for instance, are frank scene-painters in tone. Scene after scene in Puccini's operas was conceived by the eye and translated into aural terms, while Respighi with his Pines and Fountains and Festivals of Rome has often been reproached for the absence in them of anything more profound than is usually found on a picture post-card.

Of the "Tritto Botticelliano" the third, "The Birth of Venus," is most in harmony with the picture which it criticizes—if one may speak of art criticism expressed in musical terms. No. 1, "Prima Vera," is very good vernal music, but Botticelli makes Respighi look vulgar. In the "Birth of Venus," on the other hand, the musician catches something of the serene inevitability of the painter, though he has not the consummate mastery which can present the vision without strain or over-emphasis as the greater artist does. The plainsong hymn in the second movement, which is called "The Adoration of the Magi," sets up too many historical associations to fit its subject. But, whatever may be thought of Respighi's music on its own merits, there was a singular appropriateness in listening to and looking at the "Birth of Venus" at the same point in space-time.

Verdi was represented by his noble *Stabat Mater*, which was played and sung with some of the vividness which is in the music, but it needed more abandon, greater sauvity and ease of execution, than could be brought to it by a choir and orchestra gathered *ad hoc*. Other things in a programme that was recondite and instructive, but at the same time light and pleasing, were a scene from an opera of Paisiello sung by Mme. Oda Slobodskaya, a naive vocal quartet with piano accompaniment by Rossini, two songs (sung by Mr. Maurice d'Oisly) by Pizzetti, who also must be numbered among the landscape painters on the strength of his song "I Pastori," and an orchestral intermezzo by Mascagni that was not taken from *Cavalleria Rusticana*, but turned out to be a healthy, open-air *Sinfonia* called "La Maschere." Mr. Anthony Bernard conducted and played the piano accompaniments.

REGAL CINEMA

"SALLY"

Sally is known already in this country as a musical comedy. But old admirers will only with difficulty relate this First National and Vitaphone "all-colour extravaganza" to its comparatively humble origin. It has put on an almost overpowering magnificence. Through tinted spectacles we now gaze into a world *de luxe*. The very kitchen in which Sally works is a kitchen *de luxe*. She dances her way into a seventh heaven of plutocratic splendour. And when all that can be made to glitter is glittering, the screen suddenly enlarges itself and shows, according to the programme, 150 beauties in the biggest indoor scene ever photographed in colour.

The little waitress, judged by ordinary standards, is clumsy, dilatory, feather-headed, but in the world we now inhabit her good looks compel us to hope that her dancing will bring her fame and that she will marry the aristocratic Blair. Her fellow-waiter is a Grand Duke and the clothes she comes by persuade a great gathering of aristocrats that she is some sort of Duchess. All is as it should be in a story that exists merely to thread one polychromatic spectacle to the next. Miss Marilyn Miller, though only a mediocre singer and a not very accomplished actress, dances cleverly and graces the position of honour in each tableau.

VARIETY THEATRES

THE COLISEUM

The chief attraction in a strong Coliseum programme this week is a sketch, *The Wife Wins*, by Mr. Noel Scott, in which Miss Dorothy Dix appears. The trick of filling part of the stage with a large screen behind which a man may hide and later appear armed with all the knowledge necessary to bring the play to a neat climax argues a certain weakness in construction, but Mr. Hubert Harben listened with intelligence, the husband, Mr. Clive Morton, gave himself away to the girl, Miss Judy Mentench, and incidentally to Mr. Harben, with the richest prodigality, and, when the wife, Miss Dorothy Dix, appeared, what easier for Mr. Harben than to exercise a little ingenuity, extract, by the kindliest blackmail, £10, a cigar, and a box of matches from the husband, and produce domestic harmony where before there had been signs of domestic discord? Mr. Scott rounds off his sketch adroitly, but he did not give Miss Dix all the chances she should have had and Mr. Morton might have served him better by playing the husband with more husbandly discretion and a less generous display of the various emotions of guilt, embarrassment, anger, and relief.

Miss Mabel Constanduros, without any help from an orchestra, a musical-comedy chorus, or an agreeably accommodating partner, entranced her audience, first, by showing how an invalid should be cheered up and then by conducting an entire cockney family to the Zoo and illustrating, by her voice and gestures, the adventures that happened to the various members of it who ranged in age from the octogenarian grandmother whose hat was eaten by an ostrich, to the infant just, but very much, out of arms. Barbette, who must be one of the finest, as well as the most original, of living acrobats, once more kept the point of a very brilliant turn to the end, and Mr. Julian Rose told a number of Hebrew stories with an effective lack of emotion. Miss Gladdy Sewell has such a genuine and subtle sense of humour and such a good voice that one could wish for her a more intimate theatre and less necessity for breadth in her burlesque, but she was admirable enough in spite of the lack of that.

VICTORIA PALACE

The League of Neighbours, this week's *revue* at the Victoria Palace, offers only the shadow of satire in justification of its title and then devotes itself wisely to the service of its comedian, Mr. Albert Burdon, who may not need foils for his fun, but who nevertheless does very well with them. He is another little comedian with the trick of being ridiculous without being self-conscious or pathetic. He may be the victim of a haunted railway station, resolving his horrors by joining the "spooks"; the disturbing member of a pierrot show which he enlivens with sparkling pantomime; the masquerading parson who misunderstands his prompter's tips; or just the puzzled victim of a bully, achieving at last a crescendo of exasperation. Every circumstance is an opportunity for the ridiculous. It is old-fashioned amusement, the most simple, perhaps, and yet the most successful for a vaudeville performance, since it is based on the life of the people. For the rest the *revue* offers chiefly good dancing by the Gold Brothers and the Vaudeville Girls, but it is all unpretentious, and the whole may best be described as a jolly entertainment.

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Songs by SCHUBERT, TSCHAIKOWSKY, HUGO WOLF, and BERNHARD BLAU.
Pianoforte—CONRAAD BOS.
Steinway Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d. No Free List.
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GROTRIAN HALL, FRIDAY NEXT, 8.30.

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FRIDAY NEXT, March 7th, at 10 a.m.
The following works will be rehearsed:—
CONCERTO for Pianoforte and Orchestra ... William Lovelock
(In one movement.)
CATHERINE O'BRIEN.
Conducted by the COMPOSER.
ARIA, Ah! Perfido ... Beethoven
GRACE REYNOLDS.
(Royal Academy of Music.)
CONCERTINO for Flute and Orchestra, Op. 107 ... Chaminade
WILFRED G. SMITH.
(Royal Academy of Music.)
RECIT. and ARIA, "Hear me ye winds and waves" ... Handel
(Julius Cæsar and Scipio.)
JOHN MEIRON.
(Royal Academy of Music.)
CONCERTO for Pianoforte and Orchestra, in C minor ... Mozart
JOYCE McGOWN CLARK.
(Royal College of Music.)
Conductor: H. FOSTER CLARKE.
(Royal College of Music.)
From 10 a.m. till about 11.30 a.m. will be devoted to rehearsing; at about 11.45 the Works will be played straight through.

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Members of the public are cordially invited to attend. No tickets are required.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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ART EXHIBITIONS

ABBEY GALLERY. UNTIL MARCH 8th.
Paintings by EDWARD CHAPPEL.
Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 10-6. Sat. 10-1. Free.

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OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST WEEKS.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
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RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

Wed., 2.30 and 8.15	RUDDIGORE
Thurs., at 8.15	PRINCESS IDA
Fri., at 8.15	THE MIKADO
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Mon., at 8.15	PATIENCE

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ADELPHI. (Prop., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter, and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerr. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

ARTS THEATRE. (Tem. Bar 7541.) 6 PUBLIC PERFS. TO-NIGHT to Sat., 8.45. Mat., Fri. next, 2.45.
NYOTA INYOKA.
The famous Indian Dancer.
Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries. 5s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
THURSDAY NEXT, at 8.15; subsequently at 8.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
First Mat., Tues., March 11th, 2.30; sub. Tues. & Fri.

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) To-morrow, at 8.15.
Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Fri., 5 p.m., in Entirety.)
MAN AND SUPERMAN.

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE HAMES, ION SWINLEY

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) Monday, March 17.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER will present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.

HARRY WELCHMAN	LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY	DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER	EMMA HAIG

ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DUCHESS. Tues. Next & Every Evening.
THE INTIMATE REVUE.
Fred Elizalde and his Music, Morris Harvey, Dorothy Seacombe, Florence McHugh. (Tem. Bar 6858.)

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. Hamp. 7224. 8.15. Th., S. 2.30.
I PRONOUNCE THEM.
Adapted by Grace Edwin from Woodbine Willie's Novel.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Nell McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. To-morrow, at 8.30.
Subs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. 1st Mat. Sat.
The Daniel Meyer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."
By Alexandre Dumas.
Produced by Sir NIGEL PLAYFAIR.
All reserved seats for first night have been sold.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"CHARLES AND MARY."
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION,
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30. (Last Week.)
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) NIGHTLY, at 8

Imperial and Foreign News

SOUTH AMERICAN ELECTIONS

THE PROSPECTS IN ARGENTINA

(BY OUR BUENOS AIRES CORRESPONDENT)

Politics are taken so passionately in Argentina that it is difficult to estimate impartially the larger drifts of public opinion, especially those affecting the Presidency and personality of Dr. Irigoyen. There is no issue of real importance in the elections now taking place for a renewal of half the Chamber Deputies other than the personal issue of devotion or hostility to Dr. Irigoyen.

Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, nearly an octogenarian, in his second term of office, shows no sign of becoming less vigorous, inflexible, or mysterious than he has been hitherto. Professing lofty ideals, ardently patriotic, alert physically and mentally, he is still the idol of the populace and the bugbear of the "intelligentsia." Although his Radical Party in the Chamber has split between those devoted to him personally and those hostile to him, his followers, the "Personalistas," are still in a position to carry any measure by one over half the total membership of 158. In the Senate the "Personalistas" are in a minority, and his policies have often met uncompromising obstruction there. However, all his opponents combine in accusing him of disregarding constitutional obstruction and of becoming more and more dictatorial.

It has twice been maintained in the Chamber by a "Personalista" that the constitutional powers of the Argentine President are equivalent to those of a temporary dictatorship. But for the last score of years the fact or fiction of harmonious action by Executive and Legislature in conjunction has been maintained. The Presidential attitude would now seem to be that certain work has to be done and done quickly, and that if it is delayed, whether by malice, apathy or honest opposition, the President should act on his own initiative, even at the risk of straining constitutional dogma.

THE "INTERVENTOR"

Thus the Opposition say that Dr. Irigoyen did not obtain the assent of the National Congress to his "interventions" in four provinces; to the concerting of the reciprocal treaty with Great Britain negotiated with the D'Abernon Mission; to the reduction of duties on British artificial silk (subsequently held in abeyance); or to a number of financial measures connected with gold deposits and paper issues. The four provinces that have received the attentions of an *Interventor* are Mendoza, San Juan, Santa Fé and Corrientes. An *Interventor* is, in Argentina, anything his creator wishes him to be. He is sent to the province "to ensure the continuance of Republican Government." He is responsible solely to the President and can perform any given function in the province. He has in the present instances been supported by Federal troops. Corruption and decay in administration may have justified the "interventions," but at any rate the provinces are now completely under the control of the President.

The strength of the President is incalculable, and it is difficult to estimate the strength of what the "Anti-Personalistas" and opposition generally have recently been describing as a swing of the pendulum, as manifested by an increase in the number of votes cast against the Government candidate for the Governorship of the Province of Buenos Aires, and by an actual defeat in numbers of the governing party in the city of La Plata. The "Personalistas" say that on neither occasion did they put out their full strength, being sure of success in the big election this month. The fact remains that the La Plata poll showed a surprising access of Opposition strength.

The Conservatives are making great play with this "veering round of public opinion," though they are not likely to do anything on their own. The other branch of the opposition, the Socialists, is split into two groups. Their only considerable strength is in the Federal Capital itself. Here, if independent voters or malcontent Radicals came to swell their numbers, they might run the "Personalistas" close.

THE WHEAT CROP

There is some depression in the Republic at present over the gloomy prospects for the wheat crop. The year's growth, now culminating in harvest, has given cause for anxiety in all its stages. Prolonged drought in the early weeks and "black rust" disease lately have caused experts to predict a harvest of just under 4,000,000 metric tons, as against 9,000,000 last year. Argentina consumes about 2,250,000 metric tons of her own wheat, so that she will have only 1,750,000 for export as against 6,750,000 last year. Local opinions, however, consider these official forecasts to be unduly pessimistic.

Several strikes of a local character have occurred in recent months involving tramways, telephones, waterworks and electrical enterprises in Rosario, Santa Fé and Bahia Blanca. At the Port of Buenos Aires there has always been a state of potential labour trouble, due generally to the rivalry of union and non-union workers. Quite lately the port has been the scene of a regrettable number of shooting affrays. It is not improbable that such disturbances will recur now that the crops are beginning to move portwards. The Port of Buenos Aires as a whole is so congested, its labour so dear, and its administrative mechanism so vexatious, as to make it the most expensive port in the world.

With regard to external relations, the attitude of President Irigoyen and his Government to England and the English is typified by the excellent reception accorded to the D'Abernon Mission last year and by the exceptionally friendly personal relationship established between Sir Malcolm Robertson and Dr. Irigoyen. The reciprocal credits treaty concerted by the Mission has already received the approval of the Chamber of Deputies and is now before a Committee of the Senate. To the British Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires the President and his Ministers have been consistently accessible and the good will of the Government towards the British Trade Fair of 1931 has been manifested in practical form.

United States penetration in Argentina continues to be most marked. It is intelligently directed, and is backed by well-equipped commercial attachés working in close conjunction with the Department of Commerce at Washington. North American capital now controls the United River Plate Telephone Company, and numerous other local telephone services in this country, through the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. The Atlas Light and Power and some allied enterprises here have also been acquired by North American capital. In the matter of motor imports the U.S.A. still maintains its supremacy.

THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENCY

CLOSE CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BRAZIL)

A new President of Brazil is elected every four years, but under the constitution the President may not be re-elected for the succeeding term of office. Dr. Washington Luiz's period expires in November, and polling for the election of his successor was held last week-end. The candidates are Dr. Julio Prestes, President of the State of Sao Paulo, the Governmental nominee, and Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, the Liberal Alliance candidate. Dr. Vital Soares, Governor of the State of Bahia, is the Governmental candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and Dr. Joao Pessoa, President of the State of Piauhy, is the Liberal candidate. The actual "verification" of the election of the successful candidates to these two highest offices will be made by an entirely new Chamber of Deputies of 212 members elected for three years at the same time and by a Senate of 63, one-third of whom will also be newly elected for a period of nine years.

The electoral campaign for the Presidency has been a closer fight than any of recent years. The Presidents of Brazil have usually been succeeded by the candidates whom they have "nominated." Dr. Julio Prestes would undoubtedly continue Dr. Luiz's policy without change, and there have been signs of widespread dissatisfaction with certain of the more static aspects of Dr. Luiz's policy, particularly with his scheme of coffee defence, by which the Coffee Institute, under the authority of the Ministry of Finance, regulates the amount of coffee entering the export markets in Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and three minor ports, in proportion to the quantities being shipped.

There has also been deep dissatisfaction in the States of Minas Geraes and Rio Grande do Sul because Dr. Prestes is a Paulista [from Sao Paulo], and so is Dr. Luiz. Dr. Luiz was elected almost unanimously in 1926. He was supported by Minas Geraes and Rio Grande do Sul on the tacit assumption that he would be followed by a Mineiro [from Minas Geraes], as he had been preceded by one, Dr. Arthur Bernardes. It was thought that he would nominate as his successor either Dr. Antonio Carlos, President of the State of Minas Geraes, or Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Rio Grande do Sul. Last autumn he announced that he would prefer Prestes as his successor. Carlos, therefore, announced himself as the opposition candidate of the Liberal Alliance. A few weeks later Dr. Vargas also came forward as a rival candidate, and Dr. Carlos withdrew his candidature and agreed to support Dr. Vargas.

The States of Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo are the most powerful in a Federation embracing 20 States. Sao Paulo is highly industrialized and produces most of the world's coffee. Minas is also a large coffee producer and is also, as its name implies, the centre of the mining industries. Its voting population is larger than that of any other State. Rio Grande, full of timber and cattle, is virile and has been Germanized by immigration; in many respects it resembles Uruguay. With Sao Paulo goes the crowded Federal District of Rio de Janeiro itself. The Paulista candidate can also rely on the backing of the States of Parana and Bahia, as against the combined weight of Minas and the Rio Grande. The Northern States may well prove to have decided the election in favour of the Presidential candidate, though Dr. Vargas is said to have many supporters there. He has against him the weight of a popular President's choice and the obvious attraction of continuity in policy. He stands for something rather more democratic than any previous candidate for the Presidency.

VOTING IN FAVOUR OF DR. PRESTES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3

The election returns, while still incomplete, appear to indicate that Dr. Julio Prestes will succeed Dr. Washington Luiz, the retiring President, who nominated him. The majority in his favour to date is 125,000. Only 523 votes were cast for him in Rio Grande do Sul, as against 129,000 for Dr. Getulio Vargas, the Liberal Alliance nominee, who also polled heavily in Minas Geraes. The Federal District decided in favour of Dr. Prestes by 32,821 votes to 31,128.

Senhor Simoes Lopes, the Deputy for Rio Grande do Sul, who shot and killed Senhor Souza Filho, Deputy for Pernambuco, in December, has been re-elected. Bail was refused to him last week.

FOREIGN TOURISTS IN FRANCE

HUGE SUMS SPENT ANNUALLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 2

The great economic importance of the tourist traffic to France, officially recognized by the inclusion for the first time in a French Cabinet of a "High Commissioner of Tourism," is shown very clearly in a report issued to-day by the National Office of Tourism. It is estimated that foreigners spent 15 milliards of francs [£120,000,000] in 1929—a figure that represents roughly one-third of the national Budget. The figures given throughout the report are necessarily only approximate, but they can be assumed to err on the side of discretion both as to the number of visitors and the sums expended.

By far the largest number of visitors came from Great Britain, the figures given being 881,045. On one day alone 121,686 British excursionists landed in Northern France, and it is computed that over 400,000 stayed in the country for 48 hours and longer. No notice has been taken of visitors passing through France on their way to other countries. American tourists number 220,000, but it is assumed that the average time of visits was longer, and that for this and other obvious reasons they spent more money. The American spender has been divided into three classes: those who left $600, $1,800, and $5,000—an average of some $2,400 (£480) per head. The number of Spaniards who visited the country during the year is estimated to be 534,000.

The destination of expenditure is given as follows:—Hotels and luxury trades, five milliards of francs (£40,000,000); resorts, five milliards; and the provinces another five milliards. The conclusion of the report shows that a serious effort will be made to increase these remarkable figures both by encouraging more visitors to come and by encouraging them to spend more when they are here. An intensification of the already efficient propaganda abroad can therefore be expected.

FLOODS IN ICELAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

REYKJAVIK, MARCH 3

The River Hvita, in the Southland, which began to rise yesterday, overflowed its banks to-day, inundating a large area of the Floi lowlands. Some farmers were drowned with their cattle, and much damage was done. The Southland highway has been cut off in several places, and some people have had to leave their homes. The river is still rising.

PEASANT REFUGEES FROM RUSSIA

HUNDREDS IN POLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 3

By collating official reports from the Eastern border provinces the authorities here have been able to make a fair estimate of the number of peasant refugees who have fled from Soviet Russia to Poland. The total number which has been registered by the frontier guards is now between 400 and 500. There are undoubtedly others who have not been detected, or have not presented themselves to the police, but their number cannot be gauged.

It is not expected that a much larger number will try to get across unless there is some new and even stronger incentive to face the risk of death. A fair proportion of the fugitives have been shot down before they were within sight of the border line. The system of patrols has been so intensified by the Ogpu (Cheka) that it needs good fortune as well as foresight to pierce the cordon, which is dense enough in normal times.

Collectivization in the border districts is still in the initial stage, at which the visiting commissions of the Soviet summon village meetings and announce the institution of collective farms, informing the peasants of the new obligations which they will be required to fulfil, and of the penalties awaiting recalcitrance. This occasion is also taken for a final reckoning with the *kulaki* (well-to-do peasants), who are apparently to be got away to Siberia, or, when they are obstinate and spirited, to the Solovetsky Islands, before the cultivation season begins. It is these operations, particularly the last, which have caused the initial movement of refugees.

If a substantial wave of emigration occurs it is expected to be in April or May, when work on the land will be resumed after the winter lull, and the peasants who have been deprived of their direct interest in the soil will be compelled to work for Communist masters. The Polish authorities, in the event of an inrush, will have to concentrate the refugees and, presumably, to ask for the cooperation of the League of Nations. Financial aid is already being given by the local authorities to those refugees who have neither relatives nor friends. All arrived in a destitute condition.

ATTEMPTS TO CROSS INTO BALTIC STATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 3

Reports of the attempted escapes across the frontiers from the U.S.S.R. of groups of peasants and individuals, and of extensive "*kulak*-hunts," with frequent shooting on the Soviet side of the border, began to appear in the Baltic Press two or three weeks ago. They were based on accounts by dwellers near the frontier. Investigation has now corroborated this information, but it is impossible to obtain any idea of the extent of the movement, as the Soviet frontier guards appear to be more vigilant than before and the Latvian and Estonian authorities do not admit the fugitives. Peasants who have presented themselves to the frontier guards on this side pleading for admission have been sent back, in spite of their protestations that this means certain death.

SOVIET PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

CARDINALS' PROTESTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 3

In his Lenten Pastoral letter the Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Schulte, protests against the religious persecutions in Russia.

Bolshevism, he says, is conducting, with incredible barbarity, a systematic campaign of destruction against the Church and Christianity, and against each and every religion which holds a higher and nobler conception of the meaning of life, of the aim and destiny of mankind, than its own.

These godless rulers of Russia are not concerned because hundreds of thousands of innocent children have been driven to death by their inhuman measures; they have equally little feeling for the innumerable poor and unfortunate people who have been done to death because they were not completely submissive to these fanatical haters of religion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, MARCH 3

Cardinal Van Roey, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, has sent a letter to the clergy and the faithful calling attention to the protest made by the Pope against the religious persecutions in Russia. The letter says:—

How can we remain impassive in the face of this furious war against God, against Christ, and against souls? Take up the all-powerful arm of prayer and join wholeheartedly in the crusade of supplication and reparation to which the common Father of the faithful calls you.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN S. AFRICA

GENERAL HERTZOG'S BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 3

General Hertzog produced his Woman Franchise Bill to-day. When asked whether it was a Government or a private member's Bill he said that he had brought it in in fulfilment of his pledge before the General Election, adding that it would have Government time.

The Bill gives white women the Parliamentary suffrage throughout South Africa, being confined to that provision. It cuts right across the Cape franchise, which requires as qualification for the franchise the receipt of £50 yearly in wages and does not discriminate between white, coloured, and native. General Hertzog's Bill discriminates by naming white women only. It also confers womanhood suffrage in the Cape Province, where manhood suffrage does not prevail, as it does in the Transvaal and the Free State. But suffrage for men in the Cape is practically equivalent to manhood suffrage for whites, as the wage qualification is so low. To have applied the Cape qualification for men to women would have introduced numerous complications.

General Hertzog is now proposing measures to reform the coloured and native franchise in the Cape and will doubtless justify discrimination in his Woman Franchise Bill on that ground. The South African Party accepted a similar provision for white womanhood suffrage in 1928 and will probably accept it again now. General Hertzog's Bill finds no real favour with the Nationalists, who would like to reject it. But they will probably pass it rather than snub him, though there are rumours of a revolt against the Bill by Nationalist Senators.

CANADIAN AIR MAILS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, MARCH 3

A regular daily air mail service for Western Canada was begun to-day between Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Edmonton. In Winnipeg the occasion was marked by the lighting for the first time of a beacon light erected by the Hudson's Bay Company.

NEW INDIAN TARIFF

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION TO PREFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 3

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent the Government its views on the Budget through Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, its representative in the Assembly. While appreciating the Government's desire to rescue the mill industry, the Chamber regrets that "the principle of Imperial preference, which has been opposed by practically all sections of Indian commercial opinion," has been incorporated in the new tariff.

The message declares that the present unavoidable acceptance of this proposal must never be construed as endorsing the principle, and that this should be made clear in the preamble to the Bill. The Chamber strongly criticizes the silver duty, maintaining that artificial appreciation of this kind confers no real benefit, and advises that no steps be taken to tax the movement of the precious metals pending the revision of currency policy. The Chamber welcomes the implied invitation to joint action by silver-producing countries with a view to the maintenance of silver prices. Although apprehensive that the time is long past when international action of this kind would succeed, the Chamber would not bar the door for reconsideration "in order to right a long-standing wrong."

OSAKA, March 3.—In a joint statement issued to the Press, the cotton associations discuss the proposed increase in the Indian cotton duty. The new tariff is regarded as highly discriminatory, making fair competition out of the question. The gravest concern is expressed lest the new tariff should kill the growing Indo-Japanese trade, both so far as imports and exports are concerned. Cotton traders declare that if preferential treatment is considered necessary, Japanese goods should be most favourably considered, because they contain "more than 25 per cent. of Empire material" in the form of raw cotton from India.—*Reuter.*

BOMBAY "UNTOUCHABLES"

NEW DEMONSTRATION AGAINST BRAHMINS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 3

During the past two months a "social equality league" has been carrying on a campaign throughout Nasik District and raising funds for a great demonstration against the Brahmins.

This culminated yesterday in a big procession of "untouchables" which demanded admission to the Kalaram Temple in the town of Nasik. For this "untouchables" had come not only from Nasik District but from Khandesh, the Karnatak, and the Konkan. When the procession arrived at the temple gates they found them securely fastened and the defenders of the Brahmanical faith out of sight behind closed doors guarded by armed police. The procession, obeying the District Magistrate's orders, then moved on and held an open-air meeting near the river.

It was reported to-day that the sweepers and scavengers of Nasik had gone on strike for two days in sympathy with the demonstration.

** Nasik is among the most sacred places of Hindu pilgrimage, both from its situation on the holy river Godavari and from the belief that it was the home for some time of Rama, hero of the Ramayana.

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 3

The statement from Delhi that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway strike has been settled there is decidedly premature. The officials of the local railway union contend that the delegation which went to Delhi was unrepresentative and unauthorized, and that union officials only can terminate the strike. Meanwhile the position here is practically normal, except that the men in the railway workshops continue on strike.

ANOMALIES OF MEXICAN PENAL CODE

PETITION FOR REFORM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 3

Lawyers in Mexico City have successfully petitioned the Government to modify the new penal code because of its anomalies, which, they assert, tend to defeat the ends of justice.

By a characteristic anomaly the code provides for three years' imprisonment for anyone who attempts to shoot another and fails, while any person who shoots and hits, provided he inflicts only minor injuries, is liable only to three months in prison. Sentences for murder under the code range from five to 25 years, but there is no penalty for murder in defence of domestic honour. Taxi-cab drivers are liable to six years' imprisonment when they are responsible for accidents in which pedestrians are killed, although the maximum imprisonment for some other kinds of manslaughter is only five years. A short time ago a taxi-cab driver who ran down and mortally injured a woman killed her with a spanner, leaving her body in a ditch rather than accept the certainty of six years' imprisonment which would have followed his report of the accident.

TARIFF TRUCE PROPOSALS

CRITICISM AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 3

The Second Committee appointed by the League Conference on Concerted Economic Action to recommend a programme for future negotiations was engaged to-day in examining the reports of its sub-committee.

Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) asked that, as there were certain details in the report to which a number of delegates could not commit themselves at the present moment, a preamble should be included stating: "The various delegations, while not committing themselves in detail to every expression of opinion, are agreed that all questions raised should form the subject of future negotiations or be examined with that end in view."

Later Sir Sydney Chapman urged the deletion of a paragraph in which the hope was expressed that all countries would at once begin the work of bringing their present tariffs into line with a uniform Customs nomenclature. It would be better, he said, to wait until the Governments were all agreed on the proposed nomenclature. To act now, before that agreement had been reached, might mean two changes in nomenclature instead of one.

In the course of discussion on a programme of study proposed by the French delegation, Signor Anzilotti (Italy) said that certain delegates, including the representative of Holland and himself, were not in agreement with the idea of a preferential tariff system for European products, nor with the proposal that overseas States should be asked to give their opinion on the possibility or advisability of preferential tariffs in Europe.

After an investigation lasting 15 months, the PARIS *juge d'instruction* in charge of the *Gazette du Franc* case has committed for trial on a charge of fraud Mme. Hanau, her former husband, M. Lazare Bloch, M. Pierre Audibert, the editor of the *Gazette du Franc*, M. Paul Hersant, and M. Maurice-Bernard de Courville. Mme. Hanau is now in her fourth day of hunger strike.

WALLS OF JERICHO

MARSTON EXPEDITION'S DISCOVERIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, MARCH 3

Professor Garstang publishes the following signed statement:—

The main defences of Jericho in the late Bronze Age, 1600 to 1200 B.C., followed the upper brink of the city mound and comprised two parallel walls, the outer 6ft. thick and the inner 12ft. The latter follows generally the line of the earlier wall traced by the former excavators Sellin and Watzinger. The investigations of the present Marston expedition along the west side show continuous signs of destruction and conflagration.

The outer wall is almost demolished, the remains falling down the slope. The inner wall is preserved only at the northern end, where it is 18ft. high; elsewhere it is mostly found to have fallen, with remains of superimposed buildings, into the space between the walls. Traces of intense fire are plainly visible, particularly in the south-west, including reddened masses of brick and cracked stones and of charred timbers and ashes, the houses alongside having been burnt to the ground, and the roofs fallen upon domestic pottery.

The date of the destruction is before the close of the period mentioned, but a more precise date and the solution of numerous other questions can only be attained by more complete and methodical excavation. There is no trace of a general reoccupation during the first centuries of the early Iron Age, 1200 to 900 B.C., after which the city life was again active.

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL

FUNERAL SERVICE IN ST. PETER'S

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 3

A funeral service for Cardinal Merry del Val was held this morning in St. Peter's, in the side nave of SS. Processo e Marteniano. Special seats had been placed for members of the Sacred College, the Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished mourners. Among these were the two brothers, the Marqués Merry del Val, the Spanish Ambassador in London, and the Marqués Don Domingo del Val, and their sons. There were also present many prelates and members of the Pontifical Court, and a large number of the general public. The funeral bier was surrounded by 100 candles and four torches. The Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Zampini, and absolution was pronounced by Cardinal Vannutelli, the *doyen* of the Sacred College.

After the service the bier was taken down into the vaults of the Vatican, where the body will be interred near by the tomb of Pope Pius X., with whom Cardinal Merry del Val was so closely connected. The choice of this spot is in accordance with the wishes of the Cardinal as expressed in his will. He therein requested that his body should be buried with the minimum of ceremony, and that it should "repose as near as possible to my most dearly beloved Father and Pope Pius X. of happy memory." Cardinal Merry del Val further requested that on his tomb should be inscribed merely his name with a short inscription.

The Cardinal made the College of Propaganda Fide his general heir. He left, however, a pectoral cross that had been given him by Leo XIII. to the Pope, and bequeathed to the family of Sarto the white cassock worn by Pope Pius X. during his last days. Another bequest was that of the gold medal struck during the pontificate of Pope Pius X., which he left to the College of Ushaw.

GERMAN COALITION DISSENSION

SEARCH FOR COMPROMISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 3

Disagreement persists in the Coalition Cabinet over the method of raising the last £5,000,000 required for the unemployment insurance fund. On Saturday President von Hindenburg held discussions with the Parliamentary leaders of the German People's Party, whose opposition to the proposed "emergency sacrifice" levy on steadily employed salary earners led it to abstain from the Committee vote on the Young Plans, and told them that he thought the proposal not unreasonable. In spite of this, however, the German People's Party yesterday rejected the proposal emphatically. The Cabinet met this morning and adjourned rather hastily in order, it would seem, to gain time. Thus the state of affairs which to some political minds is a crisis, and to others no more than hovering round a crisis, has been prolonged for at least another 24 hours.

Notwithstanding the decision of their party yesterday, the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs, representing the German People's Party, have not resigned. It is inferred that they are as eager as their Cabinet colleagues to find a compromise; the present Government has on the whole been an unusually solid team, endeavouring at awkward times to disregard as long as possible the antics of the assorted parties to which Ministers are supposed to be responsible.

The Democrats, who also met yesterday and share some of the People's Party's misgivings about levies on a particular class of the community, passed a resolution indicating a possible compromise and urging their representative in the Cabinet, Herr Dietrich, the Minister of Agriculture, to do his utmost to bring about a solution. The idea of the Democrats is that, instead of raising the £5,000,000 for the unemployment insurance fund by means of a non-recurrent but painfully final levy, the money might be obtained temporarily by a sort of advance payment of next year's income-tax. All salaried income-tax payers classed as in steady employment, either because they are officials or have long-term contracts, would pay an addition to their income-tax, receiving in return a voucher which they could use in paying next year's tax.

There is undoubtedly a section of the Right Wing of the German People's Party which would welcome a crisis and a break with the Coalition. They do not necessarily want to see the Socialists in Opposition, but would like to see them shouldering more responsibility for the social measures which their successes at the last election encourage them to put forward.

It is evident, however, that the President, the Chancellor, and the bulk of the Coalition are opposed to a crisis over £5,000,000 out of a £550,000,000 Budget in present circumstances, and that every effort is being made to avoid it. Since the adjournment of to-day's Cabinet Meeting a slightly more cheerful note has prevailed, except among the Nationalists and the group of the People's Party which seems anxious to join them in Opposition.

CRIME IN CHICAGO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 3.

The Chicago police over the week end arrested 814 persons on suspicion of being implicated in crimes. Of those arrested 185 have criminal records, but only eight were found to be carrying firearms. Since the police began their "clean-up campaign" a month ago they have arrested nearly 5,000 persons.

CEYLON Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution condemning the new income-tax and urging the financing of capital expenditure from loans. The European electorate has asked its member on the Legislative Council to oppose the tax.

Telegrams in Brief

A man registered as Joseph Verner, a Yugoslav subject, was murdered in PARIS yesterday.

The King has approved of the raising of the status of the Mayor of BRISBANE to that of Lord Mayor.—*Reuter.*

Incessant rain during the past few days has caused serious floods in the MONTPELLIER district and the Aude Valley. Several villages are completely isolated.

Admiral Ivan Grigorovitch, formerly Russian Minister of Marine and principal Aide-de-Camp to the Tsar, died at MENTON yesterday at the age of 78.—*Reuter.*

A fund is being raised for the erection of a statue of Herr Stresemann at MAINZ, a Rhineland town having been selected as the most suitable place for such a monument.

Three Egyptians who have just completed their training took part in the air display at HELIOPOLIS Aerodrome yesterday of the Middle East Command of the Royal Air Force.

M. Litvinoff has informed the Secretary-General of the League that the U.S.S.R. is sending as observer to the forthcoming conference for the Codification of International Law at the Hague the Soviet Ambassador in Rome, M. Kursky.

Mrs. Henriette Tower Warta, the owner of the Villa Sciarra, at the foot of the Janiculum in ROME, has presented the villa to Signor Mussolini for the benefit of the city, with an endowment of £10,000 for its upkeep. It is to be made into a public garden.

To mark the celebration this year of the Wellington (NEW ZEALAND) Harbour Board's jubilee, the Board has published a booklet, giving the history of the harbour from the earliest times, compiled by Mr. T. Lindsay Buick, the New Zealand historian.

The reopening of the ITALIAN Chamber yesterday was entirely devoted to the memory of the old quadrumvir, Signor Michele Bianchi, to whom tributes were paid by Signor Giuriati, President of the Chamber, by Signor Mussolini, and by Signor Turati, Secretary of the Fascist Party.

In a fire at NEW ORLEANS on Monday, in warehouses and wharves, several persons were injured and two are dead. The damage done is estimated at $3,000,000 (£600,000), 25,000 to 35,000 bales of cotton in the American ship Scantic, moored to a wharf, were destroyed.

The following official bulletin on the health of the Queen of Sweden, signed by Dr. Axel Munthe, was telegraphed from ROME yesterday to Stockholm:—"The general condition is unchanged. The cough is very troublesome and the breathing is often difficult. The strength is less well maintained."

In accordance with contract provisions the wages of workers in the port of ANTWERP are to be reduced by 2f. a day on account of a fall in the index figure of the cost of living. The men's unions have asked that the reduction should not be enforced till April. The employers have not yet replied to this request.

The committee appointed to select two Indian artists to copy the four Royal portraits required for one of the State drawing-rooms in Viceroy's House, NEW DELHI, have recommended Mr. Atul Bose, of Calcutta, and Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, who have been invited to visit England for the work, and have agreed to do so.

The West India Committee yesterday received a telegram from the TRINIDAD Chamber of Commerce and Sugar Manufacturers' Association stating:—"Wish to emphasize former representations as to critical position of our sugar industry. Urge continued efforts to obtain pronouncement of Imperial policy before appearance of Budget."

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin yesterday flew to MEERUT to witness matches in the inter-regimental polo tournament, which is an important feature of the annual week there. After tea they flew back to Delhi, arriving just before the Imperial Airways biplane with the English mails and passengers arrived. Among the passengers was Mr. Richard Maconochie, the new British Minister to Kabul.

While trying to force a way through the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in order to load newsprint at the mills in Corner Brook, NEWFOUNDLAND, the steamer Corner Brook, of 5,767 tons, owned by the International Paper Company, was frozen in stationary ice 2ft. thick in the mouth of Bay of Islands, about one mile from shore. The steamer Kyle, hired from the Newfoundland Government to assist in breaking a way through the ice, is in the same predicament. Neither ship is likely to be released until the Gulf ice moves out, probably about the end of April.

Other Foreign News on following page

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DELEGATES AT WORK

HEADS TO MEET TO-DAY

THE CASE OF JAPAN

AMERICA AND THE CONFERENCE

The heads of the delegations to the Naval Conference who are now in London are meeting at St. James's Palace at 11 o'clock this morning.

The meeting was called at the end of last week, when it was hoped that a French delegation would be again in London by to-day, in order to consider the report which has been prepared by the Experts' Committee on the methods of ascertaining the naval tonnage of the Powers. The meeting will still take place, and M. de Fleuriau, the French Ambassador in London, will be present, but it is impossible to say how much progress can be made until it is known whether M. de Fleuriau has any instructions on the subject. M. Massigli, of the French delegation, who has remained in London during the absence of his colleagues, went to Paris yesterday to consult with M. Tardieu.

The report of the experts, it will be recalled, sets out a scheme for establishing a series of categories of ships which is regarded as a compromise between the British desire to limit tonnage by categories and the French proposal that there should be limitation by global tonnage. It is suggested that the main categories shall be battleships, aeroplane carriers, cruisers with guns of more than 6-in. calibre, cruisers carrying guns of 6-in. or smaller calibre, destroyers, and submarines. In the case of France and Italy it is proposed that the two classes of light cruisers and destroyers should be reckoned as a single category.

EXEMPT SHIPS

There are, of course, certain types of ships which would be exempt from inclusion in any category, and there are other vessels which do not fit easily into one of the ordinary categories. The experts have also been considering these matters, and their report on the subject is now complete. It has been sent to the printers and will be available for the First Committee as soon as this Committee—which consists of all the delegates—is in a position to meet again. On the question of exempt ships there has been comparatively little difficulty in arriving at agreement, but it is understood that in the case of special ships one or two questions of principle have been reserved for a decision by the heads of delegations or by the First Committee.

The Prime Minister presided over a meeting of the British Commonwealth delegations at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. The subject of discussion was submarine warfare. The legal experts attached to the various delegations have already begun consideration of the proposal to humanize the use of the submarine, and the particular question under consideration yesterday by the British Commonwealth delegates was the nature of the penalty to be imposed upon the commander of a submarine who deliberately violates the laws of humanity by sinking merchant ships without giving protection to the lives of their passengers and crews.

Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Craigie received a visit at the House of Commons yesterday from Senator Robinson and Senator Reed, when there was a general talk on various matters of mutual interest to the two nations. Senators Reed and Robinson were the guests of Mr. Lloyd George at luncheon, at which there were present also Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Snowden, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Sir John Simon, Sir Herbert Samuel, and Major Gwilym Lloyd George.

In the interval while the delegates are waiting for the return of the French, Senator Reed, of the American delegation, and Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador in London, have been engaged in informal conversations with the object of adjusting the differences between the points of view of their two countries. It is understood that, though the discussions have served to suggest certain minor adjustments, no definite proposals have yet been exchanged. The suggestions put forward are tentative and cannot become definite until the whole matter is taken up by the heads of the delegations.

After the meeting of the British Commonwealth delegations yesterday afternoon the Prime Minister unveiled a tablet, which has been erected in the Lobby Journalists' Room at the House, containing a record of the chairmen of the Lobby Journalists' Committee for the past 40 years.

At the invitation of Mr. Malone, member for Northampton, and Councillor Ralph Smith, Mayor of Northampton, members of the American delegation are to visit Sulgrave, the ancestral home of George Washington, on Saturday.

U.S. OPINION ON THE CONFERENCE

PARITY AND REDUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3

There are signs that the events of the week-end have at long last awakened in the Senate some realization of the importance attached to the proceedings at the London Naval Conference by a large section of opinion in this country.

When the question of political pacts was under discussion shortly before the temporary adjournment of the conference, Mr. Swanson and other Senators instantly raised the bogy of "entanglements" and showed themselves completely impervious to the existence of the very large body of public opinion which—without actively favouring, or perhaps even clearly envisaging, the participation of the United States in any kind of political pact—was interested almost exclusively in the attainment of parity and of economy, and regarded all other issues as secondary to these. Obviously underestimating the strength of this body of opinion Senators delivered without audible opposition a series of attacks against the idea of a political pact and relapsed into a mood of complacent gloom which culminated in the speech of Senator McKellar demanding the recall of the American delegates. Gloom had by that time become so widespread that Senator McKellar was assured of considerable support.

The reaction, however, was immediate, and his speech—by suddenly arousing those who still hope for concrete results from the Conference to a sense of the dangerous plight into which the Conference has fallen—has had very wholesome results. Yesterday's telegram to the American delegates, signed by 1,200 prominent citizens from every State in the Union, showed that those who are anxious for the success of the Conference had already become aware of the necessity for giving louder voice to their opinions. Senator Borah emphatically rejected Mr. McKellar's suggestion. Letters began to pour in upon Congress from anxious constituents. Senator George to-day read a letter from a constituent urging the Senate to do everything possible "to see that good comes out of this gathering in London," and that a real reduction of naval expenditure is achieved. Mr. George added a statement expressing his entire disagreement with the suggestion to recall the American delegates.

Mr. Swanson then rose and made the following statement:—

I fully concur in the statement just made. I think it would be a great misfortune and very far-reaching for our delegates to withdraw at this time from the Conference. Our delegates went to London with the positive purpose of obtaining parity and also with the purpose of securing some reduction in naval armaments. The two ideas were emphasized. We made an offer of parity and reduction. I think it would be a serious mistake for our conferees not to continue at the Conference until a successful conclusion has been reached or until the attempt to attain these two ends was found utterly impossible of accomplishment. We have confidence in our conferees, and I am satisfied that if they cannot obtain parity and reasonable reduction they will do the best that can be done under the circumstances. When they enter into an agreement it will be for the Senate to decide whether it approves or disapproves that agreement. If the treaty entered into is not such that the Senate can approve it, it can either reject or amend it. . . . I would look with a great deal of disappointment at the situation if the delegates at this time should leave or suggest to the President that their mission is hopeless.

It would be too much to suggest that Senator Swanson or those who think as he does have experienced any essential change in their point of view, but in the light of earlier statements of Mr. Swanson and other Senators the haste with which they are now dissociating themselves from Mr. McKellar's demand has an agreeable significance.

M. TARDIEU'S POLICY

DOMESTIC QUESTIONS FIRST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 3

The new Ministers of M. Tardieu's second Government spent the day in taking over their offices (only M. Briand and M. Laurent-Eynac being spared this formality) and in exchanging views on the coming Government declaration. This will be drawn up at to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet.

The accidental intervention of a public holiday affords M. Tardieu a brief respite in which to formulate the lines of his policy and plan his campaign in the Chamber. To-day M. Massigli arrived from London to confer with him as to the resumption of activities by the French naval delegation. M. Tardieu, it is understood, will not be inclined to devote the same close attention to the Conference as in the first weeks. It appears likely that, instead of giving the major part of the week to the naval negotiations, he will come to London only for week-ends. He is being exhorted not to neglect his Parliamentary duties. "The French memorandum is there to be accepted or rejected," observes one of the leading newspapers this morning, "and it is undesirable that France should be without her Prime Minister at such a time as this."

The reception accorded to the new Government in the Press conforms to the course taken by the parties during the crisis. On the Bourse there was little reaction to the settlement of the crisis, but this may be due to a natural stagnation on the eve of a public holiday. Although, in the view of the observer abroad, questions such as the Naval Conference and foreign policy may have seemed to predominate, the crisis has been regarded in France almost wholly from the domestic point of view, which in the present circumstances means finance. M. Tardieu has certainly got together a strong team for the Ministries who will have to deal with these problems—a practical financier as Minister of Finance, and a leading authority on taxation as Budget Minister, each with a highly competent Under-Secretary of State reinforced by an Under-Secretary of National Economy (a new office designed to co-ordinate the policy of the various Departments affecting finance, Budget, trade, and industry).

BUDGET ESTIMATES

It is expected that financial considerations will be uppermost in the Government's declaration. It must be remembered that M. Tardieu was not long enough in office to carry through the ambitious programme outlined in his former declaration in November. He is credited with the intention of insisting upon its main features again. But the first task will be to complete the debate on the Finance Bill for the 1930 Budget (which must be passed by Chamber and Senate before the end of the month) and to prepare the estimates for the Budget of 1931. As the outcome of the recent dispute M. Tardieu will hardly be likely to court a collision with the Finance Committee of the Chamber, dominated as it is by his embittered opponents. He may, therefore, be expected to adopt the committee's recommendations for the extensive reduction of those taxes which bear heavily on commerce, industry, financial transactions, agriculture, and dealings in shares and real estate. This should go a long way to promoting a better atmosphere in the Chamber.

Now that the Government is about to go into action there is a tendency to allow the waves of passion to die down. It is admitted that if M. Tardieu did not succeed in his self-imposed task of conciliation it is no fault of his, but was due to the composition of the Chamber even more than to the wickedness of his opponents. The latter, however, are by no means disposed to let him steer for calm waters, and on all sides there is an expectation that Government and Opposition will come into violent collision at the very first meeting in the Chamber on Wednesday. Speculation is rife as to M. Tardieu's possible majority. It is hedged about with conditions. Even his opponents predict that he may get a majority of 15 to 20 votes, if he can keep the debate in economic channels and away from the more dangerous seas of politics. If his supporters observe party discipline and vote true to their undertakings, it is thought in Government circles that it may even rise to 40. On one thing there is general agreement, and that is that a series of such crises for the remaining two years of the Chamber's existence simply does not bear thinking about.

£100,000 FOR CHARITY IN BIRMINGHAM

Mr. Baron J. Devonport, head of a Birmingham brewery company, has created an endowment fund of £100,000 for charitable purposes in Birmingham. The trustees are the Lord Mayor, Town Clerk, and City Treasurer, and four others. It is understood that hospital work, almshouses, orphanages, and necessitous widows will benefit by the fund, which will be known as the Baron Devonport Charitable Trust.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S.A.

SENATE WARNINGS

OVER THREE MILLION OUT OF WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3

Although the Senate is holding night sittings for the express purpose of completing the discussion on the Tariff Bill as soon as possible, the increasing seriousness of unemployment has led to a prolonged and heated debate, which started on Saturday evening and has continued through the greater part of to-day's sitting. Nobody denies that very serious unemployment exists. Senator Couzens (Republican, Michigan) said there could be no doubt that the number of unemployed was very far in excess of 3,000,000.

Disturbances in Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Philadelphia have been followed by wild talk of an imminent Red uprising, recalling the "Red scare" of 1921. Such talk has served only as a welcome advertisement to the Communists, whose strength is in point of fact insignificant; and the scare has obscured the more serious aspects of the problem. The debate in the Senate has been concentrated on the vital question of unemployment statistics, which, in a country where accurate statistical information is available on almost any conceivable subject, are conspicuous by their absence. In consequence, it is impossible to discover how much of the present unemployment is due to business depression following the Stock Market crash, how much is seasonal, and how much is technological—that is, the result of the increasing use of labour-saving machinery.

A "CHRONIC AILMENT"

Senator Wagner (Democrat, New York), who has made a wide study of unemployment, and has for months been pressing for legislation to provide for the collection of accurate official data, said this morning:—"The situation is doubly serious, because it is accompanied by all the pains of an acute attack and is at the same time characterized by all the symptoms of a chronic ailment."

Senator La Follette (Republican, Wisconsin) warned the Government that, unless the problem was faced now, the United States would within a few years find itself confronted with a problem of chronic unemployment no less grave than that which has plagued Great Britain since the War. Mr. La Follette and others claim to have information that the pledge to refrain from reducing wages, which was given to the President by the business leaders whom he called into conference after the Stock Market crash, has in many cases been broken. It is pointed out that, even where wages have not been reduced, the retention of the wage scale prevailing before October has been nullified by the laying-off of large numbers of workmen and by a widespread increase in part-time employment.

While some are urging the President to take action in regard to unemployment similar to that taken with regard to business after the Stock Market crash, others are pressing for the speedy consideration of a number of Bills at present before the House, which would provide for the expenditure of large sums in Federal construction, for the purpose of giving work to those now out of employment. A Bill to provide for the distribution through the American Red Cross of $50,000,000 [£10,000,000] in temporary relief of those unemployed who are in acute distress has been referred to the Appropriations Committee.

NEW CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF

ADMIRAL SIR F. FIELD'S APPOINTMENT

The Admiralty last night made the following announcement:—

"His Majesty the King has approved the following appointment:—

"Admiral Sir Frederick L. Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to be a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of the Naval Staff, in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles E. Madden, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., to date about July 1, 1930."

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT)

The announcement last night indicates the termination of the very full, successful, and brilliant career of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, whose entry into the Britannia as a naval cadet took place as far back as July, 1875. It has been very rare of late years that a naval officer's active career has extended to half a century. Sir Charles Madden will be able by July next, when he leaves the Admiralty, to point to a record of 55 years in the Naval Service. Perhaps the most notable feature of it was that referred to by King George after visiting the Atlantic Fleet in Tor Bay in July, 1922. "It is especially gratifying to me," said the King in a signal to the Admiral, "to inspect the Fleet before you haul down your flag after a long and remarkable career. You have achieved what is a unique record in modern times in having served continuously afloat as a Flag Officer for no less than 10½ years, including the whole of the War."

Admiral Sir Frederick Field will be 59 on April 19. He is a specialist in torpedoes and wireless, and during the late War was in charge of the torpedo and signal schools at Portsmouth, flag-captain of H.M.S. King George V., and Director of Torpedoes, Admiralty. In the King George V. he was present at Jutland, where his ship headed the battle line. For a time he was Commodore and Chief of Staff to Admiral Madden, whom he is now to succeed. He was Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy in 1920-23, and in 1923-25 commanded the Battle Cruiser Squadron which made a cruise round the world. He was Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff to Lord Beatty in 1925-27. Staff and command experience has thus alternated in his career. In 1927 he was the principal British naval delegate at the Geneva Naval Conference.

THE CITY SHRIEVALTY

Five candidates offer themselves for election as sheriffs of the City of London for next year. They are:—Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks, Sir Henry Dixon Kimber, Mr. D. George Collins, Mr. William L. Threlford and Mr. Alfred T. Davies. Of these, Sir Henry Kimber and Mr. Collins are members of the Court of Common Council. The election will take place on Midsummer Day and the two new sheriffs will take office at Michaelmas.

THE INVALIDS

The condition of the Duke of Buccleuch was stated last night to be unchanged.

Lady Stradbroke, it was stated last night, had passed a fair day and continued to make satisfactory progress.

A bulletin concerning Lord Gladstone, issued at Dane End at 10.30 last night, stated:—"Lord Gladstone's condition gives cause for the very gravest concern."

Lord Wittenham was reported yesterday to be not so well.

Admiral Walker-Heneage-Vivian was stated last night to be going on well.

OUTLOOK IN SPAIN

DANGER OF DRIFT

POSITION OF THE KING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 3

A month after the fall of the Dictator, his successor in office finds himself in a difficult situation. After 6½ years of Dictatorship, General Berenguer obviously had to let the nation blow off steam. He began gingerly to open the safety valve, but such a volume of scalding vapour poured forth that he has hastily screwed down the top again. What will he do now?

The next meetings on the list are those of Republicans and Reformists. The Reformists are former Republicans who rallied to the Monarchy at a period when King Alfonso was demonstrating that there were no traditional obstacles (as they had been called for many years) to the progress of democracy as laid down in the Constitution of 1876—that is to say, nothing that would be held back from the Cortes owing to clerical or military influence; nothing that would not be submitted to the nation for the nation to deal with in full sovereignty. The Dictatorship roused in the hearts of many Spaniards the suspicion that traditional obstacles were once more interposing their influence between the King and his people, and that to the influences of the Army and the Church a third had been added—namely, distrust of democracy on the part of the Monarch himself.

In these circumstances the speeches of Reformists and Republicans are likely to be fiery, especially as Professor Unamuno is back from exile with additional grievances to air. It is recognized, even by Republicans, that they are in a minority; moreover, the Republican Party is far from united. It might be thought, therefore, that the Monarchy need have nothing to fear from Republican propaganda. The fact is, however, that the Government is timid about allowing the parties complete freedom of expression. Full liberties are promised—but not for the present. It seems so futile to keep putting off a concession, which General Berenguer has repeatedly announced to be his own goal, that it is being insistently asked if General Berenguer's hands are not tied.

GRANDEE'S PROTEST

On the other hand, it is remarkable that there are still no signs of the Monarchist political parties rallying to the Throne at the present difficult moment. Count Romanones is going to Andalusia for a rest. Many prominent Conservatives applauded Señor Sanchez Guerra's speech, and both Liberals and Conservatives seem quite content to wait and see what is going to happen and how the Government will get out of its difficulties. By remaining passive they apparently believe they are fulfilling their promise to place no obstacles in the path of the Cabinet. At the present moment, therefore, there is some danger of Spain's drifting at the mercy of events. Every one seems waiting for something to happen.

It was remarked at the Zarzuela Theatre meeting that several Grandees of Spain were among those who applauded Señor Sanchez Guerra. Count Moriles, a recently created nobleman and Grandee, has, however, written an open letter to the Marqués Santa Cruz (whose ancestor commanded at Lepanto), chairman of the Grandees Society, urging him to protest and to organize some action to counter the Communist and subversive propaganda let loose against the Throne and the august person of the King. Count Moriles declares that it is for the Grandees to lead the way in demonstrating that the noble Spanish people resent this vile attack on one who cannot defend himself.

A less resolute man than King Alfonso might well be contemplating abdication, but he has declared that he will never abandon his post. Since the Marqués de Estella resigned the King has attended a few shoots, and he continues to grant audiences, especially to military officers, at the Palace. It is noticeable, also, that the Prince of the Asturias, whose health seems to have improved this winter, has returned to the Royal Palace from the country residence of El Pardo, and he also grants a number of audiences every day, not only to officers but to members of all classes of society.

The Marqués de Estella's second son, Don Miguel, fought a duel at Pamplona yesterday with Captain Rexach, an air officer, whom he had challenged for insulting the former Dictator. It is reported that both Don Miguel and his opponent, who fought with French swords, were slightly wounded.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

SECOND ARBITRATION AWARD QUASHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 3

A majority of the High Court has decided that the second Arbitration Court award made by Mr. Justice Beeby for the coal industry is bad in law, and void. The Court found that a genuine inter-State dispute had not been created and that Mr. Justice Beeby had no authority to make an award. This decision leaves the coal dispute where it was a year ago.

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, said to-day that the decision showed the need for increased Commonwealth industrial powers. It was monstrous to think that the Commonwealth law was unable to operate to settle a dispute the effect of which had been felt throughout Australia.

*** On January 8 the Australasian Coal Employees' Federation, with the object, it was declared, of extending the New South Wales coal dispute to other States, filed in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court a demand on the coalowners of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria for increased wages, and at the same time made application citing the coalowners of those States to a compulsory conference, in order to settle the Inter-State "dispute" thus created. In the Arbitration Court on January 23 Mr. Justice Beeby held that a *bona fide* dispute within the Court's jurisdiction had arisen, and made an award fixing a date for the hearing of the application, ordering the observance in New South Wales until that date of the rates in force before the stoppage, and urging the resumption of work in the idle collieries, pending a final award. An appeal to the High Court against this decision was soon afterwards made on behalf of the coalowners concerned. Mr. Justice Beeby's previous award in connexion with the N.S.W. coal stoppage was quashed by the High Court on the ground that the dispute, being confined to one State, was not within the Arbitration Court's jurisdiction.

ANONYMOUS GIFT TO THE EXCHEQUER

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from a donor who wishes to remain anonymous Victory Bonds to the amount of £2,000. Mr. Snowden desires to express his thanks for this gift to the nation and his warm appreciation of the spirit which has prompted it.

FINANCE IN THE COMMONS

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME

SOVIET PERSECUTION

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The House of Commons to-day received news of progress in the preparation of raw materials for the decision upon several highly important questions. MR. BENN announced that the Simon Commission hoped to present their report to him soon after Easter, although even so general a date could be only provisional in view of the great amount of work still to be done.

MR. HENDERSON announced the receipt of the eagerly awaited report on religious persecution in Russia from the British Ambassador in Moscow and promised to consider making a statement when he had had time to study it. Meanwhile the Opposition were unable to raise the point of the ban on prayers for Christians in Russia at military and naval church parades, because an ordinary question on the subject is down for to-morrow. With regard to negotiations with the Soviet Ambassador on more material questions, MR. HENDERSON declared that they were still proceeding, but that he had nothing to hide and nothing to report.

MORE ESTIMATES

The House then passed to a further batch of Supplementary Estimates, which increase to over £11,000,000 the total demands of that kind so far made. The first reflected the collaboration of the Ministry of Transport in schemes for the relief of unemployment. MR. MORRISON explained that an eminent firm of engineers had been engaged to pronounce on the Channel Tunnel scheme, and had duly reported to the sub-committee of the Committee of Civil Research. That sub-committee had in turn just reported to the Prime Minister, so that a decision one way or another upon the project must be fairly near. Preliminary inquiries into the Severn barrage scheme had proved that it was technically practicable and justified the Government in paying for further inquiries whether it was desirable.

A few Conservative and Liberal members raised an interesting point, whether it was proper to bring in an increase in appropriations-in-aid as a set-off against supplementary estimates; and pointed out that the real increase in expenditure was obscured by this method of accounting, while the actual increase in the appropriations-in-aid cannot be discussed. The solution of the second difficulty, as MR. ERNEST BROWN pointed out, is to pass all such appropriations through the Consolidated Fund, so that the opportunity to discuss them may arise; and MR. MORRISON promised never to be lulled by their amount into forgetting to curb increases in expenditure.

The next Vote was for the repayment to the Civil Contingencies Fund of £100,000 advanced to recoup railway companies for freight rebates granted under the derating scheme. The total has proved larger than was expected, and Conservatives amused themselves for some time explaining to Mr. Pethick-Lawrence that he was testifying to the success of a scheme which he had condemned.

TIMBER-GROWING

The doubling of the late Government's afforestation programme was responsible for the next Supplementary Estimate. Mr. Pethick-Lawrence stated that the present Government aimed at spending, over a period of 10 years, £9,000,000 in afforesting 330,000 acres, replanting 23,000 acres, and providing 3,000 forest holdings. It was also hoped to raise the numbers employed in planting to 6,700 in winter and 5,200 in summer. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SPENDER-CLAY and LORD WINTERTON were both rather nervous lest the return should not be proportionate to the cost and the whole effort be insufficiently organized.

Other doubts were expressed that the limit imposed on the purchase of land by the Forestry Commission prevented them buying land good enough to grow the better types of hardwood timber, and that wages were at a very low level. Mr. W. R. SMITH rejoined that much piecework was done, which brought the average up to about 37s. a week. The average size of a holding was about 10 acres. There was no real opposition to the estimate, but progress was slow, and at a late hour the House was still plodding through its allotted task.

"RED" OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CHINA

MISSIONARIES' FLIGHT TO FRONTIER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MARCH 3

Further information about the disturbed conditions in South China has been brought here by Dr. Hugh Rice, of the Bible Churchmen's Mission, who has arrived from Kwangsi *via* Indo-China.

He states that the Communists are very active in Kwangsi, and that last month they attacked Lungchow, in the extreme south-west of Kwangsi, near the Indo-Chinese border, and burned the Roman Catholic Mission. Foreigners had to flee. Among them were the French Father Barrière and the Customs Commissioner, Mr. O'Kelly, who are reported to have reached Indo-China on foot.

The "Reds" later attacked and looted the Bible Churchmen's Mission. Dr. Rice, the Rev. Mr. Stott, and Misses Loudwell and Lucas were forced to leave under an armed "Red" escort and were joined by the French Consul, M. Cadet, who had been previously thrown into prison. It was a terrible experience for the party, especially the women, who had to travel on foot to the Indo-Chinese frontier.

On the way the party were fired on by bandits. In the neighbourhood of this occurrence the party discovered a book belonging to Father Barrière.

An armed party of Chinese has recovered the bodies of Bishop Versiglia and Father Caravario, the Salesian missionaries, who were recently murdered by pirates in the North River District.

BANDITS' BRUSH WITH FRENCH TROOPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 3

A message from Hanoi, French Indo-China, states that Mr. O'Kelly, the Commissioner of Taxes at Lungchow, and Father Barrière, a missionary, who were recently captured by bandits, are now safe at the French frontier post at Binhi. They were handed over to a French detachment on the frontier by a gang of 12 bandits. The captives, however, had barely crossed the frontier when the bandits opened fire on them. They managed to take cover in a nullah, while the French detachment opened fire with such effect that five or six of the bandits fell. The Chinese then made off, leaving one dead man behind.

THE PRINCE BETTER

NO COMPLICATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

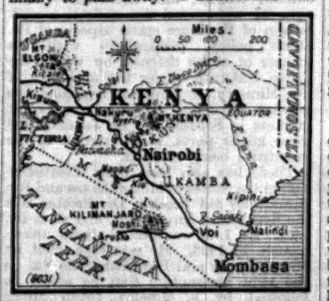
NAIROBI, MARCH 3

The following bulletin was issued from Government House at noon to-day:—

The condition of the Prince of Wales continues to improve. No complications have occurred, and his complete recovery is expected at an early date.

The official announcement indicates that the Prince is making the normal progress common to mild bouts of malaria. Subtertian malaria is not one of the malignant types, and, although it is sometimes associated with a high temperature, it is quite unlikely that there will be any after-effects. The Prince, apparently, had a temperature at Voi, where the first indications of his condition were noted on Friday night. He therefore decided to return to Nairobi on the advice of a Government doctor attached to the party. The Prince went straight to bed on the arrival of his special train on Saturday night, and later the doctors succeeded in bringing his temperature down to normal. Since then he has made good progress.

Malaria of this description is not unlike a feverish cold in its effects, and requires several days for the feverish condition finally to pass away. I understand that



the Prince had a good night and has had a good day to-day, and it is expected that in the course of a few days he will be about again. It is probable that he contracted the trouble in the Voi area in the early days of his *safari*. Voi is one of the low-lying areas of Kenya, in which there is no white settlement, and is a complete contrast to the healthy highlands. The bracing, cool air of Nairobi ought soon to restore the Prince to health. No change of plans is indicated or suggested at present.

THRILLING LION HUNT

The Prince on Friday witnessed a Masai lion hunt, which the tribesmen organized on their own accord in order to show him their methods of dealing with marauders of their large herds of cattle. The Masai Reserve is also a part of the well-stocked southern game reserve of the Colony. The spot selected was near the Prince's camp at Selengei, 18 miles from Kiu Station. The Masai, who had received the permission of the District Officer, rounded up four lions in a shallow *donga* after beating the bush in a circle over a large area. The Prince, who, with some members of his party, had an excellent vantage point, set up his cinematograph camera and secured a magnificent record of the thrilling spectacle. After surrounding the *donga* the Masai dashed into the bushes with raised spears. Two of the lions broke the circle and escaped. Immediately afterwards a fine black-maned lion broke cover and was surrounded and killed with dexterous spear thrusts. A second was killed similarly. Both put up a resolute but unavailing fight. The Masai were exposed to much danger on these occasions, but when they are worked up into a state of excitement they are reckless.

After the hunt the Prince congratulated the Masai, expressing profound admiration of their courage. The warriors offered the skins to the Prince as trophies, but, while thanking them for their generous offer, he declined. The skins, he explained, were their trophies, not his; and he never accepted trophies which were not the result of his own effort. I understand, however, that the skins will be presented to a Masai school, and it is not unlikely that one of them will be sent to the Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi, with a description of the circumstances in which it was obtained.

SOVIET AND BRITISH COMMUNISTS

NEW INSTRUCTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 3

The conference in Moscow of the Presidium of the *Ikki*, the Executive Committee of the Communist International, has closed after discussing the prospect of strikes, riots, and revolutionary outbursts in England, Italy, Germany, and elsewhere. Particular attention was given by the conference to a report by Comrade Pollitt on Communist propaganda in Great Britain and the Dominions and Colonies.

The *Ikki* has sent new instructions to its agents working in England to get the masses into the streets for the "unemployed day" organized by the International for Thursday of this week. The agents must tell the masses how to make the most effective demonstrations, based on economic difficulties, and must explain how much better conditions are in the U.S.S.R. The instructions recommend demonstrations against the Young Plan, "American designs on British Colonies and Dominions," the preparations for war against the U.S.S.R., Mr. Henderson's attitude on the debts question, and the propaganda of clergy within the U.S.S.R. Similar instructions have been sent to other countries, but they declare that the necessity for renewed agitation in England is "especially acute."

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

MASTER SPINNERS AT THE BOARD OF TRADE

A deputation led by Mr. Fred Holroyd, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, waited on Mr. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, yesterday and discussed with him the proposal by the Indian Government to increase the duty on imported cotton piece goods.

The meeting lasted over two hours. No statement has been issued by the Board of Trade. The organizations represented included the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

OBITUARY

We have to announce that the EARL of KINTORE, K.T., died in London yesterday, after a short bronchial illness at the age of 77; we have also to announce the deaths of COLONEL SIR HENRY KNOLLYS, in his 90th year, and of Mr. J. A. STRAHAN, a distinguished teacher of law. Our Nice Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. D. H. LAWRENCE, the poet and novelist, died at his villa at Vence on Sunday night, and will be buried to-day in Vence cemetery.

Memoirs appear on page 11.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERAL PARTY DISCIPLINE

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

The Liberal "Shadow Cabinet" met last night and discussed the arrangements for the meeting of the Parliamentary Party to-day. It was decided to bring forward three resolutions. The first of these will be a vote of confidence in Mr. Lloyd George as leader; the second will give assurances to Sir Robert Hutchison, and will urge him to continue as Chief Whip of the party; and the third will deal with the future policy of the party, particularly as to discipline in the manner of tabling amendments and voting on important issues. Some of those who voted with the Government or abstained from voting in the Coal Mines Bill division last week will no doubt be asked to explain their attitude, but the weakness of Mr. Lloyd George's leadership has always been that those members who do not invariably follow him have never felt themselves bound by any decision taken at party meetings. There is a good deal of feeling among the Government supporters at the action of Mr. Lloyd George in carrying his opposition to the quota proposals to the extent of endangering the future of the Bill. It had been thought that, as the Government had met the Liberals on most of the points at issue, and had, in so doing, incurred a good deal of criticism from their own back bench followers, Mr. Lloyd George would have advised his supporters not to divide against the quota.

The future of the Bill for the raising of the school-leaving age is still very uncertain. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the President of the Board of Education, received yesterday a deputation from the committee of Labour members interested in the subject. The position was fully explained, and it is stated that the Minister was sympathetic to the views put forward by the deputation. Apprehensions as to the attitude of the Cabinet on the Bill, however, have not been allayed by the reply of the Prime Minister to the request of the committee that the deputation should wait on him also. It is understood that Mr. MacDonald, while expressing his willingness to receive the deputation, stated that he did not consider any useful purpose could be served by his doing so. The question of the second reading of the Bill was purely a matter of Parliamentary time. At present he could not see his way to find time for the second reading this Session. This reply has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction, and the members of the committee will continue to press for further facilities to be given for the Bill. In the meantime they regard the reply of the Prime Minister as an indication that the measures foreshadowed in the King's Speech at the opening of the Session are to be given precedence. These included a Bill for the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention, the Slum Clearance Bill, and the Trade Disputes Bill.

The action of the Government in regard to intercessory prayers for the Russian Christians will be raised by the Opposition at the end of questions this afternoon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans will ask the Prime Minister whether his Majesty's Government have decided that the intercessory prayers proposed by the heads of all the Churches to be read on March 16 shall be prohibited at services attended by members of his Majesty's naval, military, and air forces, and, if so, whether he will withdraw such prohibition, which is an interference with the expression of a deep religious feeling approved by the heads of the religious bodies concerned.

At the meeting of the Labour Parliamentary Party to-morrow the position of the Lansbury-Johnston-Mosley memorandum on unemployment is to be discussed. Mr. Thomas will also have the opportunity this afternoon of indicating how far he agrees with the proposals of his colleagues, for Sir Kingsley Wood will ask him

Whether, in connexion with the mitigation of unemployment, he will consider the raising of a loan for the provision of relief and other works; the grant of pensions to the old workers in industry; a short-term programme of certain economic works; and a long-term programme for the fundamental reorganization of industry.

To-morrow Mr. Lovat Fraser, the Labour member for Lichfield, will ask leave, under the 10 minutes' rule, to introduce a Bill to prohibit the hunting of deer with hounds.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Savoy	YEOMEN OF THE GUARD	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Arts	NYOTA INYOKA	8.45
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	I PRONOUNCE THEM	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.40
New	HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE	8.40
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.30

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	ORIANA MADRIGAL SOCIETY 8.15
Queen's Hall	SENOR CASALS 3
Wigmore Hall	MME. ELENA GERHARDT 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK	12 to 11
Astoria	LOVE, LIVE AND LAUGH	12.45 to 11
Avenue	A COTTAGE ON DARTMOOR	1 to 12
Capitol	LONE STAR RANGER	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	UNTAMED	12 to 12
Kensington	THE COCOANUTS	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1930

Special Articles: PAGE

Greater London .. .. .. 17 & 18
South American Elections 15
Cars of To-day: Crossley 5
Lining Up 19
The Snow-Bunting (By Professor C. J. Patten) 19
The Cambridge Crew (From Our Rowing Correspondent) 7
Obituary: Lord Kintore and Mr. D. H. Lawrence 11

Books of the Day:

Soviet Dreams; The Dark Side of Fascism; International Affairs; The Gothic North; Karsavina's Memoirs; A Naturalist's Life; 18th-Century Diplomacy 10

Illustrations:

The Oxford Crew at Goring 20

Correspondence:

Lord Beaverbrook's Party (Mr. W. Ormsby - Gore, M.P., Sir Vivian Henderson, M.P., and others) 17
The Two Dartmouths (Lord Dartmouth) 17
Price of Coal (Mr. Lloyd George) .. 12
English Life in Art (Sir Robert Witt) .. 12
The Church and the Empire (Lieutenant-General Sir George MacMunn and others) 12
Economic Houses (Mr. E. Oliver) .. 12
Mr. Gandhi and His Followers (Professor W. E. Soothill) 12
Disarmament (Professor Gilbert Murray) 12
Blended Butter (Dr. J. Oliver) 12
Pact and Covenant (Mr. H. Wilson Harris) 12
Control of Hoardings (Mr. R. T. Lang) .. 12
Points from Letters:—"Only a Taxpayer"; Restoration of Williamsburg; Judicial Language; The Lack of Clergy; Brother Moulders; The Dorchester Papers; The Night Before Waterloo; Free Trade and Protection; Safety on the Road; Coltsfoot; Copyright in Pictures; Cyprus and Greece 12

Arrangements ..	19	Law Report	5
Art Exhibitions ..	14	Mails & Shipping	26
Auction Summary	26	Naval, Military,	
Broadcasting ..	10	and Air Force ..	26
Court Circular ..	19	News in Brief ..	13
Crossword Puzzle	7	Obituary	11
Ecclesiastical ..	18	Parliament ..	8 & 9
Estate Market ..	26	Political Notes ..	16
Finance ..	21-26	Sale Room	18
Home News	13	Sporting ..	6 & 7
Imperial & Foreign	15	*The Times* of 1830	10
Law Notices ..	5	Wills & Bequests ..	18

Weather Forecast

BRITISH ISLES (all districts).—Light variable winds; fair; mild during day, rather cold at night, with some ground frost locally; considerable fog locally night and morning.

Further Outlook.—Continuing fair and quiet, with local fog night and morning. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The report of the experts of the Naval Conference who have been examining the question of special ships is now ready for presentation to the First Committee. Senator Reed and the Japanese Ambassador in London are engaged in informal conversations with the object of adjusting the differences between the American and Japanese points of view. (p. 16)

The trial of William Henry Podmore for the alleged murder of Vivian Messiter at Southampton on October 30, 1928, was opened at the Hampshire Assizes yesterday. (p. 13)

The objections to the recommendations of the Standing Joint Committee on Mineral Transport in regard to the pooling of wagons were outlined to the Minister of Transport yesterday by Mr. R. G. Ellis, chairman of the Yorkshire Railway Wagon Company, Limited. (p. 9)

We publish extracts from the diocesan letters of several Bishops condemning the policy of persecution adopted by the Soviet Government, and commending to their dioceses the Archbishops' call to prayer for the sufferers in Russia. (p. 9)

The 46th annual show of the Hunters Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society opens to-day at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. (p. 13)

A loan exhibition of "18th-Century English Conversation Pieces," on behalf of the Royal Northern Group of Hospitals, opens to-day at 25, Park-lane. (p. 14)

The sales of the Barnet Lewis collection concluded at Christie's yesterday, the grand total being £106,186. Over 100 water-colour drawings by Birket Foster varied up to 900 guineas each. (p. 18)

Mr. Frank Pick, managing director of the Underground companies, addressed the Royal Institute of British Architects last night on the design of modern railway stations in Europe and America. (p. 13)

The King has approved the appointment of Admiral Sir Frederick Field to be a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of the Naval Staff. (p. 16)

The annual meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire was held last evening at the offices of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Henderson stated that the report of the British Ambassador on the attitude of the Soviet towards religion had just reached him. He would consider if he could make a statement to the House. Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for India, said that it was hoped that the Simon Report would be ready soon after Easter. Supplementary Estimates were voted in Committee. (pp. 8 and 9)

Party discipline will be discussed at the meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party to-day, to which a vote of confidence in Mr. Lloyd George will be submitted. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Ministers of the new French Cabinet met yesterday to consider the Government's declaration of policy, which will be drawn up to-day. (p. 16)

A member of the Bible Churchmen's Mission who has arrived at Hong-kong from Lungchow, in South China, gives details of the activities of the "Red" bandits in Kwangsi and of the experiences of the missionaries, who, with other foreigners, were forced to flee into French Indo-China. (p. 16)

There is still a sharp division over finance in the German Cabinet, in spite of an intervention by President von Hindenburg during the week-end, but it is hoped that some compromise may yet be reached which will prevent a break in the Coalition. (p. 15)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The condition of the Prince of Wales continues to improve, according to a bulletin issued in Nairobi yesterday. No complications have occurred and his complete recovery is expected at an early date. (p. 16)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 3.

SHORT

A Race Meeting was begun at Hawthorn Hill yesterday; a meeting was held at Uttoxeter. (p. 6)

The Oxford Boat Race Crew made their first appearance on the Thames at Goring yesterday. (p. 7)

The Cambridge Athletic team to meet Oxford at Stamford Bridge was selected yesterday. (p. 6)

The British Figure-skating Championships were decided at the Ice Club in Westminster yesterday. (p. 7)

The United Services beat Oxford University in an ice-hockey match at Hammersmith last night by three goals to two. (p. 7)

The Army Rackets Singles Championship was continued at Prince's Club yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Stock Market Depression; Lamport and Holt Accounts; International Nickel Report; British Metal Corporation Profits; Barrow, Hepburn, and Gale's Reconstruction; Dealings in "Hatry" Securities; the Equity of Lewis's; Electrical Company's Expansion; and the Weather and Heavier Mortality. (p. 21)

In the Money Market loan rates advanced. Discount quotations showed little change. The Bank of England received £250,000 in sovereigns from South Africa. The New York exchange was slightly lower and declines occurred in the Paris and Berlin rates. Spanish pesetas were weak. Silver fell 1-16d. to 18 15-16d. per oz. (p. 22)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds and Home Railway stocks were steady, but the Industrial market was depressed. Apart from Tea shares, other speculative markets were also dull. Oil shares being affected by the large proportion of the Shell Preference issue that was left with the underwriters. (p. 21)

MR. GANDHI'S "ULTIMATUM"

MR. GANDHI's long-promised "ultimatum" to LORD IRWIN is at last on its way from Ahmedabad to Delhi. It has been expected ever since the Lahore Congress authorized its Executive Committee, "whenever they deem fit," to call upon their supporters to carry out the programme of civil disobedience which MR. GANDHI and his extremist allies were to prepare. The delay in its dispatch need not be ascribed to any other motive than the desire to prepare the ground by those methods of propaganda—vague threats described as "warnings," metaphysical disquisitions designed to strengthen uneasy consciences, public self-examination in the columns of *Young India*, sketches of "non-violent" methods of non-cooperation—of which the Mahatma is an acknowledged master. The necessary publicity having been thus obtained MR. GANDHI has taken the first step in his campaign against the joint conference which is to follow the publication of the Statutory Commission's Report. Its terms have not yet been published, but the plans of campaign that have been foreshadowed in MR. GANDHI's organ and elsewhere make it clear that the Government of India will be summoned in effect to cease from governing, and that its inevitable refusal will be followed by a campaign directed in the first instance against the salt monopoly, and afterwards extended against the sale of foreign cloth and the payment of taxes. It is hardly necessary to point out that the adoption by any large number of Indians of the policy of passive resistance to the law, and of interference with the rights and duties of citizens, will compel the Government to take such steps as may be necessary for the maintenance of order and for the defence of the general interest against an irresponsible agitation. They know best what steps to take in order to deal with what LORD IRWIN has lately described as the "unconstitutional and unlawful methods of "civil disobedience." The best service that can be rendered to them in this country is to see to it that they are supported in every measure that they may deem necessary, not to embarrass them with ignorant interference from a distance in the details of administration.

It requires no gift of prophecy to foretell the consequences of any response to the Gandhist propaganda in favour of "non-violent civil "disobedience." The last campaign that he waged showed plainly that "Satyagraha" meant in practice the ill-treatment by boycotting, intimidation, impoverishment, and physical violence of multitudes of Indians whose only crime was their obedience to the law. It was marked by an increasing number of crimes of violence and culminated in the outrage at Chauri Chaura, where twenty-one policemen and village watchmen were beaten to death or burnt alive by a mob of "volunteers" in the cause of passive resistance and of excited peasants. MR. GANDHI then deplored the outrage and suspended his order for an extension of civil disobedience; and it is clear from the emphasis with which he insists on the necessity of non-violence in the coming campaign that he has not forgotten it. Yet he persists in inciting the young, the credulous, and the ignorant to follow the same road that led their predecessors to crime and cruelty with an obstinacy that must inspire doubts either of his good faith or of his sanity. A young enthusiast might be excused for advocating such a policy on the ground of his inexperience: a hermit who had emerged from his cave to preach non-violent resistance to government might plead ignorance of the world in extenuation of his responsibility for the misdeeds of his disciples. But MR. GANDHI is no longer young nor has he followed the hermit's way. He has had more than thirty years' experience of the political world. By this time he must realize the certain consequences of any success that his exhortations may achieve. Or have the flattery of his followers and his own vicarious penances for their excesses deprived him at last of all sense of responsibility?

There is another explanation of his attitude. His extremist allies—some of whom have publicly professed their sympathy with violent revolution, while others find a multitude of excuses for political crime—are clearly alarmed by the prospect that the three-party conference between the British Government, the representatives of different parties and interests in British India, and the Indian Princes, may reveal to the world that the present leaders of the Indian Congress do not represent more than a section of literate Indians. MR. GANDHI, when he insisted that the representatives of British India should include a majority of the Congress Party, gave expression to their fears. By encouraging an agitation which must lead to violence against individuals and against authority, and will thus compel the Government of India to defend itself and its loyal subjects against self-constituted boycott committees and "volunteers," they may be able to pose as martyrs of official injustice and thus win back to the cause of non-cooperation the moderates and responsivists who have accepted LORD IRWIN's olive branch. They know that their time is limited. They see that the organization of the minorities' conference is making rapid progress. They cannot be blind to the great political importance of the appearance of the Princes in the political arena, and of the resolutions moved last year by the MAHARAJAH of BIKANIR and last Friday by the MAHARAJAH of ALWAR and passed by the assembled rulers. Last year these Princes affirmed their loyalty to the British connexion. Last week, while welcoming the prospect of the early attainment by British India of its due place among the British Dominions, they recorded their emphatic disapproval of the policy of separation. They have watched the unsuccessful attempts made to unite all the British Indian parties in an agreement for some common constitutional plan before the Conference; but they have wisely preferred to reserve their own views as to their future relations with British India till the Conference draws nearer. Meanwhile they remain, with the moderates and the minorities, a stabilizing factor in the India which MR. GANDHI and his allies, who have profited by his prestige and have played upon his vanity, would impoverish and confuse.

A Conspiracy of Silence

How much longer do the Government and LORD PASSFIELD intend to keep the sugar producers of the West Indies in the state of uncertainty and suspense which threatens to ruin their industry? It is more than a month since the report of the West India Sugar Committee was submitted to the Government, and more than two months since a summary of its contents was cabled to the Colonial Office from Jamaica. Yet the report remains unpublished, and no one knows what is going to happen. The sugar growers are still waiting, in a state of desperate anxiety, to learn their fate. In ordinary circumstances there would be nothing surprising in this delay. It would be meekly accepted as an example of the leisurely action, or want of action, to which Government Departments are traditionally prone. But the circumstances are not ordinary. Seven months ago, in the debate on the Address, MR. SNOWDEN said that the Government were giving their careful and sympathetic consideration to the difficulties which some sugar producers in the Colonies were experiencing, and were trying to see whether some way could not be found, not only of helping them to tide over their present difficulties, but of putting them permanently in a better financial and manufacturing position. Such a statement might have relieved their fears but for the simultaneous announcement that the Government, before they left office, would have swept away all duties on food, including sugar. That threat still hangs over their heads. Less than three weeks ago the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said in the House of Commons that, so long as the sugar duty was maintained, the preference would also be maintained; but, when asked whether the duty would be maintained, replied that his questioner had better wait and see. He and all those dependent on the industry are waiting still.

Meanwhile the Government and the SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES have been repeatedly warned of the serious consequences which the withdrawal of the preference, without any compensating or equivalent protection, must inevitably entail. LORD OLIVIER, the Commissioner chiefly responsible for the report, has told them "uncompromisingly" that, except in so far as production for home consumption is concerned, it would mean that within six months the industry would have ceased. Both Houses of the Legislature in Barbados have recently passed and forwarded to LORD PASSFIELD an address to the same effect. Sugar production, they have told him, has survived a year of low prices, though with most serious loss. A second year's harvest, they say, has begun; but the market price of dark crystal sugar has sunk to a level as low as any yet known, and sales are impossible except at a figure so much below the cost of production as to threaten the total extinction of the industry in the British West Indies and British Guiana. They beg to be informed at once by the Government whether there is a prospect of assistance either in the form of increased preference or in any other way, since without this assurance they will be forced to sell at a price even more disastrous than that of last year. That is the present position. The crop is now in full swing. In the absence of storing facilities the sugar must be thrown on the market at a heavy loss and the difficulties of financing the next crop will be gravely increased. LORD PASSFIELD has himself admitted that in the last five years there has been a "catastrophic" fall in prices of about 60 per cent., and a much greater decline compared with ten or fifteen years ago. If it should prove impossible to avert the threatened ruin, he acknowledges that the Government would have to take important action to relieve the distress by which it would inevitably be followed. Why then does he hesitate to declare his policy, or even to publish the report? It is worse than futile to say that something will have to be done, and then to do nothing. The Government have dumped in these British Colonies a bomb with delayed action. If the bomb explodes, or in other words if the preference is withdrawn, the industry will be blown sky-high, and those engaged in it—if LORD PASSFIELD is as good as his word—will have to be relieved. Even if it does not explode the knowledge that it might go off at any moment is paralysing, and must eventually kill, the industry which he and MR. SNOWDEN profess to be so anxious to keep alive.

Wireless and the Post Office

In answer to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL's statement setting forth the reasons why his Department has declined to use the Marconi beam stations for conducting its oversea telephone services, Imperial Communications, Limited, has addressed a letter to the PRIME MINISTER which contains a well-reasoned appeal for a public inquiry by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. In view of the immensely complicated and important issues involved the case for a full and impartial investigation seems to be overwhelming. Neither the Government nor, in particular, the Post Office has anything to lose from a fresh sifting of the facts. Indeed they have everything to gain. A large section of the public, naturally suspicious of Socialist administration, has been surprised and disturbed by the refusal of the Post Office to comply with the express recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, which assumed that as a matter of course the Post Office would hire the beam stations of the Imperial Communications Company for the oversea telephone services. The attempt made by MR. LEES-SMITH to explain away the implications of this perfectly plain recommendation has scarcely helped to allay the general anxiety. Nor does the verdict of the Cabinet Committee which was appointed to examine the question carry much conviction, seeing that of its four members one was the POSTMASTER-GENERAL—himself a principal party to the suit. The elementary axiom of the Roman jurists, *nemo sit judex in sua causa*, which seems to be no less applicable to Government Departments than to private persons, would almost appear by itself to constitute sufficient grounds for re-examining the question. Moreover, quite apart from considerations of equity, there are the strongest reasons why it should be reconsidered by a tribunal whose reputation for impartiality is above suspicion.

One of the main reasons why the public is dissatisfied with the decision of the Government to support the Post Office view is, of course, the notorious fact that a few years ago the Department nearly succeeded in committing the country to the long-wave system of wireless communication, which is now recognized universally to be out of date. On that occasion it was the Socialist Government, under the guidance of MR. SNOWDEN and MR. THOMAS, which saved the situation, by forcing the Department to acquire those very short-wave beam stations which it now refuses to employ for purposes of telephony, even though on its own admission they are capable of providing an efficient service. The Department apparently maintains that it can provide a cheaper service by employing a short-wave system of its own, working apparently in combination with the enormously expensive high-power long-wave station erected at Rugby. The economies claimed for this system, concentrated on Rugby and Baldock, are two—a large saving in landlines, and a saving in the stations themselves through the use of shorter aerials than those employed by the Marconi beam system. The lay public is obviously unable to decide questions of so technical a nature; but, in view of the past history of the Department's wireless policy, it will not unnaturally require much more adequate assurances than have hitherto been vouchsafed that the system favoured by the Post Office on grounds of economy is really as efficient as the Marconi beam. Continental practice seems to be very steadily in favour of the larger (and therefore more expensive) aerial. Moreover the MARCHESE MARCONI, whose brilliant inventions have revolutionized the whole technique of wireless communication, has emphatically stated his conviction that the large aerial is essential for long distances. There seem therefore, to say the least of it, to be some *prima facie* grounds for doubting whether the Post Office system is really as reliable as the Department claims. In these circumstances the refusal of the Post Office to submit to such a test—which has incidentally been demanded by the Communications Company—has not unnaturally aroused a suspicion in the minds of the public. That suspicion can only be removed by a public inquiry undertaken by some competent and impartial body.

The Cockney's R

The unhappy Cockney has been in trouble again about his pronunciation. It is true that none of his assailants in our correspondence columns seems to be quite sure what a Cockney is; and not all of them seem to have taken warning from MR. BERNARD SHAW's *Pygmalion* that there is more than one kind of English speech among Londoners. But there was strong provocation. The All Peoples' Association officially announced that its short name was to be Apa, pronounced to rhyme with harper. It was an unfortunate illustration. A few people still speak and write and think of their father as Papa: very many call him Pa. All the world must feel, clearly or obscurely, a difference between pa and par. The second syllable, therefore, was bound to cause trouble; and the two together offered so obvious a chance that Scots and Irish and West Countrymen hurried to express their disgust with the slovenliness, the ignorance, the vulgarity of the "Cockney" speech. But it could not escape notice that more than one champion of the letter r showed as notable a lack of ear as the Apa itself. The Cockney, said one, pronounces harper as hahpah. Here and fire, wrote another, are pronounced heah and fiah. But they are not. That is not London speech. It represents, if anything, a New Englander's attempt (which he hopes is funny) to reproduce a noise which some wag has told him is an Oxford accent. The sound which the writers intended to suggest is one which students of speech-sound express by an inverted e: a murmur-vowel, they call it. It is a sound in which, as one of our better-informed correspondents has pointed out, the letter r plays its part, although it is not rolled as by a Scot or an Irishman, or breathed far back in the curved tongue as by a West Countryman, or rattled in the uvula as by a Northumbrian. And the r plays its part also in the first syllable of harper, which without it might rhyme with gape.

The critics' mistake is graver than has yet appeared. It lies in the delusion that there is only one correct way of speaking. Moreover it at least encourages reliance upon the way in which words happen at the moment to be spelled. Any Londoner who may feel depressed by the onslaught may take heart and look the world in the face. He has a very powerful and learned ally. In the "History of Modern "Colloquial English" written by PROFESSOR H. C. WYLD (no benighted Cockney, but a Scot by birth), he may read that this treatment of the letter r is found in Essex and Suffolk as long ago as the middle of the fifteenth century; that it came to London in the sixteenth; and that ever since then it has been part of what the book calls Received Standard English, or Public School English, the English which has grown up through centuries of education and refinement, and has spread from London all over the country, to become "current form." Let us ponder also another statement. MR. WYLD writes slightingly of "a rigid appeal to the "spelling—the very worst and most unreliable "court for the purpose"; and of "over-precise "pronunciation—based for the most part "upon the supposed force of the spelling." There is an r in the word. Therefore it must needs be rolled or gurgled or rattled? By no means, says scholarship. But the speaker of Received Standard English should be careful not to make the same mistake as his deluded and now baffled critics. Let him be gentle and gracious to them. They are not absolutely wrong in pronouncing their r's in their peculiar way. It is, indeed, rather right than wrong for a Scot to go on calling his country's greatest poet something that sounds to English ears like "Buttons," just as it is rather right than wrong for the Chileans to go on giving the Spaniards excuse for the old joke that Chileans grow fat on the s's they swallow. It is even right for the young lady at the telephone exchange to say that she is sorrry we have been trrroubled, because the practice which she thus gets helps her to make thrrree distinct from two and fourrr from fife (it is we, not she, who get practice by saying wrrrong number). But in general the golden rule for speech is: Do not be affected. And the golden rule for criticism is: Do not suppose that nobody can be right but yourself.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S PARTY

THE AGENT AT STAFFORD

"METHODS OF JOURNALISM"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am interested to learn from Lord Beaverbrook's letter to you that the gentleman who called upon my agent at the Unionist Association's offices in Stafford last week, and offered him a post as agent of the United Empire Party at an increase of salary, was acting without authority from either leader of the new party, or from any organization under their control.

I am, &c.,
W. ORMSBY-GORE.

House of Commons, March 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am indeed pleased to see that Lord Beaverbrook has drawn attention to the neglect of some papers to publish reports of speeches, &c., unfavourable to the policy they advocate.

This will be a bitter pill for Lord Rothermere to swallow, seeing that his journal studiously refrained from publishing Mr. Baldwin's recent statement with respect to the United Empire Party, or any of the many condemnatory expressions of opinion that its formation has properly provoked among loyal Conservatives.

Yours very truly,
VIVIAN L. HENDERSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Though we may not all agree with the policy of Lord Beaverbrook, I am sure every one appreciates his tribute to the sense of fairness of *The Times*. I am convinced that Lord Beaverbrook is equally anxious that the Press of his ally, Lord Rothermere, should also be animated by the same spirit. May I call your attention to the enclosed cutting from to-day's *Daily Mail*?

FARMER'S ADVICE
"GET YOUR WOMEN AND YOUR LABOURERS INTO IT"

Enthusiastic speeches in support of the United Empire Party were made on Saturday at a meeting at Preston of the Lancashire executive of the National Farmers' Union.

Colonel Sayce (Warrington) said the new party had a bold policy, and farmers should heartily accept it. They had everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Don't sit on the fence any longer, but go out straight, bald-headed to support the new party. Sign the enrolment form and send your subscription to the Fighting Fund. Get your women, your families, your labourers, and everybody else into it. Make an effort, and I believe the new party will be a thundering success.

Mr. R. Cropper (Ormskirk) said he believed that under the United Empire policy they would see factories and works being built all over the country.

Though I notice that no mention is made of a resolution on the subject, I naturally concluded that the Lancashire branch of the N.F.U. were in favour of the new party. I confess I was rather surprised at this astounding success in Lancashire, the citadel of free trade. Judge my surprise on reading the enclosed cutting in *The Times* to-day:—

LANCASHIRE FARMERS' DECISION

Lancashire branch of the National Farmers' Union at Preston on Saturday defeated by a large majority a resolution from their Parliamentary Committee, and from the St. Helens branch, recommending support to the United Empire Party.

This news, needless to add, was confirmed in other journals. I can't help feeling that this deliberate distortion of news will not only react on the fortunes of a new party, but will give great sorrow to Lord Beaverbrook. I hope this letter will catch his lordship's eye, so that he may take the first opportunity of writing to the *Daily Mail* and repudiating this method of journalism in support of his party. At any rate Lord Beaverbrook, in the event of the *Daily Mail* refusing to publish his letter, will have the consolation that other organs of the Press will no doubt be only too willing to publish his denunciation of a practice which must be painful to his sense of fairness and decency.

Yours faithfully,
DERRICK W. GUNSTON.

House of Commons, March 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The comprehensiveness of its appeal has been the boast of the United Empire Party since it leapt, new-born and full-grown, from the Press. The two paragraphs which follow may be taken to prove it no empty claim. Possibly some of the progress which, as we are assured several times daily, the Prosperity Party is making is attributable to this faculty of overcoming the barriers which have divided and limited more effete political organizations.

Lord Beaverbrook, speaking at Preston (*Preston Guardian*, February 15):—

"Replying to a number of questions, his lordship said he did not know how many of the Conservative Party were in agreement with his policy; there might be a great many. They must have a tax upon raw material, including American cotton, but when that cotton was incorporated into an exportable article the requisite adjustment would be made by a rebate. The solution was perfectly simple."

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, speaking at the Holborn Restaurant (*Daily Express*, February 26):—

"We are not here to put a tariff on cotton, or any other such insanity. We may be 'wicked uncles,' as the *Daily News* suggests, but we are not 'babes in the wood.'"

I am yours faithfully,
POLITES.

THE TWO DARTMOUTHS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am wondering what letters, &c., referring to Dartmouth College in America your correspondent has in view. I am in frequent communication with the authorities of the college and have many letters, though probably not of the kind Mr. Kelly has in his mind.

In 1904 I visited Dartmouth College to lay the foundation-stone of the new Hall. I took the opportunity of presenting to the college the original correspondence that passed between Lord Dartmouth, Eleazar Wheelock, the Bishop of London, and others after Samson Occum's visit. These letters have been published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The gift of the original letters was appreciated, and the letters will now be at Dartmouth College.

We have an earlier link with the United States than that of Dartmouth College. The mother of the first Lord Dartmouth was Elizabeth Washington, an heiress. Hence the first quartering on the Legge coat of arms are the bars and mullets of the Washington family—the same bars and mullets which are generally believed to be the foundation of the Stars and Stripes of America. Be that as it may, it is pleasant to think that the friendship formed between Lord Dartmouth and Dartmouth College still continues. It survived the War of Independence, and to-day the links of the chain that binds Dartmouth to Dartmouth are stronger than ever before, and if I can do anything to help anyone interested in Dartmouth College in America it will be a pleasure to do it.

Yours obediently,
DARTMOUTH.

Patshull House, Wolverhampton.

GREATER LONDON

THE CONTROL OF EXPANSION

A TOWN PLANNING REPORT

The Greater London Regional Planning Committee publishes to-day its first report (Knapp, Drewett and Sons, Ltd., 5s. net, by post 5s. 6d. net). In appearance, and to some extent in character, it is a severer work than the survey of the Thames Valley from Cricklade to Staines recently issued by the Thames Valley Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England; but the illustrations are well chosen, and the many maps, plans, and diagrams will help to make the report an invaluable guide to the planning of any region, not only the area covered by the committee, which is, roughly, that within a radius of 25 miles from Charing Cross—the London and Home Counties Traffic area as set out in the Traffic Act of 1924.

The committee was established in November, 1927, on the initiative of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, then Minister of Health. It consists of representatives of the London County Council, the County Councils of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Bucks, and some 130 other authorities. The chairman of the committee is Sir Banister Fletcher, P.R.I.B.A., who is the representative of the City Corporation, and the London County Council has four members upon it, of whom one, Lord Haddo, is its vice-chairman. The secretary is Mr. G. Montagu Harris, past president of the Town Planning Institute. At the end of its first year of existence the committee appointed as its technical adviser Mr. Raymond Unwin, whose memoranda form the bulk of the volume. The views expressed by Mr. Unwin in these memoranda are generally approved by the committee.

The committee has been occupied in investigating principally three subjects: the decentralization of industry; open spaces and a green belt or belts round London; and ribbon development on main roads. Decentralization is so large and complicated a subject that the committee is not yet in a position to report upon it; and, though its recommendations about open spaces and ribbon development are of wider than local interest, still more importance will be attached, perhaps, to the two memoranda which deal with the legal position of town planning and of regional planning in general, and to the appendix on the management of some of these difficult matters in Germany and the United States.

MORE POWERS NEEDED

The committee has only advisory powers. And it has come to the conclusion that a body of a different character is needed if the work outlined by Mr. Chamberlain at the inaugural meeting is to be carried out. Moreover it is impossible, says the report, with the means and powers at present available to the constituent authorities to give effect to what the committee already recognizes as both necessary and urgent. Legislation would be needed to confer the additional powers, and the committee has already approached the Government with regard to these powers. It is for this reason that what the Greater London Regional Planning Committee thinks essential will be closely scanned by all who are concerned with the protection of either urban or rural districts from ruin through want of concerted action. Mr. Unwin's memorandum on "The Additional Town Planning Powers Required" makes several suggestions, among which are the increase of joint regional planning powers so that schemes dealing with larger matters of regional concern may be made and provisionally approved, while reserving to local authorities their powers in detail over the planning of their own areas; provision for making schemes for redistribution of ownerships; powers for including in a scheme any land whether built upon or not, and additional powers of zoning both for building and for reservation from building. The other memorandum, put forward without any author's name, so that it may no doubt be regarded as expressing the opinion of the whole body, suggests, in place of a planning committee, a planning authority, composed mainly of persons appointed by but not necessarily members of the authorities which would be financially responsible for the regional proposals—that is, the County and Borough Councils within the region, with, perhaps, the addition of the Corporation of the City of London. Chief among the powers and duties of this planning authority would be the preparation of a master plan to which the separate schemes of the local authorities should conform.

A MASTER SCHEME

This, of course, is delicate ground. The committee is always very careful to make it clear that the name "Greater London" implies no threat to the independence of the local authorities, which might naturally be suspicious of such an implication. And at first glance it is natural that objection should be taken to a town planning authority of any kind that did not include representatives of the local authorities within the area possessed of town-planning powers. This objection would be reasonable, indeed, if it was proposed that the new body should in any respect override the powers of the existing authorities. The only functions, however, which it is suggested that the new body should exercise are such as are admittedly too large for the individual local authorities to undertake, such as the fixing of one or more rings of land around London upon which building in the future shall be prohibited; and it is precisely laid down that, although the regional authority should have power to prepare a regional planning scheme on the same lines and by the same procedure as a town planning scheme under the existing Act, this master scheme should not go farther than the preliminary statement stage until the schemes of all the local authorities within the region had been finally settled and could be co-ordinated. This would mean that whereas control over development would be attained by means of a regional resolution and preliminary statement, the rights and powers of the individual local authorities regarding their own town planning schemes would be in no way affected except that continuous negotiations would be carried on with a view to introducing into them, by agreement, the proposals of the regional authority.

Further, it is not suggested that the regional authority should have any power to acquire or to hold land. This, so far as regional open spaces are concerned, is to be primarily a matter for the councils of the counties in which the respective areas are situated. A further important suggestion is that the 14 subregional committees which are already in existence should be kept in being as advisory bodies, and that the regional authority should be required to consult not only these subregional committees, but also any town planning authority concerned, before coming to a final decision on any proposal.

The question of regional open spaces, including green belts round London, is the subject of Mr. Unwin's first paper. Careful consideration has been given to the needs of the area for playing-grounds and other open spaces, and the tables and diagrams on this subject are of great interest. Mr. Unwin estimates that at least 62 square miles of additional playing-fields and 142 square miles of other open spaces are needed to meet the needs of the population of the region, which approaches 9,000,000. This open space may be represented by three half-mile belts of open country—say, within radii of 10½, 14½, and 20½ miles from Charing Cross. No precise line for these belts has yet been marked out, but

it would appear that more land is available for this purpose than might generally be supposed.

The main difficulty with regard to this branch of the subject is, of course, finance; and on this the committee makes a bold suggestion, based upon arguments which are fully developed in Mr. Unwin's memoranda. Especially in regional planning it is important that the problem of town planning should be approached from the point of view of planning ample, though selected, tracts for building development on a background of open lands, rather than, as hitherto, from that of planning limited tracts of open space to be reserved on a background of unlimited potential building development. Mr. Unwin argues that, if the whole of the lands round a town were in one ownership, it would be to the interest of the owner, in order to realize the full value of his estate, to make just such a plan as that which the town planner seeks to prepare for the city region, and that where there are many owners this will be equally true if those owners are regarded collectively. For this reason the transference of building value resulting from planning or from restrictions forming part of a planning scheme does not justify claims upon the planning authority for compensation, but is a matter for adjustment among the owners. It is suggested, therefore, that the reservation of land from building might be effected without any injustice to owners, and at the same time with little expense to the public authorities, by means of such adjustment. This should be organized by the planning authority, which might be authorized to make a contribution to the fund to ease the adjustments and to provide a margin for covering genuine differences of view as to the amounts payable in certain cases. These suggestions, of course, do not apply to land which is to be acquired for public purposes, whether as playing-grounds or otherwise; the acquisition of such land would be carried out in the same way as at present.

The financial proposal may seem somewhat revolutionary to English eyes, but it has already been practised to a large extent in Germany, as an appendix to the report explains; and the landowners' organizations in this country have already shown some signs that they realize the essential justice of the proposal, although, no doubt, there would be considerable difficulties in carrying it out. There is a clause in Sir Hilton Young's Rural Amenities Bill which has a direct relation with this suggestion; and the Regional Committee's argument upon the point will, no doubt, be of service to the Standing Committee when it considers that Bill.

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

The second memorandum concerns ribbon development. The committee has been impressed by the unfortunate character of the ribbon development taking place along many of the new arterial roads in the area, and by the injury thus being inflicted on the traffic capacity and amenity of these roads. It is generally desirable, says the report, that within the Greater London area the powers conferred upon the Minister of Transport to purchase land on each side of new main roads should be exercised. In future, when public funds are expended in the making of new highways, the development of the frontage lands on each side of the road should be entirely controlled by the authority—by purchase of sufficient strips of land, by the making of town planning schemes for the adjacent areas, by suitable agreements with the adjacent owners, or by a combination of these methods. And the same methods should be applied, as far as practicable, to the roads which are already made.

Mr. Unwin shows well by his sketches and diagrams the evils of the present form of development, and especially the injury to the amenity and the traffic value of arterial roads by the entry upon them of frequent side roads and approaches to houses. He doubtless knows that the need for "by-passing the by-passes" is already a topic of not wholly humorous conversation. He shows also how these evils can be avoided; and the control which is suggested over the frontages on these roads should be exercised to that end.

The suggestions made in this report were submitted to the Minister of Health and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport at an interview on November 26 last. Mr. Greenwood, though clearly on the whole in sympathy with the views of the committee, said, very naturally, that it would not be possible to go forward with them unless they met with the approval of local authorities. He thought that local authorities were beginning to realize the complexities of these problems and were likely to be more responsive than they had been to the appeal of larger bodies. The committee sees to the full the importance of not attempting to act independently of the views of its constituent authorities, which are being asked to consider the report and to express their opinions upon the recommendations which it contains. This will, of course, take time; but reforms of this description can only be carried into effect by general agreement, and it is to be hoped that agreement will be reached as early as possible on reforms which would be of immense advantage to the region as a whole.

MOTION TO CENSURE DAIL SPEAKER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MARCH 3

As a result of the Irish Free State Government's application of the closure last Friday during the second reading of the Greater Dublin Bill, the Fianna Fail Party has put down a motion of censure on the Speaker of Dail Eireann. The Republicans declare that the acceptance by the Speaker of the Government's motion constituted an infringement of minority rights. The vote of censure will probably be taken on Wednesday. There is no precedent in Dail Eireann for such a motion.

ALLEGED BAG-SNATCHER ARRESTED

Before Mr. Boyd at the Westminster Police Court yesterday, GWYN EDWARDS, 24, giving an address at Ponsonby-place, Westminster, was charged with snatching handbags from young women. Four handbags with money and other contents were produced by the police. Three were in the possession of the prisoner on arrest and one thrown on to the roadway at Belgrave-road, Pimlico, during his pursuit for alleged robbery late on Sunday night. Gladys Corbett, a waitress, deposed that the prisoner suddenly came up to her from behind, seized her bag, and ran. Mrs. Phyllis Davis, living at Lambeth-road, deposed that on Saturday evening the prisoner spoke to her as she was walking along the Row in Hyde Park. He snatched her bag and ran. The prisoner was remanded in custody.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

The London Division of the Church Lads' Brigade held a display at Guildhall last night, the Lord Mayor presiding. The Lady Mayoress accompanied him, and presented shields to the companies successful in the annual competitions. Especially noteworthy was the award of the Bravery Medal to Cadet Alfred Green, All Saints, Haggerston, Company, who made a gallant though unsuccessful attempt to rescue a comrade from drowning in the Regent's Canal in September last.

Sir Arthur Duckham will speak on "Co-partnership in Industry, with Special Reference to the Coal Situation," at a luncheon of the Industrial Co-partnership Association to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday, at 12.50 for 1 p.m. The chair will be taken by Lord Astor.

FUTURE OF COAL INDUSTRY

EFFECT OF DERATING

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The improvement in January of the working results of the coalmining industry cannot, unfortunately, be taken as an indication that the industry's difficulties are things of the past and that it can look forward to a return of prosperity. On the contrary, the improved results in all the areas except Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and North Derbyshire would disappear at once with the enforcement of a 7½-hour working day. It must also be borne in mind that this is the best season of the year for the mining industry, and that a year ago, as well as now, the industry was doing comparatively well.

In January of last year the industry was already receiving the benefits of the railway freight reductions that the De-rating Act made possible, but the direct effect of the Act on the rating of colliery premises did not take effect, of course, until last October. The direct rating reductions represent a lower cost of production in South Wales of 5d. a ton, in Yorkshire and in Durham of 3½d. a ton, in Northumberland of 3½d. a ton, and 3½d. a ton also represents the average decrease of the cost of production for the whole of the mines of the country as the direct result of derating. Compared with 15 months ago, the full effect of the De-rating Act has been to benefit the South Wales coal industry to the extent of 1s. a ton.

The introduction of a 7½-hour day will increase the cost of production in South Wales by at least 1s. a ton—the coalowners themselves think the increase will be greater—and that will be the increased cost of production also in most other districts where an eight-hour day is now worked. It follows, therefore, that the South Wales profit of 10d. a ton in the three months that ended with January would immediately give place to a loss if the 7½-hour day were due to begin now. All the benefits of derating would be swallowed up, as well as the improvement in price that has been made as the result of more favourable market conditions and concerted action. The consequences would be similar in the other areas that now work eight hours. In Yorkshire, on the other hand, even with a 7½-hour day, the profit shown by the last month's ascertainment was equal to 1s. 7d. a ton, and for the whole of last year the profit averaged 6½d. a ton. The coming of the 7½-hour day will be a relative advantage to the Yorkshire mines in their competition with other districts.

THE FUTURE

There is uncertainty as to the immediate future of the industry. In the House of Commons last week the President of the Board of Trade drew attention to an accumulation of stocks of coal on the Continent and to the danger of the price level falling. The South Wales Coal Exporters' Association has also warned its members of the existence of a large surplus of coal in the Ruhr and in Belgium and of the probable effects on the coal industry of the reduction in output of iron and steel of the International Steel Kartel. Speaking generally the winter up to now has yielded the coal industry better results than those of a year ago; but the improvement has been due to an appreciable extent to the benefits of derating which the industry has been able to retain while taking advantage also of an improved demand to increase prices. The increased demand has, moreover, permitted of more regular working, which, in turn, has reduced the average cost of production per ton. Already the 7½-hour day is "casting its shadow before." A few months ago, the South Wales Coal Exporters' Association says, additional contracts for the current year could have been obtained, but the collieries knew that the Government intended to reduce the hours of work in the mining industry and that consequently the cost of production would increase. "Naturally the collieries raised their prices as a protection against the risks which faced them. The business lost then would be very welcome now."

THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POSITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MARCH 3

The percentage ascertainment for the last three months presented to the Nottinghamshire Coal Wages Board to-day was 136.76, or 1.24 below the minimum fixed by the agreement which fixes the miners' wages in the county. The difference has to be made up by the owners. This percentage is the highest since the agreement was made, except for the May quarter last year, when it reached 138.37.

The pithead receipts for the three months amounted to £2,310,545, while the cost of production other than wages amounted to £576,680, leaving a surplus of £173,855. January gave a much higher output than December, the tonnage rising from 1,106,113 to 1,289,883. The output during the three months was well maintained, the average per man per shift employed at the coal face being 59.81cwt. The average wage per man per shift was 10s. 6.69d., and the tonnage price 13s. .09d. The actual profit per ton was 1s. 4.88d. There was practically no increase in the January tonnage price over December, but profits advanced by 3d. a ton owing to a decrease in costs of production other than wages.

The accumulated deficiency, which amounts to £1,448,019, is now so great that there is no hope of any increase in wages during this ascertainment year, which ends in June. The accumulated deficiency will then be automatically wiped out.

Mr. G. A. Spencer, agent of the Notts Miners' Industrial Union, expressed satisfaction with the improvement in the returns, and said:—"If 1930 shows the same steady advance as did 1929 we ought to have a fairly substantial increase of wages by this time next year. The average percentage for 1928 was 110.30, and for last year 128.43. We are travelling the right way, but much will depend on the summer trade."

REDUCTIONS IN WAGES

BUILDING TRADE STRIKES AT PLYMOUTH AND GLASGOW

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The reduction of building trade wages, according to the cost-of-living sliding scale, has led to a strike of masons' and bricklayers' labourers at Plymouth and to a strike of joiners and plumbers at Glasgow. The circumstances of the two strikes are, however, different.

At Plymouth 2,000 men have stopped work. The Plymouth employers are not members of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, but have reduced wages by the halfpenny an hour which the agreement of the two national organizations of employers and operatives permitted in the areas of the affiliated organizations. The Plymouth operatives complain that there were no local negotiations and that the employers have acted arbitrarily. Mr. Coppock, the secretary of the Federation of Building Trade Operatives, said yesterday that his organization had no desire to interfere at present, but was awaiting developments.

The joiners and plumbers at Glasgow have a grievance because their wage rates are lower than those of other craftsmen in the trade. Five hundred are reported to be on strike. Apparently they do not dispute the right of the employers to make the reduction of wages, according to the terms of the national agreement, but raise the separate issue of a stabilization of their wage rates pending an examination of the question of the relative wage rates of the different crafts. Mr. Coppock gives the wage rates in Glasgow as: joiners and plumbers, 1s. 7½d. an hour; bricklayers, 1s. 6½d.; painters and plasterers, 1s. 6d. There were negotiations without result last week.

PIT ACCIDENT IN DURHAM

An explosion occurred shortly before midnight on Sunday in a small drift which had just been begun by Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co. at Bishop Middleham Colliery, near Ferryhill, Durham. It is believed that the explosion resulted from the ignition of gas. Three men were injured and were admitted to Durham County Hospital about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The injured men are:—Joseph Spence, 25, of Spennymoor; Arthur Coulson, 17, of Bishop Middleham; and William Hodgson, of Bishop Middleham. Coulson is the most seriously injured. Three fire rescue brigades hastened to the colliery immediately after the explosion.

THE SALE ROOM

BIRKET FOSTER DRAWINGS

Messrs. Christie concluded yesterday the two days' sale of the collection of pictures and drawings formed by the late Mr. Barnet Lewis, of Hamilton-place and Foxbush, Hildenborough. The whole collection of engravings, silver, objects of art, furniture, and pictures and drawings dispersed during the past few days brought the big total of £106,186, to which yesterday's sale contributed £15,452.

The collection of water-colour drawings, 116 in number, by Birket Foster formed the chief feature yesterday, and it was generally anticipated that the large number would seriously affect the prices, especially since the recent death of Mr. W. W. Sampson removed the biggest buyer of this artist's works. But so far from there being any slump in these exquisite little pictures of English pastoral life such of the past prices as could be traced pointed to the contrary. The first four showed an advance of about 600 guineas. The more important included:—"The Meet," a group of peasant children at the edge of a wood watching huntsmen and hounds—900 guineas (Leggatt), this was bought for 750 guineas at the Platt sale, 1903; "Crossing the Ford"—460 guineas (Frost and Reed), this cost about 300 guineas; "Pull Cry"—500 guineas (Guerault); The Red Lion Inn—500 guineas (Taylor), these two came from the Boulton sale in 1902 at 460 guineas and 480 guineas respectively; "Crossing the Brook"—500 guineas (Frost and Reed); "The Burial of the Favourite," a cottage garden with children about to bury a dead canary—360 guineas (MacConnal); the Weald of Surrey—540 guineas (Frost and Reed); Venice, a market day on the Giudecca with the Dogana, the Doge's Palace, and other buildings—850 guineas (Vicars), this brought 420 guineas at the T. E. Beaumont sale in 1899; Windsor Loch, with peasants and boats—240 guineas (Mitchell); "Bringing Home the Cattle"—200 guineas (Leggatt); "Passing the Flock," a lane scene, with farm cart with children and a flock of sheep—720 guineas; "By the Thames"—230 guineas; Elstead Bridge—250 guineas (these three bought by Mr. Mitchell); children paddling—240 guineas (Frost and Reed); and Godalming, a bridge over a stream, with cattle—170 guineas (Pawsey and Payne).

BOOKS FROM LULWORTH CASTLE

Books and manuscripts, the property of Mrs. Alfred Noyes, from the library of Lulworth Castle, removed in consequence of the fire, totalled £2,508 at Sotheby's yesterday. The highest price was paid for the excessively rare "Chastising of God's Children," 48 leaves folio, printed by Wynkyn De Worde, Westminster, *circa* 1492, which was bought by Messrs. Quaritch for £550. The Huth copy of this book cost £45 in 1855 and realised £330 in 1912; it reappeared in Messrs. Sawyer's catalogue in 1923 at £500. A very fine copy of Adam Smith, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," two volumes, first edition, contemporary half-calf, entirely uncut, 1776, sold for £370 (Pickering)—this is believed to be a record price; Sir W. Davenant, "Gondibert," first edition, 1651, presentation copy from the author with inscription by him on flyleaf: "For the Right Honorable the Countesse of Munmouth from Madam, your Ladyships most humble and most obedient servant Will: Davenant, Tower, Decemb. 19, 1651," £53 (Maggs); John Locke, "An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding," first edition, first issue, 1690, £55 (Elkin Mathews); and Miguel Venegas, "A Natural and Civil History of California," two volumes, 1759, £36 (H. Stevens).

TAPESTRY AND FURNITURE

Old English and French furniture, needlework, and objects of art, the property of Mr. G. Lees Milne, Mr. W. Sanders Fiske, and from various sources, totalled £6,933 at Sotheby's on Friday. A set of four Dutch tapestry panels, in the style of Alexander Baert the elder, woven in brilliant colourings with birds and small animals in landscapes, the largest about 13ft. by 7ft., early 18th century, started at £500 and fetched £1,900 (Becker); a Louis XV. suite of a canapé and six fauteuils, with plain walnut frames carved with flowers, scroll arms, and cabriole legs, stamped Nogaret-a-Lyon, and covered in contemporary Aubusson tapestry woven with bouquets—£900 (Cameron); an early Georgian circular mahogany library-table, with four sloping tops fitted with inkwells rising to the centre with a cupboard enclosed by panelled doors, 6ft. diameter—£400 (Rice and Christie); a Soho tapestry panel, of the Diogenes series, 13ft. wide by 9ft. high—£250 (A. J. Cohen); another Soho panel, 10ft. by 5½ft.—£310 (Amery); two Aubusson or Felletin 17th-century tapestry panels, one 12ft. 10in. by 9ft., the other 12½ft. by 9ft.—£250 (Hardy); a Louis XV. harpsichord, in the style of Taskin, with double keyboard in painted case, 3ft. wide, 7½ft. long—£170 (McNaughton); and a needlework cabinet, dated 1662, with domed top, finely worked in stump and flat stitch, a compartment in the top fitted with mirror, 10½in. wide, 12½in. high, in Queen Anne walnut case with circular inlay—£205 (Delomosne).

At Messrs. Phillips, Son and Neale's, New Bond-street, on Friday were the following:—A Sheraton sideboard, which fetched 110 guineas; a Queen Anne kneehole writing-table, 105 guineas; a Chippendale card-table, 78 guineas; and a Chippendale bookcase, 84 guineas.

SILVER AND JEWELS

Among the silver and jewels at Hurcomb's, Piccadilly, on Friday were:—A single-stone emerald ring, £410 (Vaughan); a diamond tiara, £425; a diamond drop necklet, £190 (both bought by S. H. Harris); a single-stone diamond ring, £100 (Tarling); a George I., 1718, embossed bowl, 55oz., at 93s. an oz.—£255 15s. (Black); a George I., 1717, octagonal-shaped kettle and stand, 98½oz., £605 (Comyns); a James II., 1686, brandy saucepan, 6oz., £56 10s. (R. Davis); and a George II. plain coffee-pot, 24½oz., £71 (Crichton).

THE LANSDOWNE MARBLES

To-day is the last of the two days' public view of the celebrated collection of ancient marbles, the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne, described in *The Times* of January 2 and referred to on February 11, 24, and 25. The sale will be held on the premises by Messrs. Christie to-morrow. Catalogues containing 38 illustrations will be sold at 2s. 6d. for the benefit of the National Art-Collections Fund. On Thursday the remaining decorative furniture and household effects will also be sold on the premises by the same auctioneers.

BLACKBURN MOTOR ACCIDENT

DRIVER ACQUITTED OF MANSLAUGHTER

FRED CHERRY, 30, a confectioner, pleaded "Not Guilty" at the Manchester Assizes yesterday to a charge of manslaughter. The trial, before Mr. Justice Swift, was the sequel to a motor accident at Blackburn on November 7, when Mrs. Mary Ann Marsden died from her injuries.

Mr. B. Ormerod, for the prosecution, said that Mrs. Marsden and some friends were on their way to a cinema and were on the footpath kerb when one of them heard a motor-car coming quickly from behind. She screamed and remembered nothing more. A man heard a thud and a scream as the car passed.

Counsel said that Cherry, having, as the prosecution alleged, run into the two women, did not stop to see what damage he had done or what help he could render. Apparently, he drove on for a considerable distance. Mrs. Marsden's skull was fractured, and she died without regaining consciousness.

Before the ambulance arrived, Cherry went to the garage where the women had been taken, pushed his way through and saw them, and even then, apparently, made no attempt to do or say anything. Having seen the unconscious women, he walked away and was seen to return to his car and drive off. When spoken to next day by a policeman, he denied all knowledge of the accident, but later said to another constable, "I am coming, old man. I cannot stick it any longer." He made a statement in which he said that the two women were walking in the middle of the road and he did not see them until he was two or three feet away. When he returned to the garage, he said, he was told that the women were not seriously hurt.

Cherry, in the witness box, said he was travelling at a speed between 15 and 20 miles an hour and did not see the two women until he was 2ft. from them. He did not mount the footpath. He felt the bump when the accident occurred, and knew that he had hit something. "For a few seconds," said Cherry, "I lost my senses." He went on, and after the accident went back, but only saw one of the women in the garage.

Mr. J. C. Jackson, K.C., for the defence, addressing the jury, said it was certainly a cowardly thing for Cherry to have driven on after the accident, but he was not on trial for that. There was no evidence that he was guilty of such negligence when the accident took place as amounted to a gross crime against the State.

Cherry was found *Not Guilty* and was discharged.

BOXING AT THE N.S.C.

FLY-WEIGHT CHAMPION BEATEN

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

Jackie Brown, of Manchester, was beaten in a very unexpected manner in the ring of the N.S.C. at the Stadium Club last night, when defending his title of Fly-weight Champion and Lonsdale Belt against Bert Kirby, of Birmingham. Brown had won his title less than a year ago by outboxing and knocking out Kirby inside three rounds. Last night, to the surprise of nearly every one, it was Brown's turn to be outboxed and knocked out, and, to complete the comparison and the surprise, the end of the return fight came in the same round.

At the time when Brown beat Kirby at Birmingham he revealed a combination of speed and punching power that promised to be altogether too much for any of the available claimants for the title left vacant by the untimely death of Johnny Hill. A few months later, however, when he was matched with Phineas John, a strong but very moderate boxer from South Wales, Brown, after a brilliant beginning, faded away and in the end was almost lucky to gain a referee's decision in his favour. Kirby, for his part, qualified for a second meeting with Brown by a series of fairly decisive but by no means impressive victories over the various other fly-weights who came under the consideration of the N.S.C. Certainly, there was nothing in the form of the two men to suggest that Kirby could become the better man in a year. Kirby seemed to have shown all he knew or was likely to learn in the course of his contests. Brown appeared as though he might become even a world's champion if he could gain in stamina and the stability of temperament that comes from experience. Unfortunately for the latter and luckily for Kirby, Brown lost ground by over-long absences from the ring, while the little Birmingham boxer mysteriously acquired a punch with the closed glove that he never before had shown. The combination of these two factors probably accounted for the abrupt conclusion of last night's contest and the surprise.

From the very start it was clear that Brown, for all his show of confidence, had lost both in speed and sense of distance since he last appeared in the ring. Kirby, by contrast, not only was the quicker but the more effective boxer, now catching his man with a left swing to the face, now smothering very cleverly every effort of the champion to shoot across the left-rights that told so heavily in the original contest. The referee soon intervened with a caution against holding, but it was not merely by holding that Kirby mostly kept out Brown's lefts and prevented the full force of several dangerous short-armed punches with the right at close quarters. In the second round Brown was made to miss more frequently still, while Kirby scored repeatedly with swings to the mouth, and more than ever held his own at close quarters.

Even so, no one was prepared for the sudden ending of the fight early in the third round. Kirby, having slipped a lead by Brown, drove him into the ropes by means of a stiff right to the jaw. How stiff was the blow was not apparent until Brown bounced from the ropes into the centre of the ring and stood there with shaking knees and bewildered expression. Kirby gave him no chance to recover, and with a couple of punches drove him into the ropes on the other side of the ring. Brown, however, still might have survived if Kirby had not kept his head and, instead of charging in, stood off at the correct hitting distance and finished the fight with two more blows to the jaw. Brown fell through the ropes and was counted out, and was still half-dazed when he was led across the ring to shake hands with the new champion. If Kirby can continue to box as well and hit as hard he will not be an unworthy holder of a Lonsdale Belt.

THE SCOTT-SHARKEY FIGHT

MIAMI, MARCH 3.—The Miami Boxing Commission announced to-night that they would take no action with regard to J. Johnston's complaint against Lou Magnolia, the referee of the Scott-Sharkey fight, and that the referee's decision would stand.—*Reuter.*

THE WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Jack Hood (Birmingham), the British Welter-weight Champion, will meet Alf Mancini (Notting Hill) in a return 15-round contest at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on March 20. When the two men met at Birmingham in June, 1928, in a championship match, Hood won on points. In addition to the Hood-Mancini contest, Dick Corbett (Bethnal Green) will box 12 rounds with Alf (Kid) Pattenden.

CHESS

TOURNAMENT AT NICE

In the last round of the Philidor Cup tournament at Nice Sir G. A. Thomas just missed tieing for the first prize, as he only drew with B. Reilly, while Dr. Tartakower defeated E. Znosko-Borovsky. The final scores were:—Dr. S. Tartakower, 9 points (first prize); Sir G. A. Thomas, 8½ (second prize); E. Znosko-Borovsky, 8 (third prize). The other scores were as follows:—B. Kostich, 7; E. Kolle and G. Maroczy, 6½ each; A. Seitz, 5½; J. J. Araiza, 5; M. Duchamp, 4½; B. Reilly, 4; A. J. Maas, 1 point; J. J. O'Hanlon, half a point.

The results of the last few rounds were as follows:—

SIXTH ROUND.—Znosko-Borovsky beat Araiza; Seitz drew with Maroczy; Thomas beat Kostich; Colle beat Maas; Duchamp beat Reilly; Tartakower beat O'Hanlon.

SEVENTH ROUND.—Araiza beat O'Hanlon; Reilly drew with Tartakower; Colle beat Duchamp; Thomas beat Maas; Maroczy drew with Kostich; Znosko-Borovsky beat Seitz.

EIGHTH ROUND.—Araiza drew with Seitz; Znosko-Borovsky beat Kostich; Maroczy beat Maas; Thomas beat Duchamp; Tartakower beat Colle; Reilly drew with O'Hanlon.

NINTH ROUND.—Araiza beat Reilly; Colle beat O'Hanlon; Tartakower beat Thomas; Maroczy beat Duchamp; Znosko-Borovsky beat Maas; Kostich beat Seitz.

TENTH ROUND.—Araiza drew with Kostich; Seitz beat Maas; Duchamp drew with Znosko-Borovsky; Tartakower beat Maroczy; Thomas beat O'Hanlon; Reilly beat Colle.

ELEVENTH ROUND.—Colle beat Araiza; Thomas drew with Reilly; Maroczy beat O'Hanlon; Tartakower beat Znosko-Borovsky; Seitz drew with Duchamp; Kostich beat Maas.

In the Tournoi Majeur the final scores were as follows:—

D. Noteboom, 9 points; B. Rometti, 8½; Comte de Villeneuve-Esclapon, 7½; Sir Richard Barnett, Colonel C. Stuart-Prince, and Mrs. Holloway, 6 each; J. Balme-Lewis, 5; G. Constantin, 4½; J. Keeble, 4; F. Bardy-guine, 3½; H. W. Boon and N. de Fridman, 3 each.

The prizes were presented at the final meeting by Sir Richard Barnett.

The following game was played at Board No. 1 in the match between Oxford University and the Civil Service on Saturday:—

IRREGULAR OPENING

White H. T. Reeve (Oxford U.)	Black J. Mabood (Civil Service)	White H. T. Reeve (Oxford U.)	Black J. Mabood (Civil Service)
1. Kt-K B 3	P-Q 4	13. Castles	Kt-Q 2
2. P-Q Kt 4	P-Q B 4	14. R × Kt	K × R
3. P-Kt 5	P-Q 5	15. Kt × P ch	K-K 2
4. B-Kt 2	P-Q B 4	16. Kt × R	B × Kt
5. Kt-R 3	P-Q Kt 3	17. B-B 7	P-R 5
6. P-K 3	P × P	18. P-Kt 6	B-Kt 2
7. Q P × P	Q × Q ch	19. R-Q sq	P-B 4
8. R × Q	Kt-K B 3	20. B-Q 8 ch	K-B 2
9. B-K 2	Q Kt-Q 2	21. R-Q 7 ch	K-K sq
10. Kt-B 4	P-K 3	22. B-Kt 5	P-R 3
11. K Kt-K 5	Kt × Kt	23. R-K 7 ch	K × B
12. B × Kt	B-Kt 2	24. R-K 8 mate	

THIEF CAPTURED BY ARCHDEACON

Before Alderman Lord Ebbisham, at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, ROBERT SMITH, 62, who described himself as a clerk, pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of stealing at Liverpool-street station an attaché case containing books, vestments, &c., valued at £6 10s., the property of the Ven. Archdeacon John McKay, of Eastbourne. The prosecutor said he was sitting on a platform, and had his case on the ground near him, when the accused came up and took it. The witness seized him and called a porter, who, instead of assisting him, went for a policeman. Had it been a woman who was robbed, the man would have got away. Previous convictions were proved against the prisoner, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MRS. BALDWIN'S APPEAL

The latest donations received by Mrs. Stanley Baldwin in response to her appeal for funds to provide hospitals and institutions with anæsthetics for mothers include £300 from Mrs. A. C. Sandeman, of Pitlochry; £100 from Mr. Walter Guinness, M.P.; and £100 from Sir Otto Beit's Charity Fund. Many firms and private correspondents are buying special stamps in support of her campaign that Mrs. Baldwin has had designed for use on notepaper.

Arthur Briggs, 25, of Silsden, died at Keighley yesterday from the effects of an injury received in the football match between Skipton and Manchester University at Skipton on February 15.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT TO MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. ANNIE PEMBERTON, of Pyrland Hall, Taunton St. James (Without), Somerset, who died on October 26, aged 67, wife of Colonel E. St. C. Pemberton, left estate of the gross value of £80,533, with net personalty £45,260. She left:—

£2,000 to the University of Melbourne, Australia, in memory of her mother, Margaret Catto, for founding one or more scholarship or scholarships.

£200 to her cook, Ellen Scott, if in her service at her death.

DAME ELISE ISABELLE WATTS, of Victoria Park, Mentone, France, who died on September 3, aged 76, widow of Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B., left unsettled property in this country of the gross value of £1,507, with net personalty £1,469.

Miss AGNES BELL COLLIER, of Storey's Way, Cambridge, formerly tutor of Newnham College, who died on January 2, left estate of the gross value of £5,987, with net personalty £3,986. She left:—

£200 to Newnham College, Cambridge.

Mr. LEONARD WILLIAMSON, of [illegible], Albert-road, Southport, who died on December 21, aged 52, left estate of the gross value of £33,517, with net personalty £28,501. He left:—

£1,000 to his butler, George Steward, if in his service at his death; £100 each to Charles Luther, his children's nurse, Mary Whalley, and his gardener, Robert Rimmer, similarly; £60 to his housemaid, Hilda Sephton, similarly; and £50 to his second gardener, Richard Wareing, similarly.

Mr. RICHARD SPENCER, of The Limes, Swinford (near Rugby), Leics, who died on December 28, left estate of the gross value of £23,546, with net personalty £22,516. He left:—

£500 to the London City Mission; £500 to his housekeeper, Miss Martha Price, if still in his service, or £250 if not; and to his gardener, Harry Tanner, if still in his service, the freehold cottage at Swinford in which he resides.

Mr. JOHN CHARLES DURANT, of Reculver, Approach-road, Margate, who died on December 14, left estate of the gross value of £8,349, with net personalty £7,725. He left:—

To Margate Cottage Hospital, such a sum as added to any gifts made by him since the date of his will (October 29, 1929) will make up £300, free of duty.

Mr. THOMAS DOUGHTY, M.P.S., of Blyth-road, Bromley, who died on December 12, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £7,407, with net personalty £7,036. He left:—

£100 to the Baptist Missionary Society: and £100 to the National Sunday School Union, 56, Old Bailey, for their work in connexion with the Clacton Children's Holiday Homes.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BRADLEY, Mr. Frederick William (74), of Lyndhurst, Smallshaw, Ashton-under-Lyne, solicitor, of Bromley, Hyde, and Robinson (net personalty £41,935)	£43,898
BUNCOMBE, Mr. Walter Harry, of The Gables, Nightingale-lane, Clapham Common, S.W., warehouseman (net personalty £46,133)	64,222
CAMP, Mr. William Henry, of Mount Carmel-street, Derby (net personalty £179)	13,815
CLARKE, the Rev. Charles, of Langley-Fitzurse, Chippenham, Wilts (net personalty £4,812)	5,710
DEBB, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander William John, R.D., R.N.R., of Chichester Lodge, Devonshire-road, South Lambeth, S.W. (net personalty £1,508)	1,881
EDDEN, Mrs. Emily (91), of Kinloch, St. Clair-road, Canford Cliffs, Dorset, widow of R. F. Edden, C.B. (net personalty £17,392)	19,507
FILLEUL, Mr. Dudley Scarborough Attelcya, of Fort d'Auvergne Hotel, St. Helier, Jersey (estate in England) (net personalty £29,443)	31,333
FORD, Mr. Richard (80), of St. John's-road, Great Driffield, Yorks, formerly farming at Garton-on-the-Wolds (net personalty £1,284)	12,300
HARDING, Mr. James Smith, of Newby near Stokesley, Yorks (net personalty £3,997)	4,024
LEISK, Mr. William, of Alwyn, Bridge of Weir, Renfrew, retired master mariner (personal estate in Great Britain)	9,388
MALLET, the Rev. Clement Drake Elton (84), of Holford, Somerset (net personalty £8,534)	8,554
MOORE, Mr. Bernard Weatherall (83), of Queen's Gate-gardens, Kensington, W., a member of the Stock Exchange, a partner of the firm of Francis Moore and Co. (net personalty nil)	9,636
MUNRO, Mr. Walter Ross, J.P., of St. Ringans, Prestonpans, East Lothian, of Messrs. James Mellis and Co., soap manufacturers (personal estate in Great Britain)	31,539
OLDHAM, Mr. Hugh Falconer, J.P., M.B.E., of Oakleigh, Winterbourne-terrace, Morecambe, and Heysham, Lancs, medical practitioner (net personalty £4,494)	6,028
OWEN, the Rev. Octavius Edward (75), M.A., of The Rectory, Over Wallop, Stockbridge, Hants (unsettled) (net personalty £5,123)	8,679
PAICE, Mr. Walter Aldridge (76), of Roxby, Herbert-avenue, Wellington, Salop (net personalty £3,514)	4,389
READ, Mr. Henry George (63), of Alma Villas, Lowden, Chippenham, Wilts, grocer (net personalty £3,565)	4,228
RICHARDSON, Dr. Alfred Ernest (65), M.D., of The Hollies, Tamworth, Staffs, chairman of the Tamworth Gas Light and Coke Company (net personalty £13,304)	16,917
RIMMER, Mr. John (77), of Nansen-street, Scarborough (net personalty £7,842)	8,502
TRAILL, Mr. Vernon George (44), of Purbeck, Curzon-avenue, Beaconsfield (net personalty £5,050)	5,188
TURNER, Mr. Albert, of Westbourne House, Richmond-road, Twickenham (net personalty £7,584)	14,350
WILDING, Mr. Charles Frederick (87), of St. Cuthberts, Banbury-road, Kidlington, Oxon (net personalty £9,711)	10,344

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. C. S. H. SANDWITH, formerly vicar of Ettington, has been appointed vicar of Church Honeybourne and Cow Honeybourne—patron, the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Rev. C. S. WALLIS, Principal of St. John's College, University of Durham, has been appointed rector of St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Durham.

The Bishop of Birmingham has appointed the Rev. R. W. HOWARD, headmaster of Liverpool College, to be one of his examining chaplains.

The Rev. S. M. EPPS, curate of Gravesend (in charge of St. Mary's) from 1926, has been collated to the vicarage of St. Mary, Strood, Kent.

LENTEN ADDRESSES IN THE CITY

During Lent a series of addresses will be given at the midday services on Tuesdays at St. Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, by the Rev. R. A. Kingdon, vicar of St. John's, Isle of Dogs, on "How we got our Faith."

The Lenten preachers at St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street, on Tuesdays, from 1.25 to 1.55 p.m., will be as follows:—To-day, the Archdeacon of London (Prebendary Sharpe); March 11, Canon Buchanan; March 18, Dr. Percy Dearmer; March 25, Bishop Taylor-Smith; April 1, the Rev. D. Harford; April 8, the Rev. E. S. Duval; and April 15 (Holy Week address), the Rev. Gilbert Williams.

The Bishop of Kensington will give a course of addresses on Fridays at 1.20 p.m. during Lent at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. His general subject is "Jesus in the midst of Men."

NOTES

Canon Gouldsmith, rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, has resigned the office of honorary clerical secretary to the Durham Diocesan Conference, which he held for 14 years.

The Bishop of Rangoon will address the Worcester Diocesan Conference on Friday, May 30, on the proposals for Reunion in South India.

The Bishop of Rochester, who is at Mentone, continues to make steady progress towards recovery. He hopes to return to Bishop's Court, Rochester, in the earlier part of April. He will only be able to transact absolutely necessary business during the first few weeks after his return.

Ascension Day, May 29, will be the 800th anniversary of the dedication of the Norman nave of Rochester Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury will visit Rochester on the previous day in connexion with the celebration of this event, and other special services are being arranged.

On Wednesday, March 12, at half past 12 o'clock, Old Marlburians in the City will attend a special service at St. James's, Garlickhithe, behind the Mansion House station of the District Railway. The Lord Mayor will read the lesson and the Bishop of London will preach. They and the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston, the rector, are Old Marlburians. Dr. Ivimey, of Marlborough College, will be the organist on the occasion.

The health of the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard), who is in the West of England, is improving. *Diocesan Notes* for March states that while away he is accepting no office emoluments; and, with the exception of certain charges on the deanery, he has handed over his official income for the benef

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 3

Sir George Marjoribanks had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

The Marquess of Carisbrooke visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto, visited the new Annexe of the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Grosvenor Road, this afternoon.

Her Majesty, attended by the Lady Cynthia Colville, visited the Loan Exhibition of 18th Century English Conversation Pictures, which is being held at 25, Park Lane, in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital.

The Duke of Spoleto visited The King and Queen.

Miss A. M. Phillips (Chief Principal Matron, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge succeeded Colonel Sir Clive Wigram and Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, on the 1st March, as Equerries in Waiting to The King.

Princess Beatrice will leave Victoria Station to-day in the 11.20 boat-train on her way to San Remo.

The Earl of Sefton arrived at Southampton yesterday in the Windsor Castle from South Africa.

The Countess of Hardwicke will give a dance for her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, and her niece, Miss Sheila Hudson, on May 8.

Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig will return to London at the end of the week from Copenhagen.

Lord and Lady Henry Bentinck have arrived at 16, Queen Anne's-gate.

Lady Nina Knowles is expected to arrive at her London house next week from the West Indies.

Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell has left 3, Cambridge-gate for Warren Wood, Crowborough.

Lady Katherine Thompson will return to 17, Westbourne Terrace-road on March 11 from Worthing.

Lord Sandys left 5, Portland-place on Friday for the country.

Lord and Lady Rendlesham have arrived at Claridge's from the country.

Lady Howard de Walden will give a dance for her daughter, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, on Friday, May 9.

Lady Islington will return to 24, Bruton-street at the end of the week from Spain.

Lady Queenborough has returned to 39, Berkeley-square from Paris for the season.

The Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers returned to Chapel House, Charles-street, on Sunday from Egypt.

Lady Madden and Lady (Herbert) Cayzer are giving a dance at Mall House on May 13 for their daughters, Miss Joan Madden and Miss Pamela Cayzer.

Colonel Sir Albert and Lady Whitaker have returned to Babworth Hall, Retford, Notts, from a cruise in the West Indies.

Sir Ian Malcolm of Poltalloch returned to London from Egypt on Saturday.

Sir Kenneth Crossley, Miss Ruth Crossley, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Crossley will leave to-morrow for East and South Africa in the Llangibby Castle from Marseilles, and expect to be away from home until the end of June.

Sir Chartres Biron will return to 28, Montpelier-square on Thursday from Rio de Janeiro.

Sir Walter Lawrence has returned to 94, Eaton-square from Monte Carlo.

Colonel Henry Petre, C.M.G., O.B.E., is leaving Silton Lodge, Zeals, Wilts, on March 25, and his address from that date in future will be 44, First-avenue, Hove.

Mme. Kallas left yesterday for a lecturing tour in England arranged by the League of Nations Union. The tour will last one month, and all letters will be forwarded.

Mr. William Curzon-Herrick has returned to Claridge's from Switzerland.

Mrs. W. J. Locke and Miss Sheila Locke are at the Hotel Plaza Athenee, to be near Mr. W. J. Locke, who is lying seriously ill at a clinic in Paris.

The annual reception of the Architectural Association will be held at 34, 35, and 36, Bedford-square on Wednesday, March 19.

The annual dinner of the New Zealand Association will be held at the Savoy Hotel on April 10, when the guests of the evening will be the members of the British Rugby football team, who leave for New Zealand in the Rangitata on the following day. The Duke of York has consented to be present, and a representative gathering of sportsmen is being invited to join the association in bidding the team farewell.

DINNERS

THE DOWAGER LADY NUNBURNHOLME

The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme gave a dinner party on Sunday at 41, Grosvenor-square. The guests were :—

Earl and Countess Winterton, Lord and Lady Nunburnholme, Colonel the Hon. George and Mrs. Keppel, Mrs. Nugent Allfrey, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pulteney-Pulteney, Brigadier-General Sir Hill and Lady Child, the Hon. Claud and Lady Florence Willoughby, Sir Frederick and Lady Ponsonby, Colonel Boyd Rochfort, and Mr. Gavin Fairfax.

SIR FREDERICK C. BOWRING

Sir Frederick C. Bowring, chairman of the Arts and Exhibitions Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool, entertained Sir William Llewellyn, President of the Royal Academy of Arts, at dinner at Claridge's on Sunday evening, March 2. Among others present were :—

Sir David Murray, Alderman H. A. Cole, chairman of the Libraries, Museums, and Arts Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool; Colonel Sir James P. Reynolds and Miss Reynolds, Sir Charles A. Nall-Cain and Lady Nall-Cain, Sir Burton Chadwick, Lady Chadwick and Miss Chadwick, and Miss J. H. Noble.

RECEPTION

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lady Mayoress held a reception at the Mansion House yesterday to meet Lady Cynthia Colville, the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, and the members of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare, and to make arrangements for a "Children's Day" in July next. Among those present were :—

The Maharajah of Burdwan, the Duchess of Norfolk, Viscountess Erleigh, Viscountess Goschen, Charlotte Lady Inverclyde, Lady Chalmers, Lady Galway, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, the Dowager Lady Buchanan, Lady Dawson of Penn, the Dowager Lady Buchanan, Lady Jardine, Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, the Mayors and Mayoresses of Westminster, Holborn, Hornsey, Camberwell, Lewisham, Deptford, Hampstead, Twickenham, St. Pancras, Hammersmith, Wandsworth, Fulham, Greenwich, Bethnal Green, Acton, Bermondsey, Battersea, Shoreditch, Finsbury, East Ham, Paddington, St. Marylebone, and Walthamstow, Miss Shirley Barker, Miss Agatha Havard, Miss E. Maddock, Miss O. Moffatt, Miss Anne Kepper, Mrs. George Pinckard, Miss Ralli, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. H. E. Lewis, and Miss Adeline Bourne.

Lady Cynthia Colville, Viscountess Erleigh, and the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley outlined the scheme for a "Children's Day" in July next—not necessarily a Flag Day, but a day devoted to the furtherance of the objects of the National Council. The Lord Mayor said he felt sure that the Mayors of London and Greater London would do all they could to further and promote such an excellent idea.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. P. C. ALLEN AND MISS WINGATE-SAUL

The engagement is announced between Peter Christopher, only son of Sir Ernest Allen, C.B.E., and Lady Allen, of The Old White House, Woking, and Sylvia, elder daughter of Ernest W. Wingate-Saul, K.C., and Mrs. Wingate-Saul, of 192, Westhill, S.W.15.

CAPTAIN A. A. CURRY AND MISS ASHWORTH

The engagement is announced between Captain Alan Austin Curry, R.A.S.C., Sudan Defence Force, Khartoum, and Sybil Mary Ashworth, of 3, Cork-street, London.

SQUADRON-LEADER W. H. DE W. WALLER AND MISS LAMBE

The engagement is announced between Squadron-Leader W. H. de W. Waller, R.A.F., second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Albert Waller, of Shannon Grove, Banagher, King's County, and Elisabeth Hope, daughter of the late Mr. H. E. Lambe and of Mrs. Lambe, Grove House, Semley, Shaftesbury, and step-daughter of Air Vice-Marshal C. L. Lambe.

MR. C. S. HURST AND MISS WILLIS

The engagement is announced between Christopher Salkeld Hurst, C.B., of Shortlands, Kent, and Joan Elizabeth Glanvill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Willis, of Beckenham, Kent.

MR. A. M. RUSSELL AND MISS B. M. FISHER

The engagement is announced of Alexander MacFarlane, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, Gartmore, Sandygate, Sheffield, and Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Legh Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, the Rectory, Harpenden.

MR. G. J. ROBIN AND MISS M. STEWART

The marriage arranged between Guy Janvrin Robin, of Petit Ménage, Jersey, and Mary (Molly), daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. P. Stewart, of Grainville Manor, Jersey, will take place on April 29, 1930.

MARRIAGE

MR. E. BERGQVIST AND MISS FEUERHEERD

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. Eric Bergqvist, only child of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Bergqvist, of Quinta da Caima, Albergeria Nova, and Oporto, Portugal, only grandchild of the late Mr. Arthur Ronaldson, Younger Brother of Trinity House, and great-nephew of the late Mr. Carl Daniel Eckman, of Stockholm, and Miss Ivy Clair Feuerheerd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Feuerheerd, of Oporto, Portugal, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. H. R. Huckin, Headmaster of Repton. The Rev. C. P. Fynes-Clinton officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of cream chiffon velvet, with a tight-fitting bodice and a full skirt forming a very long train at the back. Her old Italian point lace veil was held in place by a halo of pearls and orange-blossom, and she carried a sheaf of arum lilies. Miss Jean Cookson, in peach colour, and Miss Jocelyn Morgan, in rose-pink, were the train-bearers, and there were also eight grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Dorothy Deen, in sapphire-blue, Miss Patricia Spence, in bottle-green, Miss Adele Baring Gould, in wine-red, Miss Odleyne Ponsonby, in geranium-red, Miss Rosalind Henderson, in buttercup-yellow, Miss Nancy Martin, in lilac-mauve, Miss Mary Amaler, in powder-blue, and Miss Dorothea Flower, in diamond-green. Their long-sleeved dresses were of chiffon velvet, cut square at the neck, and the full skirts formed short trains at the back. They had gold halo head-dresses, and carried sheaves of different coloured tulips. Mr. Frank Holt was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the Hotel Cecil. Among the guests were :—

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Bergqvist, Mrs. Feuerheerd, Miss de Landerville Feuerheerd, Mrs. Ferdinand Feuerheerd, Mrs. Laurence Feuerheerd, the Earl and Countess of Bradon, Miss Ivy Gordon, Lady (Hilbe) Robinson, Sir Alexander and Lady Harris, Miss Harris, Lady Alexander, Lady (Campbell) Williams, Sir Charles and Lady Hanson, Miss Hanson, Sir Benjamin and Lady Morgan, Lady Pentland, Dame Madge Kendal, Sir George Henschel, Miss Henschel, Mrs. Anthony Guinness, Miss V. Redbead, Mrs. R. Newman, Mr. Ralph Newman, Mrs. Charlton Whittall, Mrs. Acuster, Mr. R. W. Willett, Mr. W. B. Wearne, Mr. Odin Gordon, Mr. E. G. Dees, Mrs. Ralph Flower, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Baxendale, Mr. Q. M. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Everard Greene, Miss Nicol, Mr. Gordon Brown, Surgeon Commander Fairbank, Mrs. Fynes-Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Warre, Miss Haines, Mr. Offley Forrester, Mrs. Rodney Moore, Miss Stonehams, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Penman, Mr. and Mrs. Stonehams, Mr. Stonehams, Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. J. Murray, Mrs. Walter Hales, Mr. E. Hammond, Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Reade, Mrs. Baines, Miss Graham, Miss Baines, Mrs. Orange, Mrs. Weymss, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hammond, Mr. Baillie, Mrs. Walter Merrick, Mr. W. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Yeatman, Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. G. Leanor, Dr. Cansell, Dr. Amsler, Mrs. Scott Ramm, Miss Ida Shaw, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Howard Pearson, Mrs. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. K. Fairbank, Colonel and Mrs. H. N. Fairbank, Mr. T. Kirkham, Mrs. Burchell.

Captain Burchell, Mrs. Hugh Williams, Mrs. F. N. Bell, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Follett Holt, Dr. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. T. Fairbank, Mrs. Harry Dobb, Mrs. Gerald Atkinson Fairbank, Dr. Ackner, Miss Turner, Mr. Lloyd-Jacobs, Miss Bristowe, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Miss Lois Henderson, Mr. Ernest Henderson, Mrs. Rustad, Mr. R. T. D. Stonehem, Mrs. Seccombe, Mr. A. Gonne, Mrs. Gerald Mee Brewster, Captain G. de L. Heath, Major and Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Shackleton, Dr. Shackleton, Mr. K. G. Low, Captain and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Howard Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Crook, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Patrick Sanderman, Major and Mrs. Perceval, Mr. and Mrs. Ainger, Dr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. J. G. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cookson, Miss Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, and Mr. H. L. Constable.

CHRISTENINGS

The Bishop of London officiated at the christening, which took place at St. Michael's, Highgate, yesterday, of the infant daughter of Sir Neville and Lady Pearson. The child was named Sally, and her godparents were Sir James Barrie, Sir Gerald Du Maurier, Miss Maxine Elliott, and Countess Howe.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress were present yesterday at St. Michael's, Cornhill, for the christening of the infant son of Mr. W. T. Boston, the Common Cryer and Serjeant at Arms of the City of London, and Mrs. Boston. The Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, chaplain to the Lord Mayor, officiated. The child was named Christopher William Paul. The godparents were the Lady Mayoress, Lady Coxen, Sir William Coxen, and Major Herbert F. Hughes.

FOUNDER OF ADA LEIGH HOMES

Mrs. Ada Travers Lewis, the founder of the Ada Leigh Homes and Hostels in Paris, was at home yesterday afternoon at 4, Vicarage-gate on the occasion of her 90th birthday. A large number of her friends called to congratulate her, and she received many letters and gifts of flowers. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, sent the following message :—

"On this interesting occasion of your 90th birthday let me congratulate you on your many years of wonderful work for the benefit of British, American, and Empire girls working in France. I am convinced that their gratitude to you must be unanimous. You have, indeed, been a friend in need to them, and you must feel that your influence will last through life for them. God bless your good work."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT

Canon E. Sidney Savage, rector of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, writes :—"For over 40 years Mr. E. Alfred Webb gave up all his spare time from a busy business career to the duties of churchwarden and hon. secretary of the Restoration Committee of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, to the collection of material for his book which records its fascinating story, and to the raising of funds to ensure the preservation and the restoration of the fabric of the building. Without his aid it would still be a church, but with factories and workshops projecting into the chancel and the transept: and the cloisters would still be used as stables. His friends wish to see this life work commemorated by the addition to the church of a sacristy built on the old site, of which portions of the foundations and a 12th-century altar remain, and to dedicate this to his memory. It is estimated that some £2,600 will probably be required. Subscriptions should be sent to me at the Vestry, St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, E.C.1." The bankers are Lloyds Bank, West Smithfield, E.C.1.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT OSBORNE

It is officially stated that the State apartments and Swiss Cottage Museum at Osborne will again be open to the public this year on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in each week from Easter Monday, April 21, until September 26 next, both dates inclusive, and also on Thursdays during the period August 10 to September 13 next, both dates inclusive.

REQUIEM MASS

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL

A requiem Mass for Cardinal Merry del Val was held yesterday morning at Westminster Cathedral. The Mass was sung by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the Assistant Priest was Canon Brown, the Assistant Deacons Canon Myers and Canon Coote, the Deacon of the Mass Canon Jackman, and the Subdeacon of the Mass Canon Evans. The Masters of Ceremonies were Mgr. Collings, Father Lievertz, and Father Beckett.

The chief mourners were :—The Marquésa de Merry del Val, Don Pablo Merry del Val, the Misses de Zulueta, Mme. de Zulueta, Mlle. Maria de Zulueta, Don Pedro and Mme. de Zulueta, Professor and Mrs. de Zulueta, the Rev. Denis Sheil, Superior of the Birmingham Oratory, the Rev. F. H. de Zulueta, and Mr. Paul Merry del Val. Others present included :—

The French Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, Prince Reginald de Croy, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Polish Ambassador, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Lady Anne Kerr, Lady Maud Barrett, Sir Charles Petrie, Mrs. A. Lister-Kaye, Mrs. Mould, Mrs. Perry, the City Remembrancer, Mr. John Aspinall (representing the Lord Mayor), Mr. Lucien Pacaud (Acting High Commissioner for Canada), Mr. E. P. Luke (Assistant Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada), Mrs. John T. Cornes, Miss Faudel-Phillips, Miss Dawkins, Mrs. Arthur Moore.

Mr. Ricardo Gonzales (secretary of the Ibero-American Benevolent Society), M. Baldasano, Lieutenant Wirth Lenaerts, M. Sala, Mrs. Galbraith, Dr. Redmond Roche, Mr. Leonard Lindsay, Mrs. Kolesar, Miss Balfe (representing the Catholic Women's League), Mr. Frederick P. Carfalla, Mrs. Passmore, Miss Dughetti, Mr. H. Norman, Mrs. Eales, Miss Eales, Mr. F. W. Chambers, the Rev. G. Salisbury, Father Rivers, Miss Howard, Mr. Alexander Hawkins, Mr. Eric Alden, Miss Margolis, Mrs. Rathbone, Mr. T. S. Singleton Fleming, Miss Menzies, Mrs. L. Noble, Canon Tyrrell, Canon Dunford, Canon Pownall, Father Bernard Hyde, Father MacGrath, Canon Crowly, Canon Ring, Canon Curtis, Canon Hookway, and the staff from the Spanish Embassy.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LADY (ANGELA) MALCOLM

A memorial service for Lady (Angela) Malcolm will be held at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, at 12.30 this morning.

SIR A. GRACIE

A memorial service for Sir Alexander Gracie was held yesterday in Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate. It was conducted by the Rev. Hubert C. Simpson, and among those present were :—

Lady Gracie and the Misses Gracie, Dr. John Gracie, Mr. Rutherford, Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Browning (representing the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company), Mr. P. McMenemey (representing Mr. W. L. Hichens, chairman of Cammell, Laird and Co., Limited), Mr. R. S. Johnson (managing director, Cammell, Laird and Co., Limited), and Professor John M. Thomson.

MR. E. B. TREDWEN

A memorial service for Mr. E. B. Tredwen was held yesterday at the Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate. The Rev. S. T. H. Saunders (the rector) officiated. Among those present were :—

Mrs. Tredwen, Mr. A. T. Laing, Mr. H. C. Wood, Lord Kylsant, Sir Stanley Machin, Sir James Martin, Lord Herbert Scott (president of the London Chamber of Commerce), Sir Fortescue Flannery, Mr. Harold K. Kilson (representing the High Commissioner for Australia), Sir Geoffrey Clark (deputy-chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. L. C. Harris, Mr. F. C. Allen, Mr. J. Byron, Mr. A. S. Hobbiss, Mr. J. W. Small, Mr. William Brooks, Mr. F. W. Parsons, Mr. J. D. Edward, Mr. F. A. Roberts, Mr. G. E. Cobb, Mr. J. Gray Buchanan, Mr. J. G. Donald, Mr. G. S. Aycough, Mr. E. Teitz, Mr. F. Winckler, Mr. F. J. Carter, Mr. R. G. Deane, Mr. S. E. Jones, Mr. A. Lund, Mr. Andrew Williamson, Mr. Nepean, Mr. Philip Devitt, Mr. E. O. Jepson, Mr. H. E. Kelly, Mr. C. E. Findlay, Mr. W. H. Clark, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. V. R. W. Cook, Mr. S. Lindwall, Mr. A. D. Collingwood, Mr. R. Crapps, Mr. J. H. Silley.

Mr. G. Du Croz, Mr. F. Du Croz, Mr. A. M. Du Croz, Mr. F. T. Gibb, Mr. A. R. Evans, Mr. A. A. Shipston, Mr. C. H. Durham, Mr. H. F. Straker, Mr. P. G. Donald, Mr. F. G. Guingand, Mr. H. G. Lynn, Mr. H. L. Gibson, Mr. W. C. Scrivener, Mr. T. P. Stiles, Mr. E. M. Janion, Mr. James D. Kiley, Mr. R. H. Dixon, Mr. Albert H. Syfner, Mr. R. Limebeer, Mr. A. de V. Leigh, Mr. Donald G. Begg, Mr. C. Maughan, Mr. John Cowan, Mr. R. V. Dunwoody, Mr. John Paynter, Mr. J. E. Corby, Mr. H. J. Sleeton, Mr. J. Thorogood, Mr. Sidney H. Cotton, Mr. Marvin Brown, Mr. W. G. Bolton, Mr. E. T. Lea, Mr. C. P. Chettins, Mr. A. C. Colton, Mr. O. E. Page, Mr. C. J. Cowan, Mr. G. Holdsworth, Mr. F. W. Grigswold, Mr. W. G. Guthrie, Mr. R. W. Jones, Mr. F. Carter, Mr. Percy Betterill, Mr. A. B. Oates, Mr. Frederick S. Maton, and many members of the staff of Gilbert J. McCaul and Co., Bishopsgate.

FUNERALS

MR. A. C. E. KIMBER

A funeral service for Mr. A. C. E. Kimber was held yesterday morning at St. George's, Hanover-square. Prebendary Thicknesse officiated, and the chief mourners were :—Mrs. Kimber (widow), Mr. and Mrs. Riches, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Crouch, Miss Hornblower, the Misses Rogers, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. John Clinch, and Mr. Frederick Clinch. Others present included :—

Sir William and Lady Plender, Lady Robertson (representing the House Committee of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital), Mr. Ronald Hamilton (representing the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital), Sir Brunwell Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mr. Emile Mond, Mr. Ernest Sykes (Secretary, the Institute of Bankers), Baron d'Erlanger, Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. D'Esterre, Miss Betty McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nicholls, Miss Hilda Lazon, Mr. Arthur Lazon, Mr. L. B. Mulhead, Mrs. Cassilelis, Mr. A. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Banaz, Mr. A. W. Bolden, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. E. Creed, Mrs. Wells, Mr. J. J. Widderson, Miss Brittain, Mr. F. W. George, Mr. A. F. Robertson, Mrs. Charles Sciater, Mrs. Binder, Mr. F. M. Mackintosh, Mrs. Fresgrave, Mrs. Reginald Watson, Mrs. Welsh, Mr. D. F. V. Allen, Miss Jolly, Mrs. McIlmer, Mr. W. J. Welsh, Mrs. D. G. Davidson, Mr. S. W. Smee, Mr. H. L. Smith, Mr. David Caston, Mr. F. M. Bealey, Mr. A. Todd, Mr. L. C. Waddington, Mr. W. E. Crick, Mr. J. M. Prindle, Miss Mabel C. Williams, Miss L. M. Rundle, Mr. P. H. Craft, Mrs. Waddington, Mr. M. J. Beasley, Mr. A. M. Watt, Mrs. Heasman, Mr. J. A. Goudge, Mr. A. R. Briggs, Mr. C. J. Shea, Mr. Patrick, and Mr. Ripley; Mr. Arthur Hoe and Mr. Bartholomew (representing the Anglo-South American Bank), and many other members of the staff of the Anglo-South American Bank.

The cremation took place afterwards at Golders Green.

CAPTAIN T. ST. MAUR RIMMER

The funeral took place yesterday at St. Luke's Church, Charlton, of Captain T. St. Maur Rimmer, Warden of Clyde House Hostel, Goldsmiths' College, University of London. The service was conducted by the Rev. C. H. S. Million, of Goldsmiths' College, and a guard of honour and firing party were provided by D Company, Infantry Battalion, University of London O.T.C. The chief mourners were Mrs. Rimmer (widow), Mr. Kewley, Captain F. E. A. Manning and Mrs. Manning, Miss Powell, Mrs. Schofield, Mr. L. Carr, Mr. L. F. Horsler, Mr. F. Ockenden, and Mr. H. Wilson.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAITS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MARCH 3

Two portraits, not replicas, of Dr. Temple, Archbishop of York and formerly Bishop of Manchester, painted by Mr. T. C. Dugdale, a Manchester artist, on the commission of a body of 300 subscribers, were presented at the city art gallery this afternoon, one to Dr. and Mrs. Temple personally and the other to the city art gallery.

The LORD MAYOR (Mr. R. N. Barclay) presided, and those present included the Bishop of Blackburn, the Bishop of Middleton, the Dean of Manchester, and the Mayor of Blackburn.

The BISHOP OF MANCHESTER (Dr. Guy Warman), in making the presentations, said he did so in a capacity so fully representative that it enabled him to speak not only for the Churchpeople of the two dioceses of Manchester and Blackburn, but also for a number of members of the Free Churches, for all the political parties, for the legal profession, for the University, for the Workers' Educational Association, and for all others engaged in educational work—in short, for all men and women of good will in Manchester and East Lancashire who had been associated in any way with Dr. Temple in work for the common good. All these were united in the desire to bear testimony to the service rendered to the community in Lancashire in so many ways by Dr. Temple during his residence there as Bishop of Manchester. By his kind leadership and generosity of heart Dr. Temple had brought adherents of the Church of England and the Free Churches into a closer community of spirit than he (Dr. Warman) had ever met elsewhere.

The ARCHBISHOP, in acknowledging the gift, said the occasion was one of the most delightful in his life, made delightful both by the number and the kindness of the personal friends he was happy to possess in Manchester and by the memories called up of the years when he had the joy of working among the best people to work with whom he had ever met, people who were always ready to transform official occasions into a means and an expression of personal friendship.

THE SNOW-BUNTING

A WELCOME MIGRANT

(BY PROFESSOR C. J. PATTEN)

Hosts of aquatic migrants assemble in winter on our coasts, portraying a grand panorama of marine bird-life; on the other hand, the advent of small winter land-birds is uneventful, for reasons easily explained. In the first place, several species are represented by those which are also resident, such as blackbirds, song-thrushes, starlings, larks, chaffinches, and others. These winter reinforcements might easily be overlooked. Next, the number of additional winter species—not breeding in the British Isles—is small. Thirdly, birds in this category arrive when vocal utterances are, in a large measure, hushed to sleep. Lastly, there is nothing particularly distinctive in their form, flight, or plumage.

The snow-bunting, however, is an exception. Its dress and ways arrest attention. It arrives in September and departs in April. A few laggards, together with some passage-migrants, are to be seen in May. As a migrant, the snow-bunting is widely distributed over the British Isles; as a resident, it breeds only in limited numbers in the northern half of Scotland. I have found it abundant on the Irish coast, including adjacent islands. I have observed it resting at light-stations, and have picked up specimens killed by collision with the lantern. This bird is mainly maritime. It also frequents hilly districts, and stray individuals may be met with far inland. I have several such records from Yorkshire and Derbyshire Moors. Rarely, however, have I come across parties of even about half-a-dozen birds; a contrast to the large gatherings on the coast.

Abroad, the breeding resorts are widely distributed over the Arctic, Sub-Arctic, and, in more limited areas, the temperate regions. If we include the American sub-species, the breeding-range becomes almost circumpolar. On migrating southwards in autumn the birds spread widely over Europe, Asia, and America. The European sector of this vast wave is continued south of our latitudes, but it thins out before the Mediterranean basin is reached. Some of the travellers, however, reach North Africa and the adjacent islands. Great numbers merely touch our coastline when journeying north or south. Some may tarry for a short period. Thus in spring I have repeatedly noticed augmented numbers on islands off the Irish coast. Such birds are largely north-bound passage-migrants, and join up and depart with our winter visitors post-haste to their breeding grounds.

Except in nuptial dress—seldom donned before the breeding haunts are reached—the snow-bunting is not conspicuous on the ground. The white under-parts, sullied in winter garb by tawny shading, are usually thrown into shadow, and the pure white markings of the wings, folded, and the tail, unfanned, are concealed. In flight, however, the bird displays an expansive flashing snow-white effect, not found in the dress of any other small common British winter land bird. This bunting, on rising, delights, in the ecstasy of its flight, to flutter and whirl its wings in a fantastic fashion. For a moment we are reminded of a huge butterfly fluttering along. On the coast this species is gregarious, and the flickering of "snow" from scores of fluttering wings presents a pretty spectacle. A pleasing, tinkling chirp imparts an added charm to the scene.

Buntings as a race tend to grow very fat in captivity. A fugitive, endeavouring to escape a merlin's clutch, dashed into a cottage on a small marine island. It was rescued, survived, and became a pet, sang sweetly, and continued fit and lively. But one morning, after three years spent in captivity, it suddenly turned on its side, had a short convulsive fit, and expired. It had grown enormously fat, turning the scales at three ounces, three times its normal weight. Formerly ortolan buntings were captured on the Continent and fattened for the table, but this objectionable practice has now ceased.

The nuptial dress, especially in the male, is a study in black and white—head and neck, pure white; back and shoulders, black; rump, white; wings and tail, black and white; under-parts, pure white. Few snow-buntings acquire this garb before departing from our shores in spring. In the winter plumage the purity of the white under-parts is besmirched with tawny shadings, notably on the upper region of the breast (in the form of a curved band) and along the flanks. Likewise, the pattern of the upper plumage, so sharply defined in its contrast colours of black and white, is considerably veiled. Immature birds are yet more tawny. I well remember being greatly impressed when I first came across this picture in black and white. I happened to be concealed behind a rock at the bottom of a gently sloping hillock. On peeping from ambush I observed the nuptial-plumed bird leading the way for a little party still clad in winter costumes. He advanced towards me, full breast on, now bouncing, now running, descending with a jerky gait, like a snowball groping its way down a rugged incline. Suddenly the "snowball" seemed to grow suspicious and came to a halt. Next it turned quickly through a quarter of a circle (the leader had turned broadside on), and revealed a beautiful pattern of black and white.

Afield the snow-bunting always appears a plump, comfortable-looking little fellow, who, despite his portly mien and short, little feet, can run with surprising speed; sometimes, however, he bounces, without an ounce of grace, in the familiar way in which sparrows and many other common birds get over the ground.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL

PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA AND LEAGUE OF ROSES

Princess Helena Victoria, president of the League of Roses, distributed badges to the members of the League at the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway-road, yesterday.

She mentioned that since the League was started in November, 1910, they had handed over to the Royal Northern Hospital £26,276, and last year's contribution was £1,556.

The Princess was received by the Mayor of Islington (Alderman W. E. Manchester) and the Mayoress, Lady Barratt, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Willis, Mr. L. E. Barrington-Ward, and Miss Raby (chairman of the League).

Lieutenant-Colonel Willis said the hospital was never able to get enough money to make both ends meet, and he knew what a valuable adjunct the League was to it. The hospital had to keep up with the times, and a pathological department was now absolutely necessary.

Mr. Barrington-Ward gave details as to the progress of the hospital. In 1913 there were 80,437 out-patients and 2,371 in-patients. In 1929 there were 264,816 out-patients and 3,726 in-patients. Accommodation for research work would greatly increase the usefulness of the hospital.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 18

LINING UP

THE QUEUE IN AMERICA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

One seldom hears the word "queue" in America, but one sees examples of it everywhere. "Lining up," it is usually called, for the Americans, like our own Mr. Chesterton, do not approve of using the French language when English can serve. Almost the first generalization an English traveller makes on his first visit to America is that there seem to be more queues and worse ones than there are at home. And the next generalization is that America really *is* democratic. At least, that was my next generalization, for my companion in my first queue was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, tall, handsome, dignified, remote—but still, in a queue leaning against the scarlet cord that separated him from his food in the hotel dining-room, just like—just like me.

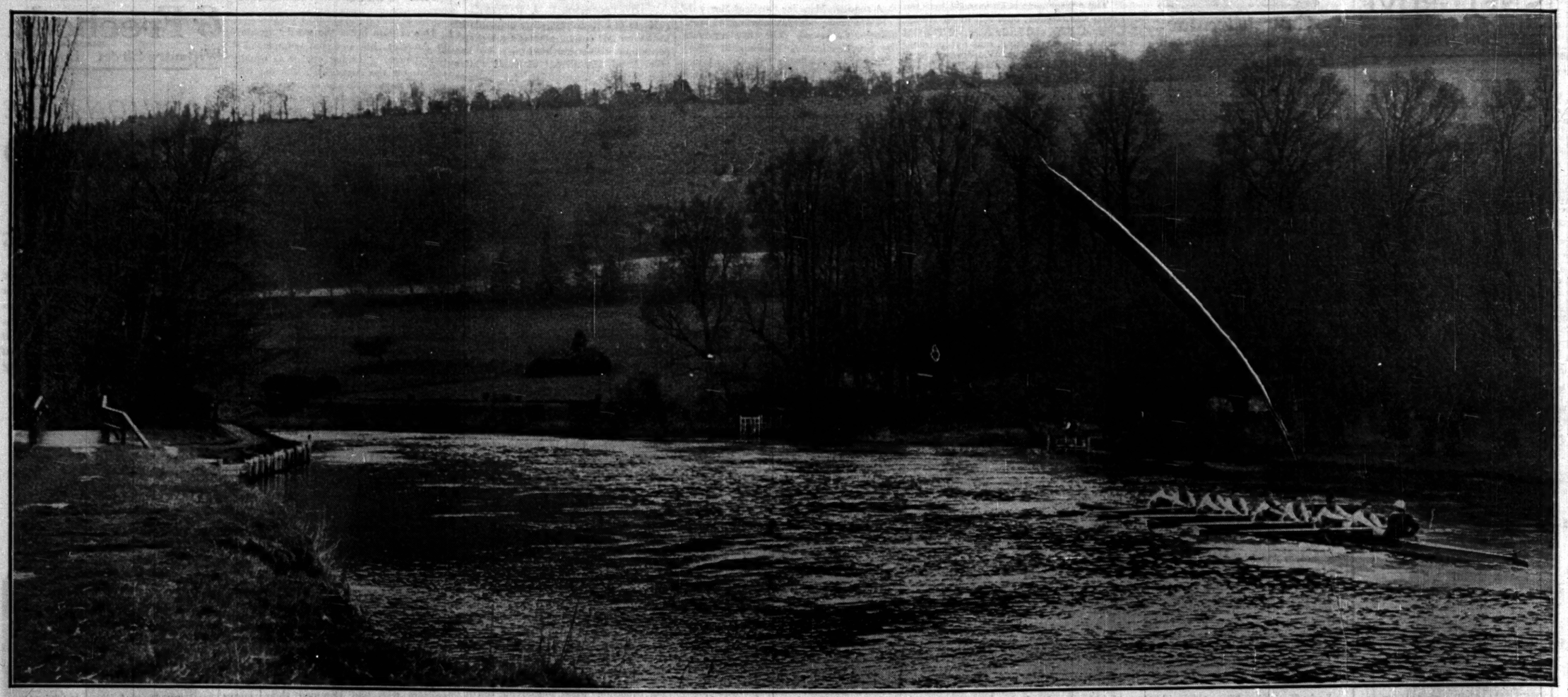
The smarter the restaurant or hotel the longer the tail. When the dining-room is full down comes the scarlet rope across the open doorway, and a clerk with a note-book stands on the goats' side entering, at break-neck speed, the names of would-be diners or other mealers. For a tip he will allow you to go and rest your hungry body in the lounge, and promises to have you paged when your turn comes and a table of the requisite size is free. Considerable experience of lining up, however, has led me to observe that the really wily dispense with paging, and keep their place in what the little girl in *Punch* called "the coo." There they stand, with one eye on the clock and the other on the feeders; for in many restaurants one may stay only a certain time in the dining-room, the amount of food eaten being a matter between the eater, his purse, and the swiftness of the waiter's legs.

Often the first thing a traveller has to do on boarding a 'cross-continent train is to join the glad throng outside the dining-car. 'That is to say, if he has not attended to the black attendant's mournful wail: "First call for luncheon," or if he is not fleet of foot, or if his coach happens to be remote from the restaurant car, or if he has not realized that in this case the battle is to the pusher. So he has often to make one of a jolting, perilously swaying crowd, waiting outside the food paradise, while the happy sitters who had trimmed their lamps enjoy a copious, leisurely four-shilling meal. And then comes, usually, the next generalization. The Americans are the most patient, long-suffering people on earth.

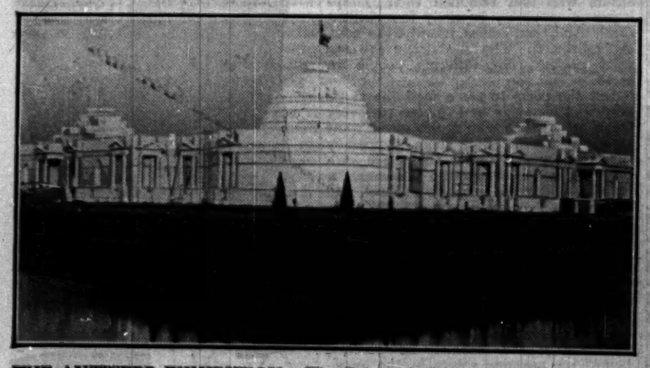
But the place to see a food-line at its very deadliest is not given to every traveller. Those who see it never want to see it again. For there democracy runs riot indeed. It is the queue at a cafeteria of a university possessing a training college, a practising school, and a kindergarten. One's views on rank, age, and the respect due to one's elders and betters get a terrible jolt. A university that owns a kindergarten simply stands on its head. When the bell that announces a truce from learning goes, and the doors of the cafeteria open, the kindergartners get there first, and the queue is composed of those of larger growth. On the occasion on which I beheld the amazing spectacle the president of the university, with two professors from England—Oxford at that—took their meek places nearly at the end of the line. Once inside the building the queue became active. The members wound their way along, picking up a tray, knife and fork, and so on in the usual cafeteria manner, and choosing their meal from the selection of boiling-hot and ice-cold dishes presented to their discriminating eyes. I watched it all from a safe seat, for I had spent the morning in the kindergarten, and had been taken charge of by an alert boy and girl, of seven and eight, for the odd reason that "We've gotten an English granny, too." I had had my instructions before the bell went, and, being quite as fleet as my young friends, I had secured a good ring-side seat, though I certainly did not carry my tray of assorted foods as skilfully as the Montessori-trained young balancers. Before we of the kindergarten and the more athletic students had finished our food—which we

THE OXFORD CREW AT GORING

A THREATENED HAMPSTEAD WOOD



ON THE UPPER REACHES.—The Oxford crew resumed practice yesterday in favourable conditions after their week-end rest, making their first appearance on the Thames at Goring. Our photograph of the crew at practice in the afternoon was taken as they were rowing towards Pangbourne soon after leaving Goring Bridge.



THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.—The British building at the International Exhibition which will be held this summer at Antwerp. It has been built from the designs of Sir Edwin Lutyens.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, who is making satisfactory progress from his attack of malaria, photographed during his recent visit to Bulawayo. He is seen leaving the railway station.

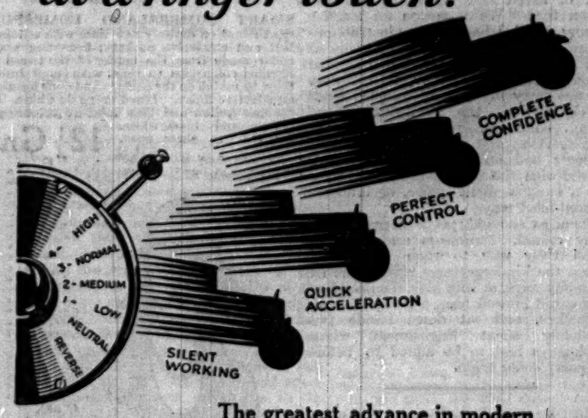
NEW LIÉGE BRIDGE.—The new bridge at Liége, which was opened recently by the Duke of Brabant. The construction of a canal from Liége to Antwerp is now being undertaken.

"CONVERSATION PIECES."—Two of the pictures to be seen at the exhibition of "English Conversation Pieces of the 18th Century," which opens to-day at Sir Philip Sassoon's, 25, Park-lane. Above, "Horace Walpole presents Kitty Clive with honeysuckle," by Arthur Devis, lent by Lady Margaret Douglas. Below, "Thomas Oldaker on Pickle," by Ben Marshall, owned by Lord Woolavington.

ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK FIELD, who has been appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of the Naval Staff in succession to Admiral Sir Charles Madden, First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff since 1927.

TURNER'S WOOD.—A view, taken yesterday, of the pool in the centre of Turner's Wood, Hampstead Heath, the future of which will be the subject of an inquiry by the Ministry of Health to-day. A town-planning scheme which seeks to preserve the greater part of the wood is being opposed by parties interested in building development.

From "LOW" to "HIGH"
AND ALL GEARS IN BETWEEN
at a finger touch!



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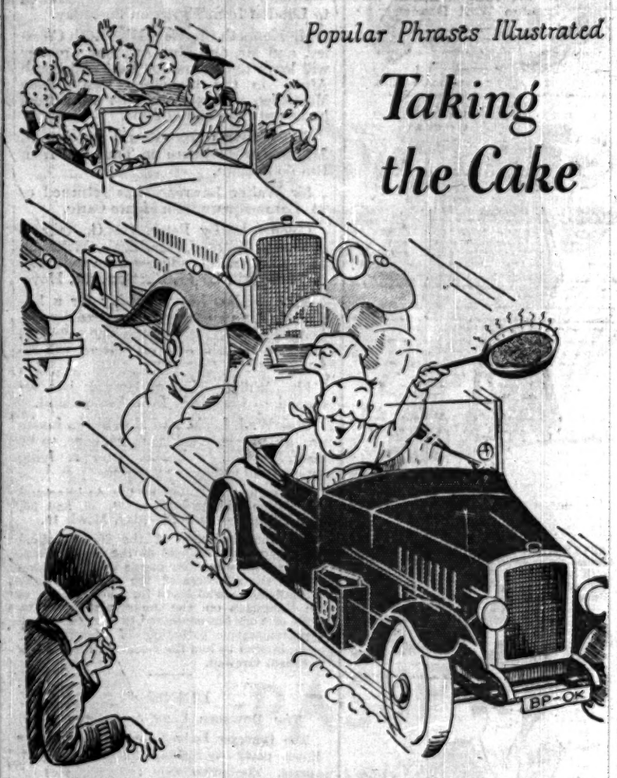
Popular Phrases Illustrated

Taking the Cake



Said the Cook, "I am sorry indeed
To rob the poor lads of their feed.
Their pancake was due,
But in vain they pursue -
'BP' takes the cake - and the lead!"

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WILLIAM SYDNEY ROBINSON. | SIR EVELYN ASHLEY WALLER, K.B.E.
CAPTAIN OLIVER LYTTELTON, D.S.O.
WILLIAM MURE. } Managing Directors.
JOHN CECIL BUDD.

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1929. Cr.
(Adjusted to nearest £.)

To Directors' fees and remuneration under Art. 80, technical fees, audit fees, and legal expenses	£10,206	By Trading Profit after providing for taxation and after charging management commissions and administration expenses	£210,100
" Directors' remuneration from the Corporation and its Subsidiaries required to be stated under Sec. 128 of the Companies Act, 1929, £8,704.			
" Staff superannuation	4,835		
" Balance, net profit, carried to Balance Sheet	195,039		
	£210,100		£210,100

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1929.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS		
CAPITAL—			Cash at Bankers, in hand, and at call		£152,976
Authorised:—5,000,000 Shares of £1 each		£5,000,000	New Issue of Capital, cash received since 31st December, 1929 (see contra)		5,379
Issued:—900,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid	£900,000		Bills Receivable, Sundry Debtors, Payments in Advance and Expenditure in Suspense		1,330,966
1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, including new issue of 100,000 Ordinary Shares of which 5,870 were paid up after 31st December, 1929 (see contra)	1,000,000	£1,900,000	Metal and Ore Stocks on hand at cost, or under		555,085
Secured Creditors		355,982	Investments at cost		667,498
Sundry Creditors, and Provision for Accrued Charges, Income Tax and Contingencies		807,063	Shares in Subsidiary Companies, at cost	£752,174	
		1,163,045	Amounts owing by Subsidiary Companies	277,903	1,030,077
Reserve Account		500,000	Office Furniture, Fittings and Fixtures, at cost less depreciation		6,756
Profit and Loss Account—					
Balance at 31st December, 1928	£115,184				
Less:—Dividend on Ordinary Shares, paid 14th March, 1929	90,000				
	25,184				
Net profit for 1929	195,039				
	220,223				
Less:—Dividends on 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares for year to 31st December, 1929	54,000				
		166,223			
		£3,729,268			£3,729,268

Contingent Liability in respect of uncalled capital on Investments held, Bills discounted, &c., £196,808 (of which £101,122 has since been paid or run off).

F. G. PALIN, Secretary.
CHARLES V. SALE, O. LYTTELTON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH METAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Corporation, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Corporation.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO., Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

5, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.
27th February, 1930.

STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 126 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929.

The above Profit and Loss Account includes all profits shown by Subsidiary Companies for the year ended 31st December, 1929. One Company incurred a small loss for which a specific reserve has been made in the Corporation's Accounts. Two Companies became Subsidiaries during 1929, but their Accounts are not yet available.

F. G. PALIN, Secretary.
CHARLES V. SALE, O. LYTTELTON } Directors.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED.

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED	£10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£2,500,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,164,170
CAPITAL UNCALLED	£7,500,000
	£13,164,170

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. | Horace Peel, Esq.
Stanley Christopherson, Esq. | Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G.
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The next Distribution will be in respect of the 5 years which ended on the 31st December, 1929.

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EXAMPLES

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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35	20 4 2	33 0 0	27 12 6
45	28 19 2	42 1 8	35 15 10

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CITY NOTES

HEAVY MARKETS

LAMPORT AND HOLT FINANCE

Stock markets began the week yesterday with a general exhibition of weakness, particularly in the industrial sections, and a certain amount of forced liquidation appeared to be in progress. The publication of the Civil Service estimates was an unpleasant reminder of what the Budget may have in store for the taxpayer, though it is realized that the gross increase in the estimates is more apparent than real. It sufficed to check the rise in gilt-edged stocks. Indian Government stocks were lowered slightly on the latest reports of Mr. Gandhi's activities. The reduction in the Italian Bank rate moved in the Milan exchange in favour of sterling, but the fall in the Belgian exchange to a point not much above the gold import point brings into prospect another Continental competitor for the open market gold. The news that underwriters of the Shell Transport and Trading Company's issue of £5,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Second Preference shares had been left with nearly 83 per cent. of the amount did not improve sentiment. In more active markets a much better response than this would have been secured, but in their present mood investors expect to be tempted with an attractive price, which was not forthcoming in the case of the Shell issue. The security, however, is an exceptional one, and there will be no difficulty in placing it eventually with the investing classes. Economy is rightly the order of the day on the Stock Exchange. Since September staffs have been reduced, and the price of nominations has fallen to less than one-third of the highest point of about £1,500 reached during the "boom."

Lamport and Holt Accounts

The accounts for 1929 of Lamport and Holt, of which Lord Kylsant is chairman, have been drawn up under the provisions of the new Act, and are therefore more informative than those of earlier years. They show that, after providing for Debenture interest amounting to £147,500, there was a profit of £35,583. This profit, however, is more apparent than real, as it has been struck before making allowance for depreciation. By withdrawing £50,000 from reserve account and by bringing in the "carry-forward" of £30,419, a credit balance is shown of £116,002. From this balance £95,200 has been set aside as a reserve for depreciation and £10,538 as provision for losses of subsidiary companies. There thus remains £10,264 to be carried forward. In respect of the preceding year a profit of £53,018 was shown, of which £50,000 was devoted to writing down the value of the company's shipping investments.

Book versus Present Values

The balance-sheet will be eagerly scanned by shareholders for the light it throws upon the relation between book values and current values of the assets. The total of the balance-sheet is £8,058,898. The largest single item is "investments in and loans to shipping companies at cost, £2,671,270," but it is shown that the market value of the quoted investments (book value £2,003,256) was only £1,000,000, or barely 50 per cent. of the book value. The next largest item is investments in subsidiary companies, less reserve, £2,464,677; this consists almost wholly of the company's holding in the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, regarding which company a footnote to the report states that "no depreciation has been provided during the year on the fleet and wharf properties." General investments stand in the books at £834,289, and the comment of the auditors covering both these and the holdings in subsidiary companies is that the book values are considerably in excess of their present values under existing conditions. Upon the directly owned vessels of Lamport and Holt, the book cost of £1,143,100 is shown to have been arrived at after allowing for depreciation at 5 per cent. per annum. The company shows a balance left at reserve account of £300,000, but it is now clear that on a current valuation of the properties owned and controlled a considerable part of the share capital is not represented by assets. Reference is made in the report to the claims lodged in respect of the loss of the ss. Vestris. The directors state that "even if such claims can be substantiated—which is doubtful—the liability of the company will be covered by insurance."

International Nickel Accounts

The accounts of the International Nickel Company of Canada for 1929 are not comparable on a level basis with those for the previous year owing to the inclusion of the figures of the Mond Nickel Company which the International Nickel took over early last year, but the directors state that the increase from $12,399,317 to $22,235,997 in the net earnings was attributable not alone to this cause but also to a substantial growth in the consumption of the company's products. Sales of nickel from the Canadian and Welsh refineries combined increased by 26.40 per cent., while sales of products from the company's rolling mills expanded by 28.59 per cent. Sales of nickel in all forms amounted to 125,577,789lb. Sales of copper increased by 54 per cent., the larger output of copper being chiefly from the Frood Mine. The company, however, was affected by the reaction in business activity in the United States and Canada towards the end of the year, sales of nickel from the Port Colborne (Canada) refinery in the last quarter falling off by 20 per cent. from the average of the preceding nine months. Dividends absorbed $14,416,205, a balance of $7,819,792 being carried to the surplus, which was thereby increased to $24,958,970. The consolidated balance-sheet shows current liabilities of $10,506,164 and current assets of $42,738,003, the latter including $2,432,433 of cash and $13,962,900 of call and time loans.

British Metal Corporation Profits

A net profit of £195,039 was earned last year by the British Metal Corporation. The comparable figure for 1928 was £204,452. For the company to have come so close to the previous year's total is a surprisingly satisfactory achievement, for, as the directors themselves point out, trade last year was carried on under difficulties owing to the way prices fell in almost every market. The capital ranking in 1929 was rather larger, the present issued amount being £1,900,000, as compared with £1,800,000 at the end of 1928. Of this total £1,000,000 is in Ordinary shares. With the addition of £50,000 now made from profits the company has a reserve of £550,000. For the third year in succession a dividend of 10 per cent. is paid. The scope of the British Metal Corporation is to be expanded by fusion with Henry Gardner and Co., the formalities essential to the carrying out of which will shortly be completed.

A Second Reconstruction

A Preference shareholder in Barrow, Hepburn, and Gale, Limited, an amalgamation of old-established leather and tannery businesses, which was floated as a public company in September, 1920, writes to criticize the scheme of reconstruction which is to be submitted to the stockholders this month. This is the second reconstruction, the first having been carried out in 1923, when the authorized capital was reduced from £2,500,000 to the present total of £1,799,996 10s., by writing 10s. off each Ordinary share. Of this total £1,000,000 is in Six per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares, and the remainder in Ordinary shares of 10s. each; £900,000 of Preference and £700,003 10s. of Ordinary capital have been issued. No dividend has ever been paid on the Ordinary shares and the fixed Preference dividend is in arrears. It is proposed to leave the capital and dividend rights of the Preference shares as at present, but to cancel the arrears of dividend. The Ordinary shares are to be reduced by 50 per cent.—that is to say, 5s. is to be written off each 10s. share, which will reduce the capital by £350,001 15s. This reduction, however, is purely nominal, since the whole of the equity of the business will remain as at present vested in the Ordinary shares. The only sacrifice called for is the cancellation of the arrears of Preference dividends, and it is against this feature of the plan that the shareholder writes to protest. There are three years' arrears of dividend, and our correspondent questions the fairness of issuing Cumulative Preference shares if the cumulative benefits are to be cancelled whenever dividends cannot for the moment be met. In the report for 1929 a net trading loss of £95,746 was shown; other losses not attributable to the year's trading brought the total loss up to £224,487. The total debit balance shown in the balance-sheet was £355,784.

Return of Photomaton

The suspension of permission to deal having been withdrawn by the Committee, business was resumed on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon in Photomaton Parent and Associated Automatic 5s. shares. The former changed hands at a few pence, equivalent to a deflation of the company's capital value from £1,578,500 to about £100,000, while Associated Automatic were quoted at 1s. The suspension has also been removed from Wakefield Corporation Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock, 1949-59, and from the shares of the Corporation and General Securities, Oak Investment and Retail Trades Securities companies, which are in liquidation. The Wakefield loan should, of course, be restored to its former status among corporation issues, the stock now to be dealt in being that properly registered with and recognized by the corporation; no dealings in the stock appeared to have taken place yesterday. As regards the shares of the companies in liquidation, dealings are likely to be of a very limited character, for the share registers of the companies are closed, and transfers, entitling buyers to any liquidation dividends, can only be a matter of private arrangement; any dividends payable must in the first place be remitted to existing registered shareholders. Another development of interest on the Stock Exchange yesterday was the suspension by the Committee of dealings in Sunbeam Preswork and Conveyors shares, markings of which were recently expunged from the Supplementary List.

The Equity of Lewis's

Towards the end of the present week there will probably be offered to shareholders in Lewis's, Limited, the well-known Liverpool store, 25 per cent. of the issued shares of Lewis's Investment Trust. This company, which was formed quite recently, holds the whole of the equity of Lewis's. The sale is being made partly in order to obtain a Stock Exchange quotation for the shares of the trust and partly in order to give the existing Preferred Ordinary shareholders of Lewis's some interest in the equity of the business. The offer will be on bonus terms in the proportion roughly of one share of the trust for every four Preferred shares of Lewis's.

Electrical Company's Expansion

Addressing the shareholders of the Midland Counties Electric Supply Company at yesterday's meeting, Mr. George Balfour, M.P. (the chairman), gave figures showing striking expansion in the company's operations. The number of units sold had increased from 9,784,000 in 1919 to 165,602,000 in 1929, the latter total showing an expansion of 24 per cent. on the output for 1928. In the same period the number of consumers had increased from 2,567 to 26,181, an addition of 5,604 having been recorded in 1929 alone. This expansion must have been due in large measure to the fact that the sum invested in the company's properties was increased from £847,500 to £4,340,000 in the period, but evidently this increase in capital expenditure has been wisely directed. The shareholders passed unanimously resolutions increasing the capital of the company from £4,000,000 to £4,500,000, by the creation of 500,000 new shares of £1 each.

The Weather and Heavier Mortality

Comment was made by Mr. J. Wilcock Holgate, the chairman of the Refuge Assurance Company, at the meeting yesterday, on the improvements which this company, in common with other offices engaged in similar work, had been able in recent years to effect in the terms of industrial life assurance. Last year the statement was made that a large sum had been applied as a first step towards raising the benefits secured by the policies of the older members to the latest and most favourable scales. This year, out of a surplus of £511,807 in the industrial department, £164,842 is allocated for the same purpose, and it is proposed, further, to raise to the highest scale the payments in respect of all policies which produce claims by death this year under tables which have not yet been generally revised. From the surplus of £511,807 the sum of £250,000 is transferred to the Investments Reserve Fund. A similar allocation to the Investments Reserve Fund is made from the surplus in the ordinary department, which, including £725,592 brought forward, is £1,815,082. A reversionary bonus of £2 4s. per £100 assured by participating policies in this department costs £924,535, and £537,821 is carried forward. Among numerous points included in the chairman's review was a considerable increase in mortality claims, due largely to an epidemic of influenza in the early part of last year, which raised the claims ratio to a figure that since the War had been exceeded only by the cost of the similar epidemic in 1918-19. Big industrial offices, such as the Refuge, are quick to feel in their claims experience the effect of climatic conditions, and the cold weather of the early months and the heat and dryness of the summer contributed to a claims ratio above the normal, while some relief was secured through the mild weather of the autumn.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AND HEAVY

INDUSTRIAL SHARES LOWER

The Stock Exchange began the new Account yesterday rather depressed. Misgivings over the forthcoming Budget were strengthened by the large increase shown in the Civil Estimates. Another development that affected current sentiment was the poor response to the issue of Shell Transport Preference shares. In no department was there any heavy selling, but the general absence of demand made markets sensitive to quite modest offerings. The Miscellaneous department was again the most out of favour; further falls took place in a number of standard industrial shares, while a rally in Cables and Wireless stocks was not held, prices of the "A" and "B" falling sharply in the afternoon. In the Home Railway market the passenger lines received some support. A further increase of 2,600 tons in stocks was responsible for weakness in Rubber shares.

BRITISH Government securities showed scarcely any change all day. India loans were dull, prices falling about ¼ per cent. all round. Dominion and Colonial stocks showed a hardening tendency, an exception being Kenya Five per Cent., 1948-58, which was quoted ¼ lower at 99¼. In the HOME RAILWAY market inquiry was reported for Southern Deferred and Preferred, and for the shares and Income Bonds of the Underground Electric Company. The heavy stocks were neglected and prices closed slightly easier.

Brazilian loans were firmer generally, several issues closing with rises of ½-¼. The 1883 loan rose to 65¼, the 1888 to 63½, the Rescission to 54½, and the 1914 Funding to 77½, while San Paulo Coffee bonds were slightly better. Chinese Customs loans were a trifle easier; the 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were quoted at 81½ ex dividend. There was little change in European bonds. City of Riga were lower at 24½. Peruvian Corporation stocks were dull, the Ordinary falling to 11. The tone in the ARGENTINE RAILWAY market was again rather better, and Buenos Ayres Great Southern rose ½ to 94½. Cordoba Central stocks, however, declined, and United of Havana was 19 only. Leopoldina rallied to 49½.

The OIL market was affected by the poor result of the Shell Preference issue, of which underwriters were left with about 83 per cent. The price of the new shares, however, after opening at 1s. discount, rose to 6d. discount, and this caused a slight hardening in Shell, which were bid for at 4½. Burmah and Anglo-Persian both fell below 4, closing at 3 31-32 and 3 29-32 respectively, and the Eagle issues declined further—Mexican to 11s. 4½d.

Further favourable reports regarding the Mincing-lane tea sales gave added stimulus to the TEA market, where a moderate inquiry caused numerous rises owing to the lack of share supplies. Indian shares were in most demand, and Allynugger (33), Assam (31s. 9d.), Moabund (1½), and Balijan (41s. 3d.) were among those to advance. Among Ceylon shares Ouvah rose to 66s. 3d. RUBBER shares were dull on a heavy rise in London and Liverpool stocks (amounting to over 2,000 tons) and a fall in the commodity to about 7½d. per lb. Rubber Trusts, Anglo-Dutch, Allied Sumatra, United Serdang, and United Sua Betong all weakened.

The INDUSTRIAL market was depressed. Nearly all the leading shares declined, among the few exceptions being Imperial Tobacco and British-American Tobacco and some of the American group. Dunlop Rubber were weak at 11s. offered, while Cables and Wireless stocks lost part of Friday's rally. Courtaulds fell to 3 9-32, Gramophone to 3½, United Molasses to 4½, Turner and Newall to 3½, and Margarine Unie and Union to about 3 5-32. In the American group Nickel, which were quoted ex dividend, rose to over $41 in the earlier dealings, but reacted later and were called $40½ in the street; at the latter level they still showed a rise, and higher prices prevailed for Brazilian Traction and Hydro-Electric securities. Newspaper shares were heavy. Associated Deferred being 1 7-32. Austin Motor Preferred shares reacted to 11s. 3d. Further fractional falls occurred in insurance shares. In the BANK group Midland shares were quoted ex rights, the 21 shares being 77s. and the £12 shares (40s. paid) 8 13-16. On the withdrawal of the suspension of dealings, business was resumed in the afternoon in Photomaton Parent 5s. shares, which were called 1½d.-6d., and Associated Automatic Machine 5s. shares, which changed hands at about 1s.

RHODESIAN shares were dull in the earlier dealings, but rallied before the close, Congo Border being in turn 14½ and 14¾, Bwana M'Kubwa 21s. 6d. and 21s. 9d., and N'Changa 2 15-16 and 3. Chartered fell to 39s. 9d. offered, this inducing some French support, and other shares in the group closed lower. There was a slight reaction in Rhodesia-Katanga, but Tanganyika Concessions and Zambesia Exploring were firmer. The Cape was a buyer of Sub Nigel, which advanced to over 1½, and Nourse, which hardened to 9s. 3d., but the South African group as a whole was dull, partly on French selling. Central Mining, Rand Mines, Gold Fields, and De Beers all declined, while City Deep were 5s. 6d. only. In substitution of those in London Tin Syndicate shares, dealings began in London Tin Corporation 10s. shares (ex bonus), which were quoted at 1 1-16, and in the Corporation's Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Participating Preference 10s. shares (ex bonus), which were firm at 7s. 6d. Rio Tinto fell to 42½, but rallied before the close. Tharsis declined, and other shares for which lower prices prevailed were Central Provinces Manganese, Minerals Separation, Santa Gertrudis, and the Broken Hill group.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE

HOLDING COMPANY'S INCREASED EARNINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 3

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company issued its report to-day for 1929, which showed an increase of $260,000,000 in its own assets, and an increase of $400,000,000 in the assets of its associated Bell Telephone system. The total assets of the two organizations now exceed $4,228,000,000. There was an increase of 9.8 per cent. in the operating revenues of the Bell system, and the holding company's net income increased by $23,000,000 to $168,189,757, making its earnings equal $12.67 on the average number of shares outstanding as against $12.11 in 1928.

The holding company's shareholders increased from 454,596 to 469,801. Women shareholders now outnumber the men by 34,000. The average shareholding is 28 shares, and no individual holds as much as 1 per cent. of the total capital stock.

The Western Electric Company, a subsidiary which manufactures telephone equipment and through another subsidiary talking pictures, showed 67 per cent. increase in revenue. The total sales for the year of $411,000,000 were the largest in the history of the company. The report states that the Western Electric talking picture recording system is installed in 70 studios, and is used for the production of 90 per cent. all-talking pictures being made. The company's reproducing apparatus has been installed in 3,300 theatres in the United States and in 1,100 abroad. The telephone system as a whole will spend $700,000,000 this year for additions and improvements.

"HATRY" SECURITY DEALINGS

The Committee for General Purposes of the London Stock Exchange yesterday announced that the suspension of permission to deal in the following securities has been withdrawn:—Associated Automatic Machine Corporation Ordinary shares; Corporation and General Securities Ordinary shares; Oak Investment Corporation shares; Photomaton Parent Corporation shares; Retail Trade Securities shares; and Wakefield Corporation Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Redeemable stock, 1949-59.

WAKEFIELD AND HATRY LOSSES

The House of Lords, acting on a special report from the Chairman of Committees, have recommitted the Bill promoted by the Corporation of Wakefield for powers to borrow money to the extent of their losses through the Hatry collapse and the failure of Corporation and General Securities, Limited (now in liquidation). The Bill is to be considered by a Select Committee and the Corporation of Wakefield have been invited to assist the Committee by instructing counsel "if they see fit." The Committee will meet on March 12 and will consist of Lord Atkin (chairman), Earl Halsbury, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Monk Bretton, and Lord Desart.

City News in Brief

Mr. Percy Hargreaves, the chairman of Lloyds, has become Patron of the Insurance Brokers' Debating Society.

The Sagga Rubber Company has agreed to the proposals made by the British and Dutch Liaison Committee for the complete cessation of tapping during May.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices in the United States for February is $11.2235 as compared with $11.5141 for January and $13.0004 a year ago.

An issue will be made to-day in New York of $50,000,000 of Five per Cent. 100-Year Debentures of the American and Foreign Power Company at 90 per cent. Provisional arrangements have been made for a small portion of the issue to be placed in this country.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the British Linen Bank, in Edinburgh, yesterday, the Earl of Home, deputy governor, was appointed governor of the bank in succession to the late Earl of Rosebery, and the Earl of Airlie, Cortachy Castle, Kirriemuir, was elected deputy governor in place of Lord Home.

According to the Standard Bank of South Africa imports through all Union ports of South Africa during February amounted to £5,345,964, against £5,806,779 for the corresponding month last year, and exports (excluding gold and diamonds) to £2,348,767, against £3,001,340. The value of gold and specie exported was £4,452,170, against £3,784,273.

Advices received by the Anglo-South American Bank from its Madrid branch states that the gold surcharge for the payment of Spanish Customs duties has been fixed at 51.64 per cent. during March. The previous rate was fixed as from February 11 at 46.31 per cent. The surcharge will in future be fixed once each month instead of at intervals of approximately 10 days as previously.

COMPANY RESULTS

BRITISH METAL CORPORATION REPORT

M. B. Foster and Sons (bottled-beer merchants).—Final dividend of 7½ per cent. (against 5 per cent.), making 12½ per cent. for 1929 (against 9 per cent.).

Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey.—Regular dividend of $1.25 per share on the common stock together with an extra dividend of $0.75 per share, being the same as for the previous year.

Humber, Limited.—The directors have decided to defer the payment of an interim dividend on the 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares, which ordinarily would have been made on February 28 last. They state that the capital expenditure in connexion with the extensive reorganization and improvement of manufacture and increase of output of motor cars and products of the company and its subsidiary companies will continue for some time, and at this stage it is difficult to forecast to what extent the financial benefits of this policy will be reflected in the trading results of the current financial year. In view of this position and the uncertainty regarding the continuation of the McKenna duties on foreign motor cars the directors consider that a policy of financial caution is necessary.

THOS. COOK AND SON (BANKERS)

The balance-sheet of Thos. Cook and Son (Bankers) as at October 31 last shows that £10,000 has again been added to the reserve fund, which now totals £110,000. The issued capital amounts to £125,000. Current, deposit, and other accounts stand at £3,069,081 (against £2,912,815 at October 31, 1928). Of this total 43 per cent. is represented by cash on hand, at bankers and in transit, and money at call and short notice (these items totalling £1,335,287, against £1,128,723), while a further 31 per cent. is held in the form of British Government Treasury Bills (£1,149,322, against £1,007,057). Investments show an increase on the year from £346,942 (against £408,140), and advances, &c., from £250,574 to £290,235.

WAXED PAPERS

The accounts of Waxed Papers, Limited, for 1929 show a net loss of £5,465 (against a net profit of £9,463 for 1928). The directors state that there was intense competition in the industry causing a considerable fall in selling prices. A credit balance of £5,661 was brought forward and a transfer of £2,500 has been made from general reserve, these sums extinguishing the year's loss and providing a credit balance of £696 to be carried forward. The company's tonnage of output was not only maintained, but slightly increased. The board do not recommend the payment of a dividend either on the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference or Ordinary shares for the year. For 1928, in addition to the Preference dividend, 5½ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares. Meeting, March 10.

BRITISH METAL CORPORATION

The net profit of the British Metal Corporation for 1929 amounted to £195,039 (against £244,452 for 1928, after crediting provision for contingencies, amounting to £40,000, no longer required). The Preference dividend takes £54,000. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the third successive year, requiring £90,000, and to place £50,000 (against £100,000) to reserve, raising that account to £550,000, while the carry-forward is increased from £25,184 to £26,223. The report states that with falling prices throughout the year in almost every market, trade has been carried on under difficulties. In December the directors made a further issue of 100,000 Ordinary shares at par. The fusion of interests with Henry Gardner and Co. will shortly be completed. Meeting, March 12.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC

The preliminary statement of the Associated Gas and Electric System for the year ended December 31 last shows that gross earnings and other income amounted to $91,480,596—an increase of $49,317,046, or 117 per cent., compared with 1928. Operating expenses, maintenance, taxes, &c., required $43,724,922—an increase of $22,782,609, or 99 per cent., leaving net earnings of $43,755,674—an increase of $26,585,057, or 120 per cent. Preferred dividends and interest absorb $10,271,253—an increase of $6,858,795, or 201 per cent., leaving a balance of $33,484,439. Other interest charges required $14,465,541—an increase of $7,642,810, or 112 per cent., leaving a balance for dividends and depreciation of $21,018,898—an increase of $15,083,432, or 253 per cent. Provision for replacements renewals, and retirement of fixed capital (depreciation) requires $4,372,914—an increase of $1,933,040, leaving a balance for dividends and surplus of $16,645,984—an increase of $10,150,392, or 156 per cent.

KING LINE

The report of the King Line, Limited, for 1929 states that the net profit amounts to £117,225, and that "after writing off the ample amount of £90,253 for depreciation of the company's fleet, there remains £34,006, which, with the £40,259 brought forward, makes an available total of £84,261. An interim dividend of 3 per cent. was paid in September, and the board now recommend a final dividend of 3 per cent. (less tax), making 6 per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929, carrying forward the balance of £40,261. The dividend is the same as a year ago. The report states that the steamer King Cadwallon had to be abandoned on fire on July 12, 1929, when about 500 miles east of Durban, South Africa. The crew were all safely taken off by the Ardenhall and landed at Durban. The small difference between the written down book value and the insured value of the King Cadwallon has been written off the remainder of the fleet. It is added that the improvement in the freight markets noted at the beginning of last year has not been maintained, and the shipping industry, largely owing to the reduced volume of the trade of the world, is now passing through a period of acute depression.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

Lamport and Holt, Limited, report a profit for 1929, after providing for Debenture interest but before making provision for depreciation, of £35,583 (against £53,018 for 1928), to which is added £30,419 brought forward. The board has withdrawn £50,000 from reserve account, has set aside £95,200 as a reserve for depreciation and £10,538 as provision for losses of subsidiary companies, and it recommends that the balance of £10,264 be carried forward. A year ago the board wrote down the value of the shipping investments by a further £50,000. In the years 1923 and 1924 loans of £500,000 were received under the Trade Facilities Acts for the construction of new tonnage for the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company. The whole of these loans and interest have now been repaid: the final instalment was met in January, 1930. As was to be expected, various claims have been lodged for damages in respect of the unfortunate loss, in November, 1928, of the ss. Vestris, owned by the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company. The directors are of the opinion that even if such claims can be substantiated—which is doubtful—the liability of the company will be covered by insurance. The fleet of the company and subsidiary companies at December 31, 1929, consisted of 40 vessels of an aggregate tonnage, including small craft, of 286,950 gross. The balance-sheet shows investments in subsidiaries (nearly the whole of which is represented by the shareholding in the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company) at £2,464,677, and investments in and loans to shipping companies at £2,671,270. The auditors' report contains the remark that the investments in subsidiary companies and the general investments are included at their book values, which are considerably in excess of their present values under existing conditions.

AUSTRALIAN REMITTANCES ABROAD

POSITION OF THE BANKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 3

According to Treasury officials, misconceptions have arisen in regard to the remitting abroad of funds by importing firms. They deny the report that Mr. Theodore, the Treasurer, has endeavoured to prohibit the sending of money overseas by importers, which has resulted in a large accumulation of cash to the credit of film distributors at the Sydney banks. The remittances, they state, are controlled by the banks, the Commonwealth having no power to prevent the banks sending money abroad.

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, stated that owing to the difficulties of the London exchange the banks, without having any pressure brought to bear on them, have taken steps to conserve their London funds. Such action is a matter for their own decision.

THE MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA LIMITED.
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorised	£3,000,000
Capital Paid-up	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	£1,512,047

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. M. Kyrle, Esq. (Chairman).
Sir Thomas E. Catto, Bart. (Deputy Chairman).
Patrick B. Chalmers, Esq. | C. O. Robinson, Esq.
Charles J. Hambro, Esq. | W. H. Shelford, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
India, Burma, and Ceylon: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, Colombo, Howrah, Galle, Karachi, Kandy, Rangoon.
Malaya: Ipoh, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Kmt, Kuala Lipis.
China: Hong-kong, Shanghai.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
Siam: Bangkok.
Mauritius: Port Louis.
NEW YORK AGENCY .. Bank of Montreal
TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.
Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£450,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY	BAGHDAD
CALCUTTA	BASRA
KARACHI	AMARA
MADRAS	KIRKUK
COLOMBO	MOSUL
SINGAPORE	BAHREIN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
Sir James Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
James H. Batty, Esq.
G. Brokelby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bt.
Sir Thomas J. Strangman.
The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances. F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent fixed in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
STERLING	£8,500,000
SILVER	$9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, $20,000,000.	

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
W. H. BELL, Chairman.
J. A. PLUMMER, Deputy-Chairman.
B. D. F. BEITH | W. L. PATTENDEN
A. H. COMPTON | T. H. PEARCE
M. T

MONEY MARKET

LOANS IN KEEN DEMAND

SILVER AT A NEW RECORD

In the Money Market bullbrokers again experienced adverse conditions, for while money was tight in spite of the disbursement last Saturday of the dividend on Victory Bonds this brought no advance in discount rates. There were buyers of both three months fine bank bills and of "hot" Treasury Bills at 3 5/16 per cent. and brokers were rarely able to obtain bills in competition at a better rate than 3⅜ per cent. Meanwhile they found it necessary to bid from 4¼ per cent. up to 4⅜ per cent. for fresh loans for the night, lenders other than the clearing banks charging 3⅜ per cent. for the renewal of old loans. The Bank of England received £250,000 in sovereigns from South Africa. Foreign exchanges on the whole showed a tendency unfavourable to sterling. Spanish currency continued to be offered, the Madrid rate reaching a new high record.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2⅝ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
3½–4¼	3½	3⅝–3⅝	3⅝–3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	6 months.
%	%	%	%	%	%
3½–3⅝	3⅝–3⅝	4¼–5	4¼–5	5–5⅛	5–5⅛

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

	Feb. 27	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	1,728,297,000	+ 12,711,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad		
Notes in circulation	808,045,000	+ 21,360,000
Current accounts	2,798,343,000	+ 55,650,000
	99,102,000	+ 15,610,000
		—Reuter.

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

	Feb. 28	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS.	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued		
Gold and silver	177,212	unchanged
of which deposited abroad	2,444,389	+ 24,189
Reserve in foreign currencies	149,788	unchanged
Bills of Exchange and cheques	383,602	— 14,991
Silver and other coin	1,263,003	+ 344,525
Notes of other German banks	1,377,868	— 26,511
Advances	5,542	— 17,498
Investments	323,306	+ 266,612
Other assets	93,277	unchanged
LIABILITIES	484,925	26,925
Reduced capital		
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	132,788	unchanged
Reserve	177,512	unchanged
Notes in circulation	371,139	unchanged
Other daily maturing obligations	4,722,430	+ 717,827
Other liabilities	468,522	— 147,287
	151,251	+ 9,047
		—Reuter.

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

	Feb. 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	201,654,354	+ 8,144,998
Inland bills, warrants and securities	252,228,963	— 477,012
Advances on movable securities	55,800	— 100
Advances to the Treasury	82,908,500	unchanged
Premises and equipment	6,138,520	unchanged
Other assets	91,585,551	— 9,946,199
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	54,756,005	unchanged
Reserve	8,119,288	unchanged
Notes in circulation	379,299,682	— 30,841,533
Current accounts, &c.		
Other liabilities	145,612,827	+ 64,789,988
	46,210,367	— 36,196,043
		—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate declined to $4.85⅞, closing slightly above that level. Canadian dollars appreciated, the Montreal rate closing at $4.88⅛. French francs were bid for, the Paris rate being finally 124.22½, compared with 124.25¼ on Saturday. There was also a demand for Swiss francs, the Zurich rate closing at 25.17½, against 25.18¾, while the Berlin rate also moved against London. Spanish pesetas were again weak, and after being 40.70p., the Madrid rate finished at 40.57½p., compared with 40.14p. on Saturday. Following the reduction in the Italian bank rate the Milan rate moved against the lira, closing at 92.78, against 92.74. There was a strong recovery in the Far Eastern exchanges, the Hong-kong rate being 1s. 6¼d. and the Shanghai rate 1s. 11¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 3	March 1
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.857/8–4.86	4.85 15/16–86 1/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.85–4.86⅛	4.85⅞–85⅞
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.20–27	124.24–27
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.85½–89¼	34.85¼–90¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.72–92.80	92.70–92.76
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.17½–18⅞	25.18¾–19¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375¼	374½–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	190.23	190.10–35	190.20–30
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	40.00–40.70	39.90–40.17
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½–108¾	108½–108¾
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½–12⅝	12.12¼–12½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36½–37½	20.36½–37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581½	34.48–34.58	34.49–34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79–27.82	27.80–27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164–164¼	164 1/16–164½
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.34–43.40	43.34–43.39
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.30	25.24–25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–820	819½–817½
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1,070–1,110	1,070–1,110
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	27.82–27.84	27.82–27.84
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	468.50	468.675
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	468.50	468.675
Sofia	Lev. to £	672.650	668–674	668.675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.17–18.24	18.18–18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16½–17½	18.16½–17½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16–18.16½	18.16–18.16½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16–18.16½	18.16–18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 11/16–97 13/16	97 11/16–97 13/16
Bombay	Per rup.	1s. 6d.	1/32 13/32–33/32	1/32 13/32–33/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1s. 6d.	1/32 13/32–33/32	1/32 13/32–33/32
Madras	Per rup.	1s. 6d.	1/32 13/32–33/32	1/32 13/32–33/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/31 31/32–2/32	1/31 31/32–2/32
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	1/1–1/1⅛	1/1–1/1⅛
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2/01–2/05	2/01–2/02⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	1/101–1/113	1/103–1/11
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	2/30 29–31	2/30 29–31
Manila	Per dol.	24.06d.	12.12½–15⅛	12.12½–13⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.999d.	2/07⅛	2/07⅛
B. Aires	Per rup.	47.577d.	5½–5⅝	5½–5⅝
Ypsarlos	$ to £	—	42 11/32–13/32	42 5/16–42 1/16
M'video	Pr. dol.	40	39.79	39.79
Lima	Ex to fr	51d.	43¾–44⅛	43¾–44⅛
Mexico	Pesos tod.	Par	274⅛ prem.†	274⅛ prem.†
		9.76	10.15–10.30	10.15–10.30

190 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 0 0	8 9/64	17 6/64	6 3
New Zealand	99 0 0	8 9/64	17 6/64	6 3
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	8 9/64	17 6/64	6 3
	99 16 3	8 9/64	17 6/64	6 3

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 10 0	97 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 7 6
	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	—	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.66	24.70
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.50	25.55
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.93	9.96
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £250,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad and the sale of £5,163 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £271,167, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
Feb. 27—	£	Feb. 27—	£
Sovs.			Nil
Feb. 28	30,000	Feb. 28	
Bar gold	23		Nil
March 1—		March 1—	
Foreign gold coin	10	Sovs.	2,000
March 3—		Bar gold	1,703
Sovs.	250,000	March 3—	
		Bar gold	5,163
		Net influx	271,167
Total	£280,033	Total	£280,033

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,264,376; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Forward selling of silver by India and China caused the forward price to fall ¼d. to 18 11/16d. per oz., the cash quotation being ⅛d. lower at 18 15/16d. These quotations establish new low records for the price of bar silver. The market finished with a weak appearance, America offering the metal below the fixed quotations.

PROVINCIAL BANK CLEARINGS

—	February 1930	February 1929	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	%
Birmingham	10,037,000	12,233,000	— 17·9
Bradford	2,913,000	3,658,000	— 22·6
Bristol	4,747,000	5,445,000	— 12·8
Hull	3,332,000	3,818,000	— 12·7
Leeds	4,108,000	4,540,000	— 9·5
Liverpool	3,048,000	3,593,000	— 15·1
Manchester	30,359,000	34,080,000	— 10·9
Newcastle	49,233,000	55,589,000	— 11·4
Nottingham	8,199,000	8,374,000	— 2·7
Sheffield	2,580,000	2,851,000	— 9·4
	3,951,000	4,437,000	— 10·9
Total	121,427,000	137,818,000	— 11·5

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

INCREASED OFFERINGS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MARCH 3

The market opened quiet with an irregular tendency. The annual reports of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company and the Canadian Power and Paper Corporation had no effect on paper stocks. Advanced offerings in sections of the market, scattered selling of public utilities being the chief feature of trading, but news of importance was scarce and the close was dull and easy.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Mar. 3	Mar. 1
Abitibi	30⅞	31
Alberta Pac. Grain	21	20½
Asbestos	21	21¼
Do. Pref.	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	7	7
Braz. Tract.	37¼	38¼
B.C. Pwr., A.	37½	37
Do., B	No bid	No bid
Brit. Emp. Steel	13¼	13½
Do., 1st Pref.	26½	26½
Do., 2nd Pf.	25¼	25¼
Brompton	25	25
Calgary	155	155
Can. Cem.	26½	26¼
Do., Pref.	99	99
C. Cement	29¼	29¼
Do., Pref.	17¾	17¾
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid
C. Indust. Alcohol, A	9	9
Do., B	7⅞	7¾
C. Power	13⅜	13
C. Steamship	18½	18¼
Do., Pref.	70	71
Cockshutt	19¼	19½

* Ex dividend.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL PROFITS

ORE RESERVES FOR 25 YEARS

The report of the International Nickel Company of Canada for 1929 is now available. The accounts reflect the various changes in capital structure incidental to the inclusion of the properties of the Mond Nickel Company, and accordingly are not strictly comparable with those for 1928.

The total income amounted to $31,153,660, as against $16,706,594 for 1928, and the net profit to $22,235,997, against $12,399,317. The increase in the net profit is attributed not only to the inclusion of the Mond Company's earnings, but also to the growth in the consumption of the company's products. Four dividends, aggregating 7 per cent., were paid on the Preferred stock, and four dividends, aggregating 90c. per share, were paid on the no-par-value shares of the Common stock. The Preferred dividends absorb $2,040,501, and the Common dividends $12,375,704, leaving a balance of $7,891,792 to be carried to surplus, increasing the earned surplus to $24,958,970.

The company's proven ore reserves are stated to amount to 202,620,000 short tons of this, the Frood Mine low-grade reserves amount to 91,111,000 tons, and the Frood Mine high-grade reserves to 43,562,000 tons. It stated that, without taking into consideration the possibility of lateral extensions and probable ore below 3,000ft., the Frood Mine high-grade ore, together with the reserves of the three other mines now being worked, indicates a life at the present annual rate of nickel consumption of 25 years.

It is announced by the British Overseas Bank that funds for the payment of the coupon due April 1 next on the bonds of the Roumanian Four per Cent. Consolidation Loan, 1922, have now been received.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE TRADING

IRREGULAR MOVEMENTS

NEW YORK, March 3.—The market has continued its irregular course, the strength of individual issues being utilized to sell in other directions, though bear efforts to bring about general recessions were not very successful. Trading was fairly active, sales being returned at 3,627,000 shares.

The mixed character of week-end trade news caused an irregular opening, with scattered realizing and pressure against steel issues influenced by reports of a falling off in steel mill operations. Public utility and amusement issues, however, continued to receive support. Increased offerings of Steel Common, American Can, and other industrial leaders, based on the uncertainties of the current business situation, continued during early trading, but declines were not extensive and support was still noticeable in other directions, especially those public utility stocks with prospects of important expansion in the natural gas business. Later in the morning the tone generally became firmer, sharp rebounds occurring in several merchandising issues on a drive against the short interest.

Shorts made renewed drives against selected stocks, such as Steel Common and American and Foreign Power, early in the afternoon, but failed to bring about general declines, the volume of trading diminishing as prices receded. Later in the session sharp advances occurred in a few sections, notably among merchandising issues and oil stocks, but realizing continued elsewhere and the close was irregular.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 3	Mar. 1
MONTREAL on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.88	4.88⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.85 31/32	4.86
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82⅝	4.82 7/8
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 7/16	4.85 7/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.84 7/16	4.84 5/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅛	3.91⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.02½	40.03
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85	26.84½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.96¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	23.80	23.85⅝	23.85⅝
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	13.92½	13.92½
Madrid, cables	100pts.	19.30	19.30	19.29⅜
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09¼	12.15
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¼	14.09¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅝	17.48¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	Cents	1.29¼	1.76⅝
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.60	1.29¼
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.25	37.70
				11.25

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Mar. 3	Mar. 1	—	Closing Prices Mar. 3	Mar. 1
Atchison	230	232	Int. C. Amer	29⅝	29⅝
Atl. Coast	170	169	KansasCity	77	77½
B. & O.	116½	116	Louisville	132	132
Can. Pac.	80¾	80	Minn. S.P.	28	28
Del. & Hud.	204	204	Miss. Pac.	90¾	90¾
Del., Lack.	275	275	Do., Pref.	137	137
Erie	29	29	N.Mex.1 Pf.	1⅞	1½
Do., 1st Pf	64½	64½	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Do., 2nd Pf.	48	48	N.Y. Cent.	185⅞	185⅞
Gt. N. Pref.	98	98	N.Y., Ont. & W.	25⅝	25⅝
Ill. Cent.	128½	129	N. Pacific	91½	91½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	27		Pennsylv'a	82⅝	82⅝
			Reading 1st	126	125
			Reading 2nd	109	109
			S.L. & S.F.	65	65
			S.L. & S.W.	123½	123½
			S. Pacific	129	129
			Southern	98½	98½
			U. Pacific	225	225
			Do., Pref.	81	82
			Wabash	54	54
			Do., Pf. A	85	85

INDUSTRIALS

—		—		—	
Air Reduct.	135¾	Int. Nickel	38½	Pullman	40⅜
Allied Chem.	275	Int. Paper	28½	Radio Corp.	28¾
Am. Agric. Chem.	31	Do., Pref.	68	Do., B	69⅛
Am. & F. Pwr.	30½	Kennecott	58¾	Remington	58¾
Am. Can.	93¾	Kresge S.S.	31¾	Sears R'b'k	31⅛
Am. Comm. Alcohol	139½	Kresge A.	29⅛	Shell Trans.	42⅝
Am. Rolling Mills	98½	Liggett & M.	105½	Shell Un.	10⅜
Am. Smelt.	93¼	Do., B	103½	Simms Pet.	6⅜
Am. Sug. R.	94⅜	Loew's Inc.	61⅝	Simms S. Rt.	61¾
Am. Tel.	62⅜	Mack Trks.	47⅝	Std. Brands	47⅝
Am. Tob.	239¾	Mont'g'ry W.	47⅝	Std. Gas	50
Am. Tob. "B"	241⅞	Nash M'trs.	50	Std. Oil of Cal.	51¼
Am. Wool'n	17¼	Nat. Biscuit	204	Do., N.J.	59¾
Anaconda	74¼	Nat. Cash R.	75	Do., N.Y.	32
Armour, D.	7¾	Nat. Dairy	49½	Studebaker	49⅞
Atlantic Ref.	25½	N. Amer.	117¾	Texas Corp.	52½
Baldwin	38⅜	Packard	19	Tex. G.Sul.	61⅞
Barnsdall A	22⅛	Pan. A.Pet.	53	Tidewater	11⅝
Beth. Steel	98½	Pub. Ser. N.J.	97	Un. Carbide	92⅝
C.de Pasco	60⅜	Pullman	83½	Un. Fruit	96¼
Chile Copp.	25⅝	RadioCorp.	48½	United Gas	39
Chrysler	56½	R'm'g'n Rd	39	U.S. Ind. Alc.	85⅜
Col. Fuel	38⅝	Ryl. Dutch	50¾	U.S. Rubber	26¼
Colum. Gas	53½	Sears R'b'k	49⅜	U.S. Steel	180
Col. Graph. A	9⅝	Shell Trans.	42⅝	Do., Pref.	142½
Cons. Gas	120¾	Shell Un.	10⅜	W. Un. Tel.	214½
Cont. Can.	65¾	Simms S. Rt.	6⅜	Whee. Mfg.	184½
Cont. Oil	21¼	Std. Brands	25⅞	Woolworth	64¾
Corn. Prod.	95¼	Std. Gas	120⅝	Worth'n Pump	80
Crucible	87	Std. Oil of Cal.	59¾	Youngst'n Sheet	128
DavisonCh.	38¾	Do., N.J.	60		
Drug, Inc.	79¼	Do., N.Y.	32⅜		
Du Pont	125¼	Studebaker	49⅞		
EastmanK.	217	Texas Corp	52½		
Elec. P. & L.	69	Tex. G.Sul.	61⅞		
Electric Storage	75	Tidewater	11⅝		
Fox Films	35¾	Un. Carbide	92⅝		
Gen. Elec.	75½	Un. Fruit	96¼		
Gen. Foods	51⅞	United Gas	39		
Gen. Motors	42¾	U.S. Ind. Alc.	85⅜		
Gillette	96¾	U.S. Rubber	26¼		
Goodrich	47⅝	U.S. Steel	180		
Goodyear	61	Do., Pref.	142½		
Hou. OilT'x	80⅜	W. Un. Tel.	214½		
Hud. Mtrs.	57¾	Whee. Mfg.	184½		
Ind. Rayon	56	Woolworth	64¾		
Int. Harv'r	106	Worth'n Pump	80		
Int. Match	93¾	Youngst'n Sheet	128		

KERR STOCKS

—		—		—	
Am.-Am. Oil	15⅛	Mid. West Utilities	32¾	Pullman	96½
Assoc. Gas	42¾	Pennroad	15	Pure	25⅛
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	26⅝	Silica Gel.	27¼	Stand. Oil of Indiana	51⅞
Cities Serv.	24⅛	Stand. Oil of Kentucky	51⅞	Swift Int.	32⅛
Elec. Bond	102⅝	Swift Int.	32⅛	VacuumOil	91
Gulf Oil	103⅜	VacuumOil	91		
Hydro Elec.	13¼				
Int. Pet.	42½				
	19⅛				

BONDS

—		—		—	
Libty. Ln. 3½%	99 2/32	Fisl. 6% 1945	96½	Pullman 6%	96
Do. 4½%	100 8/32	Fren. 7½% 1941	121½	Rem. 7%	121¼
Do. (4th) 4¼%	101	Do. 7% 49	116	Rep. I. & S. 7%	115⅝
U.K. 5½%	101 30/32	Do. 7% 49	107	Do. 6%	107¼
1937	104	Ger. 7% 1964	99½	Rhine-Ruhr 7%	99⅜
Do. 4½%	104	Hamb'g. 6% 1946	96⅝	Roum. 7%	96¼
1960-90	83½	Hung. 7½%	101½	Russian 6½%	101½
Arg. 6%	97	Ital. 7% 1951	99	Saxon 7%	98⅞
1959	96⅝	Jap. 6½% 1954	103¼	Seine, 7%	103⅜
Aust. 5% 1957	88	Nord Ry. 6½%	104½	Serb. 7%	104½
A'tria. 7% 1943	104⅛	Norway 6% 1952	103¼	Stand. Oil N.J. 5%	102¼
Belg. 6% 1955	102⅝	P.L.M. 6% 1958	103¼	Sweden 5½%	103¼
Bordeaux 6%	103⅞	Do. 7% 1958	105⅝	Tokio City 5½%	90
Brazil 8% 1952	100	Poland 7% 1947	83½		
Bulg. 7·6%	79¼	Do. 8% Rio do Sul. 8% '46	97		
Canada, 5% 1931	100	San F. 8% 1950	92		
Chile 7%	101	Seine, 7% 1942	108⅛		
Do. 6·5%	90	Swed. 5½% 1954	104⅛		
Czech. 8% 1951	110½	Tokio City 5½% '61	90		
Denm'k 6% 1942	104⅞				
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	101⅝				
Do. 5½%					
Finn. 6% 1953	101⅝				
Est. Ely. 7% '54	105⅛				

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Mar. 3	Mar. 1
Atchison, Pref.	103	103
Lehigh Valley	74½	75½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	53½	53¼
New York, Ontario and Western	14¼	14¼
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	118	118
National Lead	176	177

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

The money market was easy, call loans being available throughout the day at 4 per cent. Rates for Commercial Paper were unchanged at 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Sterling exchange continued easy, cable transfers falling to 4.85 15-16.

Silver was depressed, further declining ½c. to 39½c. for foreign bullion.

Open market discount rates were quoted 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4 per cent. to 3¾ per cent. for six months bills.

It is announced that the merger negotiations between the American Rolling Mills Company and the Gulf States Steel Company have been abandoned.

The Erie Railroad has applied for authority to issue $50,000,000 45-year Five per Cent. Refunding Mortgage bonds.

The earnings of the American Smelting and Refining Company for the past year were at the rate of $10.02 per share, as compared with $8.24 per share in 1928.

The monthly statement of the New York Stock Exchange showed that brokers' loans in February increased $182,820,000 to a total of $4,167,588,000, against $3,984,768,000 in January and $8,678,546,000 in February last year.

BONDS.—Trading was quieter and the tendency irregular. Sales reached $8,119,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

DECLINE IN WHEAT

NEW YORK, March 3.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy at 1½c. to 3½c. decline, No. 2 red winter, 132½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 113½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 121½c. MAIZE easy and 1½c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 96½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS easy, ½c. down. White clipped, 51½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE easy at 2½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 83½c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 1,637,000 bushels smaller on the week at 184,761,000 bushels, which compares with 150,847,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 1,601,000 bushels larger at 22,668,000 bushels, against 33,301,000 bushels; and that of oats is 921,000 bushels smaller on the week at 22,287,000 bushels, compared with 15,698,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR closed barely steady, with spring clears 5c. lower at $5.70, and Kansas straight 10c. down at $5.90. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $6.15 and $5.15 respectively. Rye flour quoted $5.35 to $5.55.

LARD was steady at 5c. decline. Prime Western steam, $11.05; Middle West, spot, $10.95 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed firm, 20 to 13 points up. March, 8.79c.; May, 8.49c.; July, 8.20c.; Sept., 7.99c.; Dec., 7.80c.; Jan., 7.80c. Sales, 19,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm at 19 to 32 points advance. March, 13.59c.; May, 12.85c.; July, 12.23c.; Sept., 11.75c.; Dec., 11.36c.; Jan., 11.11c. Sales, 28,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10¼c.; Santos No. 4, 14c. to 14½c.

COCOA futures closed barely steady at 7 to 2 points decline. Sales, 15,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.57; May, 8.86; July, 9.16; Sept., 9.48; Dec., 9.45; Jan., 9.52.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady at 4 to 2 points loss. Sales, 25,000 tons. Closing prices:—March, 1.59; May, 1.68; July, 1.76; Sept., 1.85; Dec., 1.93; Jan., 1.95.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, was nominally unchanged. Sales reported in Philippine sugar to-day comprised, nearby shipment, 34,000 bags at 3.32c. and 23,000 bags at 3.49c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 10 points lower at 15.00c. The futures market opened irregular, with quotations 1 point higher to 4 points lower, and after easing on selling by Wall-street and Western houses prices rallied on shorts covering and trade support. The downward movement was resumed in the afternoon owing to further selling in sympathy with the weakness of wheat, and after a partial rally on covering by local operators the market closed barely steady at 11 to 21 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 15 points to 14.81c., and the futures market closed 14 to 16 points lower on the day.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
March	14.89 14.89	15.00 15.00
April	15.02 15.02	15.14 15.14
May	15.16 15.16	15.31 15.29
June	15.28 15.28	15.45 15.42
July	15.42 15.41	15.57 15.56
August	15.43 15.43	15.59 15.59
September	15.45 15.45	15.62 15.62
October	15.52 15.48	15.68 15.65
November	15.62 15.62	15.83 15.80
December	15.70 15.68	15.83 15.83
January	15.71 15.74	15.90 15.90
New Contract		
October	15.32 15.32	15.46 15.46
November	15.43 15.43	15.61 15.61
December	15.51 15.51	15.68 15.66
January	15.55 15.55	15.78 15.76

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at Ports	13,000	18,000	7,679,000	8,383,000
Exports, Gt Bts.	5,000	11,000	1,091,000	1,525,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	15,000	45,000	4,387,000	4,822,000

COPPER was steady and unchanged. Electrolytic domestic, spot and export, spot and April delivery, quoted 18c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing sellers' prices were:—March, 17.50c.; May, 17.30c.; July, 16.80c. Sales, nil. TIN easier. Straits metal, spot, was 1c. lower at 37½c. with April sellers at 37½c. National Metal Exchange closing sellers' prices were:—March, 37.15c.; May, 37.35c.; July, 37.60c. SPELTER barely steady at 5 points decline. East St. Louis, spot and April delivery, quoted 5.10c. per lb., sellers. LEAD.—Spot quoted 10 points lower at 6c. per lb. Pig IRON steady. No. 2 foundry still quoted $19.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ¼c. lower for spot and March at 15½c., and March-April at 15¾c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were unchanged. Spot and March, 15½c.; March-April, 16c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 40 to 30 points lower. March, 15.00; May, 15.50; July, 16.00; Sept., 16.40; Dec., 17.00. Sales, 290 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady, with refined futures unchanged to 4 points lower. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, 7.12½ bid; yellow, spot, 8.30 bid. Futures.—March, 8.30; May, 8.68; July, 9.00; Sept., 9.19.

TALLOW was steady and unchanged. Extra, loose, 6½c.; in tierces, 7c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and unaltered at 57c. to 58c.

JACKSONVILLE, March 3.—TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged at 52c. bid.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—TURPENTINE was firm and unaltered at 52s. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $7.05; grade K., $7.40; grade WW., $8.00.

DULUTH, March 3.—LINSEED futures closed easy at 4½c. to 4c. decline. May, 296c.; July, 296c.

KANSAS CITY, March 3.—WHEAT futures closed easy, 3½c. to 3¾c. down. May, 104½c.; July, 103½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 3.—WHEAT futures closed easy and 3½c. to 5½c. down. May, 113c.; July, 111½c.

TOLEDO, March 3.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 10.80.

WINNIPEG, March 3.—WHEAT op

COMPANY MEETINGS

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

THE ORDINARY BRANCH VALUATION

BONUS MAINTAINED AT £2 4s.%

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH BENEFITS

FURTHER ALLOCATION OF PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS

INCOME EXCEEDS £10,775,000

FUNDS £45,945,704

The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Refuge Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the chief office of the company, Oxford-street, Manchester.

Mr. J. WILCOCK HOLBATH (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. John W. Moss) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which were taken as read, said:—Gentlemen,—Before referring to the accounts it is perhaps desirable that I should make some reference to the general trading conditions in this country, a matter with which, by the nature of our business, we are brought into the closest contact at every point. It cannot be said that the hope of improvement to which expression was given a year ago by so many—and in which I myself shared to some extent—has been realized in any substantial degree. It is true that some important branches of our trade, including coal, iron, and steel, have shown signs of slight improvement in certain areas; but the great textile industries upon which so much depends in this part of the country, where we conduct a very considerable proportion of our business, are in a substantially worse position now than 12 months ago, and success has not yet attended the many determined attempts to restore to the great exporting trades of Lancashire and Yorkshire that prosperity which is so essential to the many thousands whose employment and livelihood depend on this world trade.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The figures of unemployment, always a reliable barometer of the condition of trade, are at present far from encouraging, and constitute a striking indication of the urgent need for improvement in industrial conditions generally; and I regret to say that—without in any way expressing a view as regards safeguarding our industries, or the tariff question generally—matters, perhaps, unsuitable for discussion at a meeting of this character, but which are, I believe, exercising the minds of increasing numbers of our people at the present time—I do not see how the atmosphere of confidence inseparable from sound trading conditions can be restored until at least some indication is forthcoming that an end is approaching with respect to the excessive national and local expenditure and consequent excessive taxation which have constituted such an oppressive burden on our industries during recent years.

The industrial conditions to which I have referred have been accompanied during the past 12 months by two further factors, which combine, I think, to distinguish 1929 as a year of a quite exceptional character for those engaged in the business of life assurance.

SERIOUS INCREASE IN MORTALITY

In the first place, there occurred in the early part of the year a serious increase in mortality generally, due principally to the prevailing influenza epidemic, an event naturally of considerable importance to a company with connexions so widespread as are those of the Refuge. This increase was reflected at once in our claims experience, and caused our claim rate to mount to a figure which, in our post-War experience, has been exceeded only by that occasioned by the similar visitation which occurred in the winter of 1918-19. I propose to make some further remarks on this subject when dealing specifically with the mortality experience of the company during the year.

The second and equally disturbing feature of the operations covered by the last 12 months appears in the exceptional conditions which prevailed in the financial world during the year. It is not my intention to deal with the subject in detail at this stage; my remarks will fall more properly under the head of investments. I desire only to state that the results of our financial activities during 1929 are such as we may justly regard with a considerable degree of satisfaction.

CONTINUED PROGRESS

Coming now to the report, you will observe that progress has been maintained in every field of the company's activities; and when it is considered how adverse were the conditions, both industrial and financial, under which this progress was secured, I think you will agree that it is a significant indication of the strength and vitality of your undertaking.

The total premium income amounted to £8,657,185, an increase of £322,058 over that of the previous year, and the total net interest income was £2,122,339, showing an increase under that heading of £157,387. Our total funds now stand at £45,945,704, showing an increase of £3,079,444. The amount paid in claims by death or maturity during the year was £4,503,058—a figure which represents the payment of approximately £15,000 each working day—and the total sum paid under this head since the inception of the company is now £61,480,654. The aggregate surplus shown by the valuation of the two branches of the company's business is £2,926,889, which includes £770,307 brought forward from the previous valuation. After the transfer of £500,000 to the investments reserve funds, an amount which, having regard to existing conditions, it has been deemed prudent to add, and which brings the amount of those funds up to £1,600,000, it is proposed to allocate £1,089,377 to the policyholders, and £150,000 to the shareholders, the balance of £587,512 being carried forward. It is interesting to observe that of the payment to shareholders, more than two-thirds of the amount—i.e., £102,726—is contributed by the ordinary branch, the industrial branch providing the remaining £47,274.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH

The basic function of a life assurance company is the provision of immediate financial assistance and protection in the event of death; and to-day it is recognized that our own and similar undertakings are performing a valuable service in bringing before the insuring public the benefits resulting from the making of such provision. These benefits were of unusual value in the industrial branch during 1929, the amount paid in respect of claims by death being £1,825,879, showing an exceptional increase of £288,756 over the corresponding figure for the preceding year. This increase is due, in part, to the increases in the sums assured consequent on the operation of the scheme set up last year whereby a portion of the surplus was allocated to policyholders, and for which, of course, provision was already made, and also to the fact that our claims experience in 1928 was very light; but in the main the influenza epidemic in the earlier part of the year must be held responsible.

The new business consisted of 934,991 policies, assuring the sum of £17,711,086. The premium revenue was £4,739,174, an increase of £106,392 over the corresponding figure for 1928, and the net income from investments, after deduction of income-tax, was £745,435, showing a net yield of £5 3s. 7d. per cent. on the entire assets of the branch, both invested and uninvested, the corresponding figure for each of the two preceding years being £5 3s. per cent. The death claims, as I have already said, amounted to £1,825,879, and £315,830 was paid to policyholders under matured endowment assurances. The expense ratio for the year was 37.14 per cent., showing a slight decrease on the corresponding figure for the preceding year, and the claim ratio was 45.18 per cent., as compared with 38.70 per cent. in 1928 and 40.87 per cent. in 1927. The industrial branch fund now amounts to £14,236,542, having increased by £1,013,964 during the year.

In a comparison of the increase in the premium income for 1929 with the corresponding figure for the preceding year, it is necessary to have regard to the fact that in 1928 there occurred an additional weekly account, making a total of 53 weekly accounts in that year, as against the normal 52 applicable to 1929.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH VALUATION

The valuation of this branch has again been made on the basis of the English Life Mortality Table No. 8 Males, with interest at 3 per cent. for all classes of policy except adult single whole life assurances by weekly premiums, and infantile whole life assurances by weekly premiums not exceeding one penny, which are valued at 3½ per cent. As regards these policies the valuation has been further strengthened, the percentage thrown off the office premiums before valuation varying from 35 per cent. upwards, and providing in every case a net positive liability. The remaining policies, including the whole life assurances by monthly premiums, have again been valued on a strict net premium basis.

The resulting surplus is £511,807, which includes £46,715 brought forward from the preceding year. The sum of £250,000 is transferred to the investments reserve fund, and in pursuance of the policy introduced a year ago it is proposed to set aside £164,842 for allocation among the policyholders in this branch. From the remainder it is proposed to allocate to the shareholders the sum of £24,774, and to declare a dividend of 7½ per cent., absorbing £22,500, the balance of £49,691 being carried forward unappropriated. It will be noted that the total proportion of surplus allocated to the shareholders represents rather less than 1 per cent. of the premium income in this branch for the year.

The number of industrial branch policies at the valuation date was 6,338,070, assuring the sum of £88,256,178, and the average duration of the policies was ten years and eight months.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL BRANCH

I do not think any one circumstance connected with the company occasioned me more pleasure than the announcement I was privileged to make in my address to you a year ago, that we had then reached a stage in our progress which enabled us to allocate to our policyholders in the industrial branch a very large sum as a first step toward bringing up the benefits of our older members to the latest and most favourable scale. It is very gratifying to report that despite the prevalent adverse conditions we are this year in a position to set aside a further sum for this purpose, and it is proposed, as I have already said, that the sum so allocated to our policyholders in the industrial branch shall be £164,842, notwithstanding that policies in this branch are in form non-profit. The effect of this second allocation is to complete the process of putting all our policies in the industrial branch permanently on the latest and most favourable scale of benefit, with the exception of whole life policies under tables 1, 2, 3, and 12, 13, 14, in respect of which the additions to the sums assured under the original contracts to bring them up to the 1927—the latest, and much improved—scale of benefits will be made in respect of claims by death occurring between to-day and March 1 of next year.

I think you will agree that this result is a very happy fulfilment of the hopes I expressed a year ago that we should be able to increase still further the benefits we offer to policyholders in this company, an ambition which, of course, it is our intention continuously to pursue.

ORDINARY BRANCH

In the difficult conditions prevailing to-day, and no less among that class of the community which normally assures in the ordinary branch than among that from which our industrial branch policyholders are drawn, the increased new business which we are able to report is a result we may justly regard as eminently satisfactory. You will be glad also to observe that the expense ratio for the year, at 15.38 per cent., shows a decrease on the corresponding figure for 1928. The number of policies issued in the year was 50,454, assuring the sum of £6,479,796, the annual premiums payable thereon being £441,079 and the single premiums £170,518. The premium revenue for the year was £3,918,011, an increase of £215,686 over that of the previous year, and the net income from interest, after deduction of tax, was £1,376,904. The net rate of interest earned on the entire assets of the branch, invested and uninvested, was £4 15s. 2d. per cent., as compared with £4 15s. 8d. per cent. in respect of the previous year. Payments under the head of claims amounted to £2,361,549, of which £815,854 was paid in respect of deaths, and £1,545,695 to policyholders under matured endowment assurances. You will observe that the amount of the claims by death shows an important increase over the corresponding figure for 1928, due to causes to which I have already referred. The number of deaths so occurring was, however, well within the expectation.

The ordinary branch fund now amounts to £29,340,254, showing an increase during the year of £1,663,220.

ORDINARY BRANCH VALUATION

The ordinary branch has again been valued by the O^M table of mortality in conjunction with interest at 3 per cent. Only the net premiums, corresponding to the ages at entry, have been taken into account, and on this stringent basis the result of the valuation reveals a surplus of £1,815,082, which includes the sum of £725,592 brought forward from the previous year. Of this surplus, the sum of £250,000 is transferred to the investments reserve fund, and from the remainder it is proposed to maintain the reversionary bonus at the present figure of £2 4s. per cent. on with-profit policies, absorbing £924,535, and to allocate £102,726 to the shareholders, the balance of £537,821 being carried forward unappropriated. You will observe that the amount carried forward is materially less than was the case last year, but the difference is considerably more than accounted for by the unusually large amount transferred this year to the investments reserve fund.

The total number of ordinary branch policies existing at December 31, 1929, was 540,554, assuring the sum of £83,646,002, including bonus additions of £6,587,801.

MORTALITY

If it is true that the proper study of mankind is man, then the proper study of a life assurance company is mortality; and in this connexion the past year has been of the greatest interest. Since the exceptionally severe epidemic of influenza which occurred in the winter of 1918-19 there have been similar outbreaks of lesser intensity in 1922, 1924, 1927, and 1929. In each case the epidemic arose early in the year and reached a climax about the end of February, the outbreak of 1929 being exceptional, not only in its severity, but in its persistence, normal conditions not being resumed until the end of May, five months after the first signs became evident. In this connexion, and as affording an illustration of the intimate and widespread contact of the company with the general life of the community, it is interesting to record that the curve representing the progress of our claim ratio during the period in question reproduces very closely the characteristics of the curve representing the progress of the death-rate per 1,000 of "107 county boroughs and great towns" of England and Wales, but deferred a week or a fortnight throughout its course. This may be explained as representing the short period elapsing between death and the payment of the claim, and provides a striking example of the operation in practice of one of the first principles of this company—prompt payment of claims, a principle to which the Refuge has throughout its history endeavoured to give effect.

You will remember that in my address last year I referred to the effect of meteorological conditions upon our claim rate, and I made the statement that what is usually termed "seasonable" weather is not necessarily accompanied by a diminution in the number of our death claims. It is rather curious how immediately our recent experience has provided a justification of these remarks. Both the wintry weather of the opening months of the year and the hot, dry summer were accompanied in the case of this company by a claim rate above the normal; while the heavy rains and unusually mild conditions which set in early in November exerted a most beneficial effect on our mortality experience.

INVESTMENTS

I now come to the matter of the investments of the company; and, having regard to the numerous and, in some respects, very exceptional adverse influences of the year, you will no doubt regard my observations on this subject as being of more than usual importance.

As you are all no doubt aware, the year 1929 has been marked by a series of financial events, both at home and abroad, which might certainly, and fortunately, be described as without parallel in recent times.

I need not take you through the whole of the financial history of the 12 months. I will only allude to two of the outstanding events. At home, the greatest sensation of the year was caused by the Hatry crash; and, in this connexion, I am pleased to inform you that this company was not interested either in any of the Hatry group of companies or, fortunately, in the fraudulent scrip which was issued by those companies. Abroad, perhaps the most important event was the slump in American securities in the late autumn, and I am glad to say that here again we escaped all but the favourable consequences of this *débâcle*, in that our direct holding of American securities at the time of the fall amounted to less than one-third of 1 per cent. of our total investments, and those were of a comparatively non-speculative character. These are facts which I think afford reason for considerable satisfaction. They do not, however, as you may well realize, indicate that, unlike all other financial institutions, we have by any means escaped the consequences of the serious and almost general depreciation in the value of investments which occurred during the year under review. This depreciation, based on market values, amounts to 3½ per cent. of our total funds, and it is, perhaps, some comfort to reflect that had the whole of our funds been invested as to one-half in long-dated and the other half in comparatively short-dated British Government securities, the result as regards the amount of depreciation during the year would have been less favourable to the company than actually has been the case. Before I leave this question, I am pleased to state that, prior to transferring the sum of £500,000 to the investments reserve funds, those funds were very considerably more than sufficient to cover all our depreciation as at December 31.

The invested funds of the company as at December 31 last amounted to £44,907,561, showing an increase during the year of £3,617,478. This increase in the amount of the investments is larger than the actual increase in funds, for the reason that we commenced the year with an exceptionally large bank balance, which has, during the year, been absorbed by investment. The principal increases during the year in the amounts of our investments under their respective classifications are as follows:—

Railway and other debentures and debenture stocks — home and foreign	£859,708
Indian and Colonial Government securities	698,827
Railway and other preference and guaranteed stocks	503,546
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	449,544
British Government securities	395,112
Railway and other ordinary stocks	294,965
Loans on the company's policies	239,073

The amount of interest (less income-tax) has, for the first time, exceeded £2,000,000, the exact figure being £2,122,339. This shows a net yield on the combined life assurance funds of £5 3s. 1d. per cent., against £5 2s. 10d. last year and £5 2s. 11d. in 1927. Similarly the net yield on the total assets, invested and uninvested, is £4 17s. 11d., against £4 18s. in 1928 and £4 18s. 1d. in the preceding year. I am sure you will agree that the ability of the company to maintain these net yields is most gratifying, and, I hope, affords some indication of the attention given to this very important phase of the company's business.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

This company, as you are aware, through its membership of the National Amalgamated Approved Society, plays an important part in the operation of the national scheme of health insurance. On behalf of the society, the company administers the national health insurance of a membership of 655,000, an increase of nearly 5,000 as compared with the corresponding figure in respect of the previous year. In the course of the year 1,328,474 payments of benefit were made, amounting to £829,101, including £78,609 in respect of maternity benefit. In the preceding year the corresponding payments of benefit numbered 1,234,000, amounting to £759,941. The number of new members admitted to the "Refuge" section of the society was 42,142.

I referred a year ago to the serious and increasing number of claims on the sickness funds of societies throughout the country which constituted so disturbing a feature of national health insurance at that time, and I announced that the management of the National Amalgamated Approved Society had set up a scheme of sickness visitation designed to eliminate those claims which could not be justified on medical grounds, and which were antagonistic to the interests of the general body of insured members. This scheme has been in operation during the last few months and has been attended by a considerable measure of success, as may be gathered from an examination of the figures I have just read. While fully securing the interests of genuine claimants, the system sets up an immediate supervision over all claims submitted, and ensures that no claim is allowed to persist which is not in accordance with the basic principles of the scheme of national health insurance.

I am glad to observe that the subject of maternal mortality is at last attracting a great deal of public interest. It is a most serious consideration that whereas the infantile mortality rate has fallen steadily for many years, there has been no such decrease in the rate of maternal mortality, which is as high now as it was 30 years ago. Nor does the matter rest there. It is a fact that there exists also a great deal of female sickness consequent on and directly attributable to the incident of childbirth; and the means to be adopted to secure an improvement in this respect constitutes a problem of peculiar importance to approved societies.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the experience of the National Amalgamated Approved Society is such as to justify us in the belief that among the approved societies' membership the maternal mortality rate is very much less than among the population generally. So far as the membership of the National Amalgamated Approved Society is concerned, one of the reasons to which this result may be attributed is the extent to which our members take advantage of the specialist treatment and advice to be secured at the different ante-natal clinics and maternity and child-welfare centres up and down the country; and it is improbable that our experience differs materially from that of other approved societies. It seems, therefore, that a most promising line of advance towards the solution of the problem lies in the direction of a further extension of the system of clinics providing expert ante-natal and post-natal advice, coupled with the provision of adequate cash benefits, such as it is the aim of the approved societies to provide.

SURVEY

In these days such terms as "rationalization" and "reorganisation" are commonplace in their application to industry, in the sense that only by some such radical operation may prosperity be restored, and it appears to me that we are entitled to take some credit for the fact that reorganization, in the case of this company, takes a very different form, and is, in fact, a process which is continually at work. Year by year we have adjusted our methods to suit current conditions, and we have never hesitated completely to remodel, if necessary, any phase of our work, if by so doing we could avail ourselves of modern ideas, methods, or machinery.

As a direct result of the operation of these principles we have the fact that our industrial branch premium income, though more than double the corresponding pre-War figure, is now collected by three-fifths the number of agents, while over the same period the staff employed at chief office has decreased by one-tenth. From the policyholder's point of view the success of the system is evident from the fact that never—even during the War—have we decreased the benefits we offer for a given premium. On the contrary, we have made successive increases, as will be seen from the following table, which serves also to illustrate the value to our policyholders of that portion of the substantial allocation of surplus made in respect of each of the last two years, increasing the benefits under adult whole-life assurances by weekly premiums. As already stated, claims under such assurances, arising by death before March 1 next, will be paid on the 1927 scale of benefits shown below, whatever the scale under which the policy was originally issued.

SUM ASSURED

Payable at Death for a Weekly Premium of 1d.

Age at entry.	1887 scale.	1910 scale.	1923 scale.	1927 scale.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
11 ..	10 0	10 17	12 19	15 6
30 ..	6 3	6 12	6 19	7 18
45 ..	3 14	4 1	4 2	4 9
60 ..	1 18	2 2	2 2	2 4

These successive increases in benefit in the industrial branch, to which the numerous increases in the reversionary bonus provide the counterpart in the ordinary branch, have not occurred haphazard, but constitute the logical outcome of the policy of careful management and continuous attention to expense which has secured since 1920 a reduction of over 12½ in the figure representing the industrial branch expense ratio, which now stands, as I have already said, at 37.11 per cent. of the premium income for the branch.

In conclusion, I am glad to add that the attitude of the public towards the company, as expressed in their contact with members of our Field Force, continues on the cordial footing to which we have become accustomed. For this happy state of affairs we are greatly indebted to our men in the field, upon whom rests the responsibility of establishing and maintaining that element of personal contact between policyholder and company which is so valuable an asset in business life to-day, and to which we attach a very great importance.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

My last observation brings me to a subject which I think must always have been approached with pleasure by my predecessors in the chair, as it is now by me. I refer to our officers and staff, both at the chief office and in our branches; and I take this opportunity of paying a very warm tribute to the energy and enthusiasm which have characterized their work during a period which, in many respects, repeated the difficulties of the preceding years. In the face of these difficulties the progress which has been achieved entitles us, I think, to regard the year under review as one of success, and I am sure you will desire me to express your sincere appreciation of the efforts of all who have contributed to this gratifying result.

The relations between the management and all grades of the staff continue on the cordial footing which has become a Refuge tradition, and to which we attach a very great value. We are greatly indebted to our various staff associations for their helpful collaboration throughout the year in the discussion and solution of those difficulties which arise from time to time, and which may so easily mar the smooth working of an organization such as ours; and we desire to put on record our appreciation of this spirit of helpful cooperation which has been in the past, and will, we hope, continue to be in the future, so great an asset to the company.

Gentlemen, I have now much pleasure in moving the adoption of the annual report and accounts.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Messrs. William Ebor Thornton and James Proctor Green were reappointed directors of the company.

Messrs. Walton, Watts and Co. were reappointed auditors.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, March 3.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.45 (previous closing, 87.40); 5% Rentes, 1918-16, 101.47 (101.35); 4% Rentes, 1917, 99.60 (99.40); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.20 (100.15); 5% Rentes, 1920, 156.25 (156.25); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.95 (103.85); 6% Rentes, 1927, 107.50 (107.40); 5% Credit National, 1919, 611 (617); 6% Credit National, 1920, 550 (550); 6% Credit National, 1921, 565 (566); 6% Credit National 1922 (1st), 527 (525); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 557 (555); 6% Credit National, 1924, 575 (575); 4% Egyptian Unified, 384.50 (384.50); 4% Russian, 1889, 99.50 (99); 4% Russian, 1901, 491 (491); 5% Russian, 1906, 77 (77.50); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4 (4.10); 4% Turkish Unified, 67.75 (69.75); Banque de France, 25,150 (25,160); Banque de Paris, 2,930 (2,940); Banque Parisienne, 2,150 (2,145); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,010 (1,992); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,800 (3,810); Credit Lyonnais, 3,140 (3,170); Banque Ottomane, 1,185 (1,210); Suez Canal Shares, 19,925 (20,050); Chargeurs Reunis, 756 (763); Messageries Maritimes, 225 (225); Transatlantique, 1,110 (1,105); Rio Tinto, 1,950 (1,961); Sucreries d'Egypte, 925 (944); Wagons Lits, 645 (649); Thomson Houston, 1,180 (1,180); Lautaro Nitrate, 338 (344); Ford of France, 192 (196); Rio Tinto, 5,350 (5,410); Tharsis, 551, (580); De Beers, 1,205 (1,218); De Beers, Preferred, 577 (581); Jagersfontein Estate, 245 (248); Central Mining, 2,240 (2,265); Chartered, 244 (249); Brakpan, 572 (574); Crown Mines, 395 (395); East Rand, 62 (63); Geduld, 407 (407); General Mining, 87 (88); Consolidated Goldfields, 248 (249); Johannesburg Consolidated, 275 (277); Rhodesian Base, 35 (36); Rand Mines, 364 (361); Tanganyika, 313 (317); Transvaal Consolidated, 159 (161); Union Corporation, 422 (430); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 58 (61); Mosambique, 78 (74); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 36 (37); Zaccharoff Shares, 202 (205); Eastern International, 136 (141); Gula Kalumpong, 169 (172); Kuala Lumpur, 240 (245); Malacca, 251 (253); Mexican Eagle, 138 (141); Royal Dutch, 39,110 (39,000); Shell Transport, 568 (561); Platine, 1,950 (1,961); Liancourt, 35 (60); Baku Kapitsa, 522 (510); Oceana Consolidated, 14 (14). Exchanges on New York, 25.56½ (25.56¼); Exchange on London, official average, 124.21½ (124.27); Cheques, closing market rate, 124.22 (124.27½). Private discount rate, 2½% (2½%). The Bourse will be closed to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, March 3.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 105¼ (previous, 103⅞); 5% Dutch, 102 (102⅛); 4% Dutch, 65¼ (65¼); 3% Dutch, 16 (16⅛); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49¾ (—); Peruvian, 11¼ (11⅜); Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 58¼ (53⅛); New York Ontario, 15⅜ (—); United States Steel, 185⅝ (184⅝); Southern Pacific, 124¾ (—); Union Pacific, 226 (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 580 (581½); Anaconda, 152⅞ (152); Dell Batavia Rubber, 110 (111⅛); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 417 (405); Dell Mij, 366 (371½); Senembah Mij, 471¼ (421¼); Amsterdam Rubber, 169½ (172½); Nargarine Unie, 318½ (322); Philips Lamps, 456 (461); Exchange on Berlin, 59.53 (59.52½); London, 12.12½ (12.12½); New York, 2.49⅝ (2.49½); Paris, 9.75 (9.75¼).

BERLIN, March 3.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 103 (previous, 102.75); Kali Industrie Kassel, 191.50 (189); Salzdetfurth, 562.50 (559.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 241 (240.25); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 179 (180).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.70 (previous, 8.50); Reichsbank, 289 (291); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 185.50 (186.25); Commerz und Privat Bank, 156.50 (156); Darmstadter and National Bank, 236.40 (237); Deutsche Bank and Diskonto Gesellschaft, 148.90 (149.25); Dresdner Bank, 150.25 (150.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke A.G., 138 (139.50); Harpener, 134.75 (133.50); Allgemeine Elekt Ges., 166.25 (166); Farbenindustrie, 166.40 (165.20); Farbenindustrie 5% Debs., 101.12 (103); Hamburg Amerika, 105.25 (103); Nord-deutsche Lloyd, 107.25 (106); A.E.G., 106 (109); Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G., 96.75 (102.10); Svenska Tandsticks, 338 (340); Polyphon, 278.25 (277.50); Siemens and Halske, 256 (254.25); Schuckert, 190.50 (189); Exchange on London, 20.56⅜ (20.56⅜); Paris, 16.39 (16.39); Amsterdam, 168 (168); New York, 4.19⅛ (4.19¼). Private discount rates:—Short term (30-55 days), 5⅝% (5⅝%); long term (55-90 days), 5⅝% (5⅝%); call money, 7%-9% (7½%-9½%).

FRANKFURT, March 3.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 149 (previous, 149); Darmstädter Bank, 235 (236); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 140⅝ (140⅝); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 109½ (109½); Farbenindustrie, 166¼ (165¼); Harpener Bergbau, 134 (134); Mannesmann, 106½ (106); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 117½ (117); Phönix Bergbau, 102¾ (102); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk 139 (137¾); Allmoint Elektrizitäts, 166¼ (166); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 166 (165); Siemens and Halske, 255½ (254); Schuckert, 190¼ (189); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 146¼ (145¾); Philipp Holzmann, 97 (96); Zellstoff Waldhof, 210½ (208½); Nord-deutscher Lloyd, 107¼ (105¾); Hamburg Amerika, 105¾ (103½); Süddeutsche Zucker, 158 (158¾); German Liquidation Loan, 51⅛ (51); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅛ (2⅛); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 10 (10¼).

VIENNA, March 3.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest-Vodkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107 (previous, 106.85); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11 (11.10); Oest. Nationalbank, 330 (330); Wiener Bank-Verein, 21 (21); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Oest. Credit-Anstalt (New), 47.05 (—); Niederoest Eskompte 170 (169.70); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 27.50 (27.70); Oest. Elektr. Boverl., 170 (170); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 184.80 (185.75); Salgo-Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 57.30 (57.35); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 808 (—); Oest. Alpine Montan, 34 (35.10); Berg and Huettenwerke, 851 (—); Felten and Guilleaume, 58.60 (58.75); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 5.65 (5.56). Exchange on Amsterdam 284.64 (284.57); London, 34.50⅛ (34.50⅛); New York, 700 (699); Paris, 27.76½ (27.76).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, March 3.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.77½ (previous, 92.73); Consolidato, 5%, 80.17 (80.15); Banca d'Italia, 2,049 (2,055); Banca Commerciale, 1,480 (1,448); Banco Nationale di Credito, 600 (600); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 808 (809); Cosulich Navigazione, 90 (90); Mercantil, 1,200 (1,195); Navigazione Generale, 488 (487); Cantoni Coats, 725 (725); Sole Chatillon, 197 (197); Snia Viscosa, 59½ (60); Iiva, 226 (226); Monte Amiata, 302 (303); Montecatini, 259½ (259); Fiat, 351½ (352½); Adriatica, 255½ (256); Edison, 816 (817); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 110 (109½); Terni, 410½ (411); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 816 (815); Adamello, 317 (316).

MIDLAND COUNTIES ELECTRIC SUPPLY

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF THE BUSINESS

LARGER PROFITS

INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED

MR. GEORGE BALFOUR ON THE OUTLOOK

The SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Midland Counties Electric Supply Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. GEORGE BALFOUR, J.P., M.P. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Wm. C. Bryden, C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I am glad to be able to report continuation of the progress of the business of the subsidiary companies owned by this company. It will, I am sure, gratify the shareholders to know that, notwithstanding the very rapid growth of capital expenditure, our forecast of previous years has proved correct—namely, that we should, by the development of the business due to previous expenditure, be able to overtake the service of new capital year by year before it could reach the productive stage. With an expenditure of something like £400,000 per annum in recent years, largely for providing services in new territory each year, it is, I think, no small achievement to be able not only to maintain but to increase the dividend so as to provide a moderate return on the shareholders' capital, notwithstanding the fact that the money spent could not produce any substantial return during the year in which it was expended. (Cheers.)

TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES

Before dealing with the power and lighting business, I must say a word about the transport enterprises. You will remember last year I reported that we had secured certain Parliamentary powers and hoped to receive additional powers for the smaller properties during the year, which in fact we did. I am aware that some shareholders were apprehensive as to the position and rather doubted the policy of spending anything to restore the transport undertakings to a satisfactory earning position. I am happy to be able to report that, so far, our policy has been justified, as shown by the fact that the trading balance last year was about £32,000, compared with £18,890 for 1928. We are hopeful that steady progress will be shown, and that the efforts of the past two years will produce substantial results. This side of our business has received the very special attention of the directors, and their labours show substantial signs of bearing fruit.

PROGRESS SINCE 1918

It will interest you if I give a short and concise summary of our progress since 1918. I will not burden you with the figures for each year but give you the figures for every second year, sufficient to enable you to judge as to the rate of progress.

We had invested in our properties:—

In 1919	£847,500
In 1921	£1,376,000
In 1923	£2,143,800
In 1925	£2,689,800
In 1927	£3,506,000
In 1929	£4,340,800

Of the above figures about 88 per cent. is in electric light and power property. The value of the whole of our holdings is considerably in excess of the figure which appears in the accounts.

Compared with the movement of capital the trading balances for the same periods are:—

1919	£48,291
1921	£69,730
1923	£123,916
1925	£171,506
1927	£250,031
and for 1929 ..	£349,209

of which £340,000 is from electricity supply. The balance of the transport earnings, amounting to £23,000, was left as depreciation in the subsidiary companies. The above, I think, summarizes very concisely the movement of the whole of our business, both as to capital and revenue, and gives you a clear picture of our rapid growth.

POWER AND LIGHTING PROPERTIES

Turning now to the power and lighting properties, the jump in expenditure for the year 1923 was the direct result of the removal of uncertainty due to constantly recurring talk of pending legislation. I will give you figures presently, the detail figures, as to output and consumers for the same two-year periods. The units sold aggregate 165,602,000, an increase of 32,006,000 units, or 24 per cent., over the output for 1928. The rapid growth will be readily grasped when it is realized that the output for 1929 is more than three times what it was in 1924. The figures for intervals of two years will, I am sure, interest you.

The unit output for the same years, beginning with 1919, and taking them in order of two years, was:—

1919	9,784,000
1921	15,132,000
1923	31,778,000
1925	60,409,000
1927	104,537,000
1929	165,602,000

The development of our business in new areas and the growth of business in districts previously served have resulted in an additional 5,604 consumers being connected during the year, bringing the total number of consumers now supplied from the company's mains up to 26,181. To continue my comparison in two-year stages for the number of consumers, we find the same increasing rate of development:—

1919	2,567
1921	3,489
1923	5,424
1925	8,857
1927	15,192
1929	26,181

THE TOTAL LOAD

The total load connected to our plant is now 125,180kw., an increase of 19,880kw. as compared with the previous year. The maximum load on the generating plant was 50,400 kw., to which must be added 1,200kw. obtained from other sources, or a total of 51,600kw. compared with less than 5,000kw. in 1919.

Extensions to the transmission and distributing systems involving the provision of 118 miles of extra high tension lines and 133 miles of low tension distributors were brought into operation during 1929. We now own 746 route miles of extra high pressure line and 598 route miles of low tension line, and it is worth noting that 385 miles of extra high pressure and 113 miles of low tension lines are carried overhead, or about one-half of the high pressure and one-fifth of the low pressure.

Supplies were made available during the year in 46 parishes in rural districts, and altogether we are now affording supplies in three boroughs, 26 urban districts, and 180 parishes.

THE GENERATING PLANT

The generating plant now installed in our three power stations has a total capacity of 90,000kw. Hinckley has 8,000kw., Avon 18,000kw., and Spondon 64,000kw., including a 25,000kw. set which was put on commercial load last summer. Additional boiler plant was provided at Avon and Spondon to meet urgent requirements and application has been made for additional generating plant.

In the year 1923 we changed over the whole plant and mains of the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire supply from 25 to 50 cycle, closing up the old Ilkeston power station and changing over the supply to Spondon. We have already made provision for the whole of this expenditure of changing over, and for the writing off of assets extinguished in the Ilkeston power station. It has been no small task with a property growing from small proportions, to boldly face the problems of scrapping old plant and bringing up to date the original installation of plant and mains. We had at the same time to maintain revenue balances to warrant a steady expenditure on new work year by year.

REVENUE FROM SALE OF CURRENT

During 1929 the average revenue received from the sale of current by the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Electric Power Company was .72d. In this resultant rate is included very large high load factor consumers. Deducting such very special consumers, the average resultant rate for the whole of the miscellaneous supply is 1d. per unit. The average price in the Leicestershire and Warwickshire Electric Power Company area is 1.195d. per unit sold.

These resultant unit prices are specially significant when it is borne in mind that we supply over a territory with a total length from North to South of nearly 100 miles, and from east to west nearly 30 miles. When you compare the average price per unit for supplies distributed over this very large area with the average price in the big City areas measuring some 30 or 40 square miles, with a larger demand in that small area than in ours, you will realize how low the cost of our service is.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL

During the year 250,000 Ordinary shares were issued at a premium of 6s. per share, existing shareholders being given preferential allotment, and the amount received as premium, less the expenses of issue, was credited to investment reserve account.

This exhausted the authorized capital of the company, and as the continual expansion of our undertakings means the continual absorption of fresh capital, shareholders will be asked at the termination of this meeting to attend an extraordinary general meeting, notice of which has already been given, to authorize increasing the capital of the company by £500,000 to £4,500,000.

THE ACCOUNTS

Referring now to the accounts before you, and first of all to the balance-sheet, the item "investments in subsidiary companies" now stands at £4,340,794, an increase of £529,050, represented by shares taken up during the year to provide for capital expenditure. The next item "advances, including interest accrued and dividends since declared," £315,599, represents

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	To-day	Mar. 18	April 1
Pay-day ..	Mar. 6	Mar. 20	April 3

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅛ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅞ 56⅛	..
88⅝ 81⅝	Do. 4% ..	83⅝ 83⅛	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅛ 102⅛	..
101⅞ 99⅛	Do. 4% ..	101¼ ..	..
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	87⅞ 87¾	..
93½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	92⅞ 92⅝*	−⅛
99½ 95	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	92¼ 92⅝*	−⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	75⅜ 75⅝*	..
100 93	Do. 4½% ..	95⅝ 95⅞	..
100½ 99⅛	Treas. 5% .. '30	100¼ 100⅜	..
101¼ 97⅜	Do. 5% .. '33-35	101¼ 101⅜	..
100 96⅛	Do. 4½% '30-32	99⅞ 100⅛	..
98⅛ 94⅜	Do. 4½% '34-44	99⅛ 99¼	..
97⅛ 93⅝	Do. 4% '29-49	96⅝ 96⅞	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	56⅜ 57⅛	..
66 60¼	Do. 3% ..	61½ 62⅛	..
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3%	62½ 62¾	..
94¼ 80	Transf., 3% ..	82⅞ 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	247 250	..
81¼ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	79 81*	−⅛
71¾ 60	India, 5½% ..	58⅛ 59½	−½
61¾ 50½	Do. 5% ..	51 52	−½
51¼ 44	Do. 4½% ..	41½ 43½	..
92¼ 80¼	Do. 4½% '50-55	81 82	−⅛
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	106 107	..
66¾ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	61¼ 62¾	..
79¾ 70	Do., 3½% ..	72⅜ 73¼	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do. 2½ '40-60	101 102	..
104½ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	101⅜ 101½	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62 63	..
67 58¾	Do. "A" ..	62½ 63½	..
85⅝ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	83½ 84½	..
75½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	69½ 70⅜	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	59½ 60½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do. 4% "B"	78 79	..
100¾ 93	Do. 4½% ..	94½ 95½	+¼

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust. 6% '31-41	98 98½	..
99¼ 90½	Do. 5% '45-75	90¼ 90⅝	..
91¾ 86¼	Can. 4% '40-60	87 87⅛*	+⅛
83⅝ 78⅝	Do. 3½% '30-50	82⅜ 83¼	+¼
95¼ 91⅛	Do. 3% '34-44	92¼ 93¼	..
82¾ 78¼	Do. 3½% '29-49	81 81⅜	..
81½ 78¼	Do. 3% '33-43	80¼ 80⅝	+¼
113¾ 108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	109 109½	..
104¾ 99½	Kenya, 5% '48-78	99¼ 99¾	−⅛
85⅜ 81⅜	Malaya 3½% '44-60	82¾ 83¼	..
76⅞ 72½	Do. 3% '29-49	74⅝ 75⅛	..
88 83½	N.S.W., 5% '55	85¼ 85⅝	..
77 69¼	Do. 3½% '30-50	69⅜ 70⅛	+¼
104 98¾	Do. 4% '33-63	93½ 93¾	..
99⅛ 86¾	Do. 4½% '45	85¾ 86⅛	..
102 92	Do. 5½% '47-57	90¼ 90⅜	..
104 98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100¾ 101¼	..
97⅜ 91⅞	Do. 4% '45	92¼ 92⅝	..
89⅜ 82⅛	Do. 4% '43-63	83 83½	..
86⅜ 84⅜	Do. 4% '40-45	84¾ 85¼	..
80¼ 75	Do. 5% '45-65	78¼ 78¾	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	98¾ 99¼	..
100 89	Do. 4% '53-63	89 89½	..
84 75¾	Do. 4% '40-60	75½ 76	..
104¼ 98⅛	S. Aft., 5% '45-75	97⅞ 98⅛	..
90 81½	Do. 4% '43-63	81¾ 82⅛	..
47⅜ 43	Do. 3½% '27-47	43 43½	..
61¾ 56¼	Tas., 5% '40-60	57 58	..
59¾ 54	Do. 4½% '45-75	54 55	..
25 23	Do. 4% '40-60	23 24	..
28½ 25	Do. Hukman, 5%	27 30	..
111¼ 103⅝	Czechoslovak, 8%	111¼ 112¼	..
77¼ 72	Egyptian Unified	77 78	..
20⅝ 18	Finnish, 6% ..	20⅛ 20⅜	..
20 18	Do., 4% ..	19¾ 20¼	..
102⅜ 97	Midl. 6% ..	102½ 103½*	..
102½ 98	Nord, 6% ..	102¼ 103¼*	..
102¾ 98	Orleans, 6% ..	102½ 103½*	..
102¾ 97	P.L.M., 6% ..	102¼ 103¼	+¼
108¼ 104	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	107⅜ 108¾	..
105¾ 100	German, 7% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
59 56	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58 61	..
70 67	Do., 5% 1914	73 75*	..
102 98	Do., 7% Refugee	101½ 102⅝	..
90 86	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½ 90⅜	..
100¾ 96	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100 101	..
174 164	Italian, 3½% ..	177½ 181	..
100½ 96	Do., Cit. Consol. "B"	100 101*	−¼
74 70	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	71½ 72¼	..
91½ 86	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91¼ 92¼	+¼
99½ 96	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99 100	..
92½ 87	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92 93	..
20 18	Mexican, 5% ..	19 21	..
81 76	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	80⅜ 81½	..
90⅜ 85	Polish, 7% ..	90 91	..
42¾ 38¾	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½ 43½	+¼
47 43	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46 47	−¼
3¼ 2¾	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	2½ 3½	..
3¼ 2¾	Do., 5% 1906 ..	3½ 4½	..
102½ 98	Siamese, 6% 1924	102 103	..
14 13	Turkish, 4% Unified	13¼ 14¼	−¼
64 60	Uruguay, 5½% ..	63 65	..
111¾ 106	Peruvian Corp. ..	10½ 11½	−½
52½ 48	Do., Pref. ..	48 52	..
105 98	German Potash, 7% ..	104¾ 105¾	+¼
82 76	San Paulo Coffee, 7%	82 83	+¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91	Great Western ..	90½ 91¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78 79	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95 96	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91 92	..
51⅝	L. Mid. and Scottish..	51 51¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76 77	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77 78	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	69¾ 70¾	..
10½	L. and N. East., Def.	10⅛ 10⅝	−⅛
54½	Do., 5% Pref. ..	34¼ 35	..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	55¼ 56¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	77½ 78½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	67 68	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	59½ 60½	..
64¾	Metropolitan ..	64 65¼	..
74½	Met. Dist. ..	74 75	..
51⅛	Southern, Defd. ..	51¼ 53¼	..
75	Do., Pref. ..	72¾ 73¾	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76 77	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95 96	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89¼ 90¼	..
23/11½	Underground, &1 ..	23/5 23/9	+6d
105½	Do., Income ..	105½ 107½*	+1⅛

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	80½ 82½	−½
—	Argentine Gt. Western	78½ 80½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	25 27	..
94½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	93½ 95½	+½
85½	B.A. and Pacific ..	84¼ 86½	−½
74	B.A. Western ..	75 76	..
212½	Canadian Pacific ..	211½ 212½	−½
78½	Central Argentine ..	78 80	..
73	Central Uruguay ..	71½ 75½	..
19	Cordoba Central ..	16½ 18½	−½
30	Do. 2nd Pref. ..	28 30	..
28¾	Costa Rica	28 29	−½
81	Entre Rios	80 82	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	31 35	..
49	Leopoldina	48½ 50½	+½
7½	Mexican 1st Pref. ..	7 8	..
4¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4 4¼	..
185	San Paulo	182½ 185½	..
19	United of Havana ..	17 21	−1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A.	59/9	−3d
Alexanders	9⅞	..	Martins	7⅞	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝	..	Mers. Ind. C.	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	12½	..	Midland	£1 77/6	−6d
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¾	..	Do. £12		
Bk. of Mtl.	63½	−½	(£2 10s. paid)	61⅞	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	55/0	..	National	2¼	..
Bk. of N.Z.	55/0	..	Nat. Dist. B	2¾	..
Barclays, A.	71⅝	−⅛	Nat. Egypt	3¾	..
Do., B.	54/6	..	Nat. India	44⅜	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/3	..	Nat. Prov. £4	13⅜	..
B. Overseas	10⅜	..	Ryl. of Can.	64	..
Can. Com.	53½	..	Stand. E.A.	14⅞	−⅛
Char. India	16⅜	+⅛	Un. of Aust.	10⅛	..
District	3½	..	Un. Discount	8⅜	+⅛
Eng. S. & A.	6¼	..	Westminster	75/6	−6d
Hambros	19	..	Do., £1	49/6	..
Hongkong	115	..	Wms. Drns	41/5	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19	..	Nthn. Assur.	15½	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅝	..	Phœnix, Lp.	13¾	−⅛
Britannic	15	..	Prudential ..	21¾	..
Com. Union	23	..	Do., "B"	3⅝	..
Eagle Star	11¾	..	Royal	71⅝	..
Empr'e'Liab	72/0	..	R. Exchange	57⅛	−⅛
Gen. Accdt.	1⅞	−⅛	Scottish, "A"	15¾	−¼
Guardian	55¼	..	Sea ..	74/6	..
Ldn. and L.	26¾	−¼	Sun Insur.	25¾	−¼
Ldn. Assur.	9⅝	..	Sun Life	55¾	..
N. Brit. & M.	52½	−¼	Tok'o (50/-)	57⅜	−⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	7/8d	..	Engl. Cotton	13⅞	−⅛
Bleachers ..	20/0	−3d	Fine Spinners	24/9	−3d
Borax, Def.	10/9	+1/4½	Hoyle, J. ..	40/0	..
Brad. Dyers	26/0	..	Impl. Chem.	24/9	−1½d
Brit. Celanese	12/6	−6d	Do., Defd.	7/9	−1½d
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/0	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/9	..
B. Col. Dyers	5/6	..	Linen Thread	11¾	..
Brit. Enka ..	5/16	..	Lister ..	14/0	−3d
Calico Print.	12/6	−6d	Patons & B.	20/0	−9d
Cir. Celanese	2⅜	..	Rylands ..	20/3*	..
C'tes'ne Amer.	5⅝	..	Shirts Union ..	1 15/16	..
Coats ..	64/0	−6d	Sulz (S'th'n)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0*	..	Snia Viscosa	11/6	..
Courtaulds ..	2¾	−⅛	Warded Dav	1⅞	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	26/6	..	Hydro Elec.	44/4	+1
Atlas ..	25/7½	..	Johnson & Ph.	37/6	..
Barcelona Tp	24	+1¼	Metro. Elec.	39/9	..
B'mouth & Pf.	60/0	..	Mex. Lt. Com.	72	..
Brazil Trac.	39⅜	+⅜	Do. 1st Pf.	76	+2
Brit. Insul'd	76/0	−1/0	Mid. Counties	28/0	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	23/6	+6d
Callender's ..	21/0	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	53/0	..	Siemens ..	22/9	−9d
County Lond.	44/0	..	Teleg. Const.	24½	−1¼
English Elec.	8/3	..	Vic. Falls ..	8/3	..
Gen. Elec. ..	46/0	+3d	Whitehall Pf.	24/3	..
Hanley's Tel.	8 15/16	−1⅛	Yorkshire ..	31/3*	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	14/3	..	Imp. Smelt.	18/3	..
Am. Dentl. Pf.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	4½	..
Apoinn. Ris.	8/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	40/6	..
Assd. Cement	24/4½	−3d	Int. Nickel	40⅛	+⅛
Austin, B. Pf.	17/9	+3d	Kreuger & T.	29⅛	−¼
Bovril, Def.	37/9*	+3d	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/10d	..
Brit. Alum.	42/6	..	Leyland, M.	21⅜	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅜	..	London Brick	36/6	−3d
Brit. Match	25/1½	..	Mastrd G., Df.	14/0	−4½d
Brit. Oil Cake	51/9	−1½d	Marconi Mar.	2⅛	+⅛
Brit. Port Can.	2⅜	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅛	..
Brit. Ropes	3/0	..	Marg. Union	3⅝	−⅛
Cab. & W. "B"	27	−1	Mather & P.	2⅜	..
Do., 7½% "A"	57	−2	Nairn, M. & G.	2⅜	+⅛
Do., 5½% Pf.	94½	..	Napier ..	43/1½	..
Carreras, "A"	9	..	P. & O., Def.	47/0	..
Cel. Graph.	6	−⅛	Phillips (G.)	1⅛	..
Crittall	1¼	..	Pinchin J'son	49/0	+3d
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	12/0	..	Prim. H'dgs.	28/6	..
Cunard Stm.	21/3	..	Rolls-Royce	42/6	−1/3
Dennis Bros.	11⅝	..	Rover (G.)	27½	+1½d
Dunlop Rbr.	10/10½	−7½d	Royal Mail	25	..
E. Ready (A) B.	17/4½	..	Singer ..	26/6	..
Fitzroy, Jas.	4⅛	..	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	8/6	..
Furness, W.	33/6	..	Sth. Met. Gas	98*	..
Gas Lt. & C.	17/6*	..	Spillers ..	52/6	+3d
Gaumont Br.	16/1½	+10d	S.T.D., Pref.	11/0	..
Globe Tel. ..	20⅛	..	Swed. Match B	16½	−⅛
Gramophone	5¾	−¼	Turner & N.	5¾	−⅛
Grey Motors	1⅛	..	Utd. Dairies	51/3	..
Harrisons & C.	6½	..	Un. Molasses	4¼	..
Imp. Airways	22/3	+3d	Utd. Tob. (S.)	41¼	−⅛
Imp. Con. Gas	56⅜	−5	Wall Paper D	42/6	−6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/4½	+1½d	Howard & B.	11⅜	..
Armstrong.	0/8	..	Lambert ..	56/6	..
Babcock & W.	59/6	..	Pease & Pins.	3/4½	..
Baldwins ..	2/10½	..	Platt Bros.	6/0	..
Bengal ..	10/0	..	Powell, Duff.	10/0	..
B.S.A. ..	9/9	..	Richds. West	5/0	..
Bolsover	17/6	−3d	Ruston & H.	7/1½	..
Brown (John)	2/7½	..	S. Speakman	12/0	..
Cammell, Ld.	1/10½	..	Staveley ..	20/0	..
Consett ..	9/5	..	Stew. & Ld. Dd.	25/6	..
Cory (Wm.)	56/0	−6d	S. Durham ..	22/6	−3d
Dorman Long	5/0	−3d	Swan, Hunter	21/9	..
Ebbw Vale	1/11½	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½	..
Gdest. Keen	33/0	..	Thomas, R.	2/1½	..
Hadfields ..	8/0	..	Vickers ..	7/9	..
Harld. & W. P.	8/9	..	Wardsle, Dr.	19/3	..
Hopkinson.	35/0	−3d	Yk. Am. A & D.	7/6	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	22/6	..	Ind, Coope ..	60/0	−6d
Bass, Ratcl.	60/6	−6d	Mann's ..	55/0	−6d
Benskin's	51/3	−3d	Mitch'ls & B.	51/0	..
C. of Lon., Def.	8/9	..	S. Africa	58/6	..
Courage ..	60/0	..	Taylor, Wlkr.	31/0	..
Distillers ..	62/6	−1/0	Threlfalls ..	50/0	..
Guinness ..	98/6*	..	Walker, F. & C.	17/0	..
Hoare ..	50/6	−3d	Watney, Def.	52/6	−3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6	..	Lewis Prtg. Pf.	48/9	..
Array & S. ..	58/6	..	Lipton ..	4/5	..
Barker ..	64/0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	64/3	−⅛
Boots Pure D.	5⅞	..	Maple ..	35/7½	..
Carlton ..	35/0	..	Map. & Webb	14/0	..
Debenhams	9/0	−3d	Maypole, Def.	5/6	..
Gordon Htls.	13 7/8	−1¼d	Savoy Hotel	35/0	..
Harrods ..	66/9	+6d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harrds (B.A.)	17/10½	..	Spiers & P.	10/0	..
Honed C. & O	16/3	..	Waring & G.	24/9	..
Internat. Tea	20/6	..	Whiteley ..	57/0	−6d

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	57/0	..	Dalgety ..	11⅛	+⅛
Arg. Stha. Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	15/6	..
Aust. Est. M.	55	+2	Goldsbr., Mt.	30/0	..
Aust. Mrc. & t.	7⅛	..	Hudson's B.	4/16	..
Brit. N. Born.	7/8	..	Kanda Co.	5/0	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/0*	..	N.Z.L. & M.	10⅛	−3
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	5¼	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	15/9	−6d	Is. Asiatic ..	4 4½	..
An.-Dutch ..	32/9	−9d	Lunuk ..	15/16	−1/16
An.-Java ..	5/0	..	Malacca ..	1/9	..
An.-Malay ..	2¾	−1/16	Malayalam.	2⅜	−3d
Bagli Dar.	28/11/9	−7½d	Mondaris ..	18/6	−3d
Bajoe Kidoel	1 15/16	..	Mutiguan ..	2 4½	..
Batu Tiga	1/16	..	Patalima ..	2/16	..
Bertam Cons.	4 1/2	..	Perak ..	3/3	−1½d
Bukit Mert'n	5 1/2	..	Remban Jelei	2 5/0	..
Castlefield ..	6 1/2	..	Rubber Tst.	36/1½	+6d
Cons. Malay	5/3	+1½d	Sarawak ..	2/3	..
Duff Devt. ..	2/2	..	Selangor Un.	2 4½	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/3	..	Sennah ..	1¼	..
Grahd Cent. ..	2 3/32	..	Sialang ..	11/32	−1/32
Gula Kalumpang	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	1⅜	..
Highlands ..	1⅛	..	Sum. Para ..	3/11	−1½d
Java Invest.	1 9/16	..	Tandjong ..	2 3/16	−1/16
Java United	1 7/16	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	..
Jugra & Carey	15/9	−3d	Tologorodjo	1½	..
Kajar Para.	1⅛	..	U. Serdang	3/9	−1½d
Kuala Lump.	1⅛	..	U. Sua B'u	1⅜	−1/32
Labu ..	1 11/16	..	U. Sumatra	2 1/2	..
Lanadron ..	2 3/32	−1/32	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Linggi ..	1¼	..	Vallambrosa	13/0	−6d

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	21½	+¼	Eastn. Prod.	4⅝	+⅛
Am.-Ceylon ..	1 3/32*	..	Empire ..	1 3/32	+1/32
Assam Co. ..	51/6	+6d	Galaba ..	2 5/16	..
Assam Front.	20/9	+3d	Imperial Tea	38/9	+1/3
Bogawantawa	3¼	..	Jhanzie ..	45/6	+1/9
Brahmaputra	27½	..	Jokai ..	2¾	..
Brit. Indian	2⅞	..	Kapitkut ..	2 3/16	+1/32
Budla Beta ..	3¾	..	Lanka Plant.	2 1/16	..
Carolina ..	2¾	..	Lebong ..	3⅞	..
Ceylon Plant.	6	..	Lungla ..	2 1/16	+1/6
Changula ..	3/16	+3d	Makuna ..	2 1/16	..
Chubwa ..	3	..	Nedeem ..	2¼	+⅛
Cons. T. & L.	24	+⅛	New Dimbula	6	..
Darjeeling ..	2¾	+1/16	Nuwara Eliya	5½	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3 1/16	..	Pabbojan ..	7	..
Dunkli ..	14/0	..	Scot. Tea & L.	3¼	..
Doorsy ..	2⅜	..	Singlo ..	2 1/16	..
Doom Dooma	4	..	Travancore	2¾	+1/32
Eastn. Assam	3 5/16	..	Upper Assam	2 1/16	+1/32

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	1 1/16	..	Lobitos ..	1 3/32	..
A.-Egypt., B.	2 11/32	..	Mex. Eagle ..	11/4	−6d
A.-Persian ..	3 31/32	−1/8	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Anex Trin. ..	1 5/32	..	Phœnix Exl. sh	1 11/16*	−1½d
Attock ..	1 13/32	−1/32	R. Dutch ..	51⅛	+¼
Brit. Borneo	9/6	..	Shell ..	41⅝	..
Brit. Burmah	5/9	..	Spies (2/-) ..	4/-	..
Brit. Contl. Pf	5/3	..	Sieaua Rom.	8 4½	..
Burmah ..	3 29/32	+1/32	Trinidad C.	4/3	−3d
Canad. Eagle	10/9	−3d	Trinidad L.	3 11/16	..
Do. 7% Pf.	12/6	..	U. Brit. Trin.	8/6	..
Creole ..	1 2/16	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/0	−1½d	V.O.C., Ord.	2 11/16	..

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	2⅛	..	Liverpool ..	7/6	..
Alhaza ..	4½	..	New Tamaul.	17/6	..
Brit. & Pac.	15/0	..	Pan d'Azucar	⅞	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2⅜	..	Rosario ..	2/6	..
Do., Delaware	6¾	..	Tarapaca ..	6/6	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	17/0	..	Modder, Deep	1 3/16	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 17/32	..	Modder, East	17/32	..
An. French ..	3 1/32	−1/32	Mozambique	11/0	−3d
Brakpan ..	2¾	..	Natal N. Col.	13/16*	..
C. Mining, Rr.	1 3/4	+¼	New Pagers	2	−1/16
City Deep ..	5/6	−1/4d	New Modder.	4	−1/16
Cons. Dmds.	10/7½	−1½d	New State A.	1 19/32	..
Cons. G. Flds.	1 3/32	−1/16	Nourse ..	9/3	+3d
Cons. M. R.	15/3	..	Rand Mines	5/9	+3d
Cons. M. Sel.	17/6	−3d	Rand Selec.	2/9*	−1/16
Crown ..	3 5/16	..	Rhod. Selec.	12/0	..
Daggafontein	1 5/32	..	Rob. Deep, B	7/6	..
De Beers, D.	9 31/32	−1/16	S.A. Gold Td.	1 9/32	..
Durban Deep	10/3†	..	S.A. Town	9/9	..
East Geduld	1 7/32	−1/32	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Rand	10/0	..	Springs ..	3 1/16	..
Geduld ..	3 9/32	..	Sub. Nigel	1 29/32*	+1/32
Gen. Mining	1 1/16	..	U. Cons. Lds.	1¼	−1/16
Govt. Areas	1 1/16	..	Union Corp.	3⅝	..
J'b'g Cn. Inv	45/0	..	V. Ryn Deep	1⅝	..
Kleinfontein	9/9	..	Vereen'g Pf.	2	..
Langlaagte ..	20/6	..	Villain Deep	7/6	..
Meyer & C. ..	1/2	..	W. Rd. Cons.	5/6	..
Modder., B.	14/9	..	West Springs	15/11½	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'K'b	21/9	−9d	Rhod. Cons. B	14⅜	..
Cam. & Motor	15/-	−1/-	Rhod K't'nga	1 15/16	−1/32
Chartered ..	39/7½	−7½d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	2½	−1/8
Gd. F. Rhod.	5/3	..	Rosa Antel.	1/16	..
Lonrho ..	5/6	−1½d	Selukwe ..	4/3	..
Lonely Reef	1 5/16	..	Shamva ..	1/9	..
N'Changa ..	3	−1/16	Tang'ika Con.	1⅞	+1/32
Rhod. Ang. A	1 7/32	−1/16	Wankie Coll.	1 9/32	..
Rhod. B. H.	2 1/16	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 5/16	+1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11/0	..	Fanti Cons.	13 1/32	−1½d
Ashanti ..	25/0	..	Kadunas'nd	14/9	..
Assc. Nigeria	5 1/0	−1½d	Saraguta ..	9/16	..
Bisichi ..	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	13/9	..	Pahang ..	10/0	..
Bangrin ..	1 3/32	..	Petaling ..	13/0	..
Gopeng ..	2¼	..	Rantau ..	2/6	..
Hongkong ..	19/3	..	Siamese ..	11/9	..
Idris ..	10/3	+3d	Sthn. Mala'n	16/0	−3d
Ipoh ..	19/3	..	Sthn. Perak	2⅛	..
Kampar Mal.	18/0	..	Sungei Besi	12/0	..
Kamunting	8/3	..	Tavoy ..	7/0	+3d
London Tin	1 1/16	..	Tekka Taip.	21/6	+1/0
Malayan ..	25/6	..	Tronoh ..	20/3	−3d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	21/6	..	Mt. Lyell ..	1 19/32	..
Aramayo ..	1 1/16	−1/8	Mysore ..	12/0	−3d
Balaghat ..	4/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/3	..
Base Metals	14/6	..	Sundydrog	16/9	+3d
Bkn. H. Prop.	20/9	..	Ourgam ..	6/0	..
Do., North	3¼	..	Patino ..	6	..
Do., South	2¼	..	Rio Tinto ..	45	−¼
Bursa Corp.	12/7½*	−1½d	Rus. A. Cons.	4d.	..
Cent. P. Mang.	3	..	S'ta G'rudis	8/6	−9d
Champion R.	8/9	+3d	St. J. Del. Rey	18/3	−3d
East Pool Pf.	2/0	..	S. Francisco	3/6	−1/32
Edle Devt. ..	¾	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	2/6	..
Elec. Zinc P.	17/6	..	Sulphide ..	15/0	..
L. Vic. & Star	11/6	−1½d	Tharsis ..	4/9	−⅛
Mln. Sepn. ..	1⅜	−⅛	Vipond ..	4/3	..
Mining Corp.	12/0	..	Wilna ..	17/6	..
Minlac Trust	11/6	..	Zinc Corp. ..	1 1/16	..
Mount Isa ..	1 3/16	−1/16	Do., Pref. ..	3⅝	..

* Ex dividend. † London Tin Corporation 10/-

Steel Orlinge, 2/- 1/10½ 2/- 1/9
Steel Peerless Corp., 9/6
Steel Tentube Corp., 9/6
Sudan Still, 17/- /3
Sunday Pictorial Newspaper, 3/- 2/6 5/7½ 2/10½ -/10½
Swan Hunter, 4/- 4/4½ 3/9 4/4½ -/6½ 8/7½ 2/6 -/6 1/10½
Sweet Briton, 4/6
Tanganyika Concessions, 3/- 2/6 3/7½ 2/10½ -/10½ 2/-
Do., 5% Pref., 1/-
Do., 7% Pref., 2/-
Tanganyika Tramways, 4/6
Tay Valley (Chemicals), 10% Pref., 18/9 19/6½ -/11½ -/4½ -/3 -/4½
Do., New, 10% pd., 9/7½ 9/6
Do., Defd., 2/6 -/4½ -/3½
Do., New, 2/6 -/11½ -/9½ -/3½
Tea Estates Trust, Ltd., 5/7½ -/6 -/6 -/6
Telephone Mfg., -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Thames Orth, 1/- -/6
Thomson Securities, £100 of stock, 320 10 12½ 102 20 20 10 102 12 12 10
Do., Def., £100 of stock, 495 2 702 80 702 652 70 85 70
Tooth's, 2/6
Transparent Paper, 8% Pfd. Prefd., 6/- -/3
Do., Def., -/9
Trowbridge Rubber, 3/11½ 4/1½
Tube Investments, 21/-
Do., 7% Pref., 10/11½ -/3
Turner and Newall, 7% Pref., 25/9†† -/6 -/6
Ud. Tobacco Cos., 4/-
Ud. Tobacco Scottish, 5½% Pref., 23/11½ -/3
Vauxhall Motors, 7% Deb., 92¾ ¼ ½
Vesuvia, 6% Deb., 20/-
Vickers, 6% Pref., 20/6
Vitamine (V.T. Bomax Corts.), 2/9†
Vocalion (Foreign), -/6
Vortex Silencer, 2/10½
Waldorf Hotel, 26/- /3
Waller and Hartley, 4/-
Walsall Hdwe., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 14/6½
Wests, Ante. Hardware, 2/-
West (Weatherproofs), -/6
Westn. Anti. Hardware, 2/-
Westn. Australian Mtge., 15/- 15/3 Pfd. (Ins. at 20/6, 5/6 paid), 5/6 -/11½ -/9
Do., Def., 2/6½ -/9½ -/9
Whitbread, 5% Pref., 20/- -/6½ -/6 -/6½ -/7½
Wiggins, Teape and Co., 20/3 -/6 -/3 -/4½ 5/- 5/- -/4½ -/3 -/9 -/3 -/6
Do., Pref., 20/- -/3
Wimbledon Stadium, 2/-
Wyndham's Marine Pat., 33/3½
Yager, 1/6 -/7½
Yeo., New, 1/3½ -/4½
Yeo., Ord. Pfd. Prefd., 4/1½
Young Austen and Wolff, 6% Pref., 9/- 9/- 8/9 9/3 -/9¼
Zinc Mngf., "A," 6/9 -/9 -/6 -/7½

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Barcelona Tract., 24½ ¼
Bournemouth, 5% Deb., 99½
Do., 6% Pref., 19/6
Brompton and Kens., 25/9
Calgary, 5% Bds., 92
Canadian Gen., Pref., 60½
Dominion Pr. and Tr., 99/10½
Charing Cross, 4½% Deb., 80†††
Clyde Valley, 25/9†††
County of London, 44/3 -/9 -/6 3/9 4/3 -/6 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 22/3 -/3 -/3
Do., 5% Deb., 99†† 6
Dalhi Power, 5% Deb., 86½ 5/7
Edmr. Supply Corp., 45/- 5/-
Isle of Thanet, 6% Pref., 22/9††
Do., 4% Deb., 77½††
Lancashire, 25/6 -/7½
Lond. Power, 5% Deb., 99††
Madras, 27/6 -/6
Met. Supply, 5½% Deb., 40/- 40/- 39/8½ 40/-
Do., 5% Deb., 105
Mexican Light, 72 11½ ½ ½
Do., 7% Pref., 74½ 5 3½
Do., 4% 2nd Pref., 29
Do., 4½% Deb., 79
Metropolitan, 28½
Municipal, 10% Prefd., 150½
Do., 5% Pref., 92
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 101 99
Ondulum, 5% Prefd., 87 8
Do., 4½% Deb., 93½
Orient, 18/9 19/- -/11½ 18/9 19/9½
Parent, 8% 1/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 4/11½
Premier, 15s/-
Do., 5½% Deb., 83½
Railway Deb. and Gen., 157
River Plate and Gen. Invest., 4½% Prefd., 79¼
River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency, 26/3 -/11½ -/7½ -/11½
Scottish Stockholders Invest., 100
Do., 5½% Pref., 94½
Second Cons., 126
Second Guardian, 5% Pref., 84
Second Industrial, 4½% Pref., 63½
S. African Gold, 6% Pref., 17½
Ud. States Deb. Corp., 242
Do., 6% Deb., 78
Utilities and Gen., 6% Pref., 80½††
West. Lon. and Provncl. Elec. and Gen., 16½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliance, 4½% Deb., 85½
Brit. Assic. New, 20/6 -/3 nm
Carmelite, 1/6 -/7½ -/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½
Lindt Mad, 50/4½†† 7/6 -/6 -/6½ 5/7½ 5/3½ -/7 6/4/10½
5/- -/7½ 7/6 5/- 4/4½ 5/ 6/10½ 5/7½
English and Internat., 5½% Pref., 64†† 6 6
Goodman, 5/6
Do., 6% Pfc. Pref., 21/3
Greyhound R. Ass., -/6½ -/9 -/3 -/3½
Do., 6% Part Pref., 9/6
Hamley, Pref., 20/-
Malayan and Gen., -/9½ 1/6
Mercantile, 6% Pref., 16/-

GAS

Barnet, 7% 114†† 15††
Bournemouth, "B" 7% 19½
Brentford, 7% 19½
Central, 7% 19½
Ga Light and Coke, 17/6½ -/9 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/6 -/9¼
Do., 5½% 69½
Do., 5% Deb., 89½
Imp. Continental, 6% Pref., 89
Industrial and Gen., 23½
Investment, 6% Pref., 73½ 3½
Do., Def., 44/9
Liverpool, 3½% 2/11½ 1/3½ 2/11½
Do., 5% Pref., 80½ 4½ 3½
London and S. Amer., 17/6 Pref., 46 ¼
Lond. and Provincial, 6% Pref., 46 ¼
Do., 5% Pref., 14½
Mercantile, 315
Do., 5% Pref., 92½† 2 4 1½ 2½
Do., 4% Deb., 74½
Do., 4½% Deb., 79
Metropolitan, 283
Municipal, 10% Prefd., 150½
Do., 5% Pref., 92
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 101 99
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Do., 4½% Deb., 79
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Municipal, 10% Prefd., 150½
Do., 5% Pref., 92
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 101 99
Ondulum, 5% Prefd., 87 8

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 19½ ¼
Caledonian, 185††† 118/11 69††
Commercial Union, 43½ ¼ ¼ ½
Eagle, Star, fully pd., 11½
Do., 15/- pd., 14/6
Do., 10/- pd., 9/6
Employers' Liability, 70/9
General Accdt., 13½ ½ ½
Guardian, 85½ ½
Hand and Hope, 26½
Lond. Assocd. Reinsce., 7% Ptg. Pref., 5/- /3
London, 9½ ½ ¼
N. Brit. and Mercantile, 22½ ½
Pearl, 7% Ptg., 7½
Pearl, fully pd., 15/- 15
Do., partly pd., 12½ ¼
Phœnix, partly pd., 15/- 15
Do., fully pd., 117/6/9
Do., 5% Deb., 96¼
Prudential, 10/- 22††† 11½ 11½ 11½ 2 11½
Do., 6% Deb., 98
Do., 4% Deb., 58/11½
Royal Exchange, 5½
Royal, 7½ ½ ½ ½ 15½ 15½ ½
Scottish Union and N., A., 15/11†† 115/16/9
Sun Life, 52½ ¼
Trade Indem., 12½
World Aux., 2/- 1/- -/4½ -/3
Yorkshire, partly pd., 6½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Caledonian, "New," £1 pd., 18½
Ecclesiastical, 32/-
Life Assn. of Scotland, 5½% Pf., 4½
Prudential Assce., 6% Pf. Pref., 14/6½
Reliance, 5% Pf. Pref., 20/6
Yorkshire (F. Bomax Corts.), 2/9†
Vocalion (Foreign), -/6
Vortex Silencer, 2/10½
Waldorf Hotel, 26/- /3
Waller and Hartley, 4/-
Walsall Hdwe., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 14/6½
Wests, Ante. Hardware, 2/-
West (Weatherproofs), -/6
Westn. Anti. Hardware, 2/-
Westn. Australian Mtge., 15/- 15/3 Pfd. (Ins. at 20/6, 5/6 paid), 5/6 -/11½ -/9
Do., Def., 2/6½ -/9½ -/9
Wiggins, Teape and Co., 20/3 -/6 -/3 -/4½ 5/- 5/- -/4½ -/3 -/9 -/3 -/6
Do., Pref., 20/- -/3
Wimbledon Stadium, 2/-
Wyndham's Marine Pat., 33/3½
Yager, 1/6 -/7½
Yeo., New, 1/3½ -/4½
Yeo., Ord. Pfd. Prefd., 4/1½
Young Austen and Wolff, 6% Pref., 9/- 9/- 8/9 9/3 -/9¼
Zinc Mngf., "A," 6/9 -/9 -/6 -/7½

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Barcelona Tract., 24½ ¼
Bournemouth, 5% Deb., 99½
Do., 6% Pref., 19/6
Brompton and Kens., 25/9
Calgary, 5% Bds., 92
Canadian Gen., Pref., 60½
Dominion Pr. and Tr., 99/10½
Charing Cross, 4½% Deb., 80†††
Clyde Valley, 25/9†††
County of London, 44/3 -/9 -/6 3/9 4/3 -/6 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 22/3 -/3 -/3
Do., 5% Deb., 99†† 6
Dalhi Power, 5% Deb., 86½ 5/7
Edmr. Supply Corp., 45/- 5/-
Isle of Thanet, 6% Pref., 22/9††
Do., 4% Deb., 77½††
Lancashire, 25/6 -/7½
Lond. Power, 5% Deb., 99††
Madras, 27/6 -/6
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Municipal, 10% Prefd., 150½
Do., 5% Pref., 92
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 101 99
Ondulum, 5% Prefd., 87 8

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Algoma, 5% Bds., 70½
Amal. Anthracite, 5/4½ -/6 -/3 -/1½
Armstrong, Whitworth, -/6
Babcock and Wilcox, 10/9 -/3 60/- 59/- 8/6 9/6
Baldwins, 2/12½
Do., Non-Convert. 6½% Deb., 58
Cammell Laird, 1/7½
Cape Asbestos, 46/9
Do., Pref., 20/-
Cent. Mining and Invest. (Bearer), 17½½†† 18½½†††
Do., Def., 6/9
Cons. African Select, 27/11½ -/3
Cons. Diamond, S. Africa, 10/7½ -/6¼ -/7½
Consett Iron, 6½% Deb., 8/11½ -/6½ -/11½
Crown Mines, 65/11½ 2 2/6 -/6 -/6
Durban Roodepoort, 9/10½
Do., New, -/11½ -/9½ -/11 pm.
Gold, 8/6
Goldenhuis, 2/4½††
Gold Fields Rhodesian, 9/3 -/3½ -/4½ -/3½ -/3
Johannesburg Consols, Cons., 22/6 3/9
Henderson's Transvaal, 2/11†† -/10½ 2 -/11½ -/11½ 3/-
J'burg Cons., 45/6†† 5/11½ -/3 -/3 4/9 -/9 2
Kafue, New, 1/-
Kleinfontein, Ext., 20/9
Loanews Concessions, 5/9½†† -/4½†† -/7½ -/3½†† -/7½ -/7½ -/4½
Lond. and Rhodesian, 2/3½ -/3 -/3 -/3½ -/3½
Lupaard's Viei, 3/9 -/10½ 4/- 3/9 -/10½
Lyttl Gold, 4/9½ -/9½ 5/-
Do., Priority, 7/9 8/- -/9 -/3 3/- 7/10½ -/9
Mexican Eagle, 12/0½††† 11/6 -/4½ -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/9½ -/10½ -/9½ -/9½ -/9

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*; Japan*.
6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*; Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Falkland Islands, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Straits Settlements*.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)†; China (Shanghai and N. China), Colombia (Buenaventura), Cook and Society Islands, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand†; United States†; Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).
9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*; Japan*.
3.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.
6 P.M.—To Newfoundland (Mar. Post).
8 P.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo).
8 P.M.—To Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador Guiana (British).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O. London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Nelson* (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
R. Star† (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orama)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Nelson* (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : R.Y.S. (Bonifacc) (all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Lancastria)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Albertic)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.
(Mar. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.
(Mar. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
(Mar. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Albertic)	Mar. 7	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas) : Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.
(Tenerife) : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Ger. pkt.† (Wahehe)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 6	5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : A. & W. S. (Themistocles)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.
(all parts) : E. D. (Egori)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 8	2 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.
R. Star† (Avila Star)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orama)*	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan and Kaiser)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt* (Patroclus)	Daily	Noon
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Ranchi)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta and Buenaventura), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Ork Branch)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : R. P. (Camito)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via Panama (Majestic and Tahiti)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Carare)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (P.C. Hooft)	Mar. 8	9 a.m.
Du. pkt. (P.C. Hooft)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 5	1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Mombasa, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
Ft. pkt. (Leonato de Lisle)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
Gulf (Oak Branch)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 5	8 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN (Vienna)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mailing	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Direct (Loreto) : Via Windsor (Giulio Cesare and Loreto)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
FAROE IS. : Direct (Botnia)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
FIJI : Via Frisco and N.Z. (Majestic, Tahiti, and Niagara)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
GUIANA : (Br.) : Booker (Amakura)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. F. Hendrik	Mar. 5	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Botnia)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mailing	Mar. 6	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Camito)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Mar. 6	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orama)*	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan and Kaiser)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt* (Patroclus)	Daily	Noon
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Ranchi)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta and Buenaventura), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Ork Branch)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : R. P. (Camito)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via Panama (Majestic and Tahiti)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
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Ft. pkt. (Leonato de Lisle)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
Gulf (Oak Branch)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 5	8 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN (Vienna)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mailing	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Direct (Loreto) : Via Windsor (Giulio Cesare and Loreto)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
FAROE IS. : Direct (Botnia)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
FIJI : Via Frisco and N.Z. (Majestic, Tahiti, and Niagara)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
GUIANA : (Br.) : Booker (Amakura)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. F. Hendrik	Mar. 5	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Botnia)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mailing	Mar. 6	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Camito)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Mar. 6	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.

* Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

† Air fee is 2d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. ..... 2d. per half oz.
To Persia ..... 3½d. "
To Persian Gulf, and India ..... 5d. "
An Air Mail label should be attached.

§ Letters and post-cards only.

¶ Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by the cheapest route when addressed accordingly.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Majestic to Canada, New Zealand, United States, and the countries to which mails are sent via New York are posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on March 5 from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcels mails will be dispatched in the destinations shown, the times given being the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office :—TO-DAY. 9 A.M.—To China (via U.S.A.); Japan (via U.S.A.); Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.); Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), United States. 11 A.M.—To British Honduras (via Jamaica); Canteiros (via Lorenzo); Dutch East Indies; Guiana (British); Guianas (British and Dutch); Newfoundland; St. Helena, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria (via France), India (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service), Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (via Beira). 6 P.M.—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), and S. Georgia (via Monte Video), Uruguay. TO-MORROW. 9 A.M.—To Bulgaria, Colombia (Pacific Coast), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Greece (by sea direct), Turkey (by sea direct). 11 A.M.—To Newfoundland. 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (via Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Jamaica, Japan (via Siberia), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, New Zealand (via Australia), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c., Turks and Caicos Islands (via Jamaica).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico and Central America, by ss. American Shipper.
TO-MORROW.—Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Accra. Albertic, Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. China and Japan via Siberia. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Almeda Star.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AMERICAN SHIPPER (U.S.L.), from New York : Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due London, Wednesday, 9 a.m.
VARDULIA (Donaldson), from Halifax : Gravesend, 4 a.m.

TO-MORROW

ASCANIA (Cunard), from New York : Plymouth, 2 a.m.
ALBERTIC (W. Star), from New York ; Liverpool, a.m.
ALMEDA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; Plymouth. Due London, Thursday.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN

THEMISTOCLES .. For Melbourne, left Clyde 2nd.

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

LARGS BAY .. For Ldn., left Malta 1st.

AFRICAN LINERS

ABINSI .. .. Fm. Calabar, arr. Messer 3rd.
ELOBY .. .. For L'pool, left Dunda 28th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. For W. Africa, left Lagos 22nd.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MARYLAND .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 1st.

BEN LINE

BENVORLICH .. .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 3rd.

BIBBY LINE

HEREFORDSHIRE .. Left Pt. Sudan 2nd.
WORCESTERSHIRE .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Suez 3rd.
YORKSHIRE .. .. For L'pool, left M'selles 1st.

BLUE FUNNEL

ASCHIDES .. .. For Australia, left Las Palmas 28th.
ATREUS .. .. For N. China, left N.Y. 28th.
AUTOMEDON .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 27th.
HECTOR .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 27th.
NELEUS .. .. For Ldn., left Penang 27th.
SARPEDON .. .. For Shanghai, left Shanghai 27th.
.. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 28th

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. For Ldn., left Lisbon 3rd.

BOOTH

BONFIRACH .. .. For L'pool, arr. Hull 2nd.
PANCRAS .. .. Fm. Brazil, arr. Hull 2nd.
STEPHEN .. .. Fm. Natal Ports, arr. Tutoya B. 27th.
.. .. Fm Ceara, arr. Lisbon 1st.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBURN .. Fm. St. John, arr. Mersey 2nd.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND .. Cruising, left Gib. 2nd.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND .. Med. Cruise, arr. Dubrovnik 1st.
MELITA .. .. For Hamburg, left 8thinstn. 2nd.
MONTCALM .. .. For St. John, left Greenock 2nd.
MONTCLARE .. .. Fm. Trials, arr. Belfast 28th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ADEN .. .. For Baltimore, arr. Suez 3rd.
LAFT .. .. For Bordeaux, left Libreville 26th.
BOUGAINVILLE .. For Duala, left Tahou 26th.
CAP PADARAN .. For Bordeaux, left Hahsong 28th.
CEPHEUS .. .. For Antwerp, left Paranagua 27th.
FORT ARCHAMBAULT .. Fm Hamburg, arr. Pte. Noire 25th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN MACBETH .. Fm. Madras, arr. Hull 2nd.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calcut 2nd.
CLAN MACFARLANE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calcut 3rd.
CLAN MACILVRAY .. Fm L'pool, arr. Chittagong 1st.
CLAN MACIVER .. Fm C.S.A., left Dar-es-Salaam 2nd.
CLAN MACKAY .. For Chittagong, left Colombo 3rd.
CLAN MACKENZIE .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Algoa B. 2nd.
CLAN MACKRAE .. For Mauritius, left Beira 2nd.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lourenco Marques 2nd.
CLAN MACPHEE .. For Ldn., left Algiers 2nd.
CLAN MALCOLM .. For Ldn., left Middlesbrough 1st.
CLAN MATHESON .. For Chittagong, left L'pool 2nd.
CLAN OGILVY .. For Newport, left Ldn. 2nd.
CLAN ROSS .. .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Mchstr. 2nd.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. For L'pool, left Algiers 2nd.
CLAN STUART .. Arr. Madras 28th.
ELIZABETHAN .. For Madagascar, left Mombasa 1st.
HYACINTHUS .. For S. and E. Africa, left Algoa B. 1st.

COSULICH LINE

BELVEDERE .. .. Left Trieste 1st.
SATURNIA .. .. Arr. Trieste 1st.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. For Ldn., left Halifax 3rd.
ANDANIA .. .. For L'pool, left Halifax 2nd.
ASTONIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 2nd.
AUSONIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 3rd.
BERENGARIA .. Fm. Southn., due N.Y. 4th.
LACONIA .. .. For Med. cruise, left Shanta. 1st.
SCYTHIA .. .. For N.Y., left Belfast 2nd.
.. .. For N.Y., left Belfast 3rd.

ANCHOR

TRANSYLVANIA .. Cruising, left Haifa 2nd.
TUSCANIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Bombay 2nd.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT AUCKLAND .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 1st.
PORT BRISBANE .. For-N. Plymouth, left Timaru 1st.
PORT CHALMERS .. For Adelaide, left Launceston 2nd.
PORT PIRIE .. .. For Ldn., left Wellington 1st.
PORT VICTOR .. .. Fm.: Antwerp, arr. Wellington 2nd.
PORT WELLINGTON .. For Melbourne, left N.Y. 1st.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CARARE .. .. Fm. Kingston Js., arr. A'mouth 2nd.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

BRANKSOME HALL .. Fm. Leith, arr. Pt. Said 2nd.
CITY OF FLORENCE .. For Buenos, left M'selles 1st.

FABRE

PATRIA .. .. For Naples, left Gib. 2nd.
PROVIDENCE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Alexandria 3rd.

FURNESS LINE

BARONESS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 28th.
EL ARGENTINO .. For Plate, left Gravesend 2nd.
EL PARAGUAYO .. For L'pool, left Santos 28th.
EL URUGUAYO .. For L'pool, left M'selles 28th.
LDN. INSTITUTE .. Fm. Frisco, arr. Los Angeles 28th.
NEWFOUNDLAND .. For Halifax, left St. John's 28th.
PACIFIC RANGER .. Fm. Olympics, arr. Seattle 28th.
PACIFIC RELIANCE .. For San Jose de Guatemala, left Balboa 1st.

GLEN

GLENFRUIN .. .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 1st.
GLENSHIEL .. .. For U.K., left Singapore 1st.
.. .. For Dairen, left Kobe 2nd.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

ST. LOUIS .. .. For N.Y., left Halifax 2nd.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

MONTE OLIVIA .. For Hamburg, left : Sao Frisco Do Sul 3rd.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. For R.-Aires, left La Coruna 3rd.

HARRISON

DRAMATIST .. .. Left N. Orleans 28th.
AUDITOR .. .. Left Beira 1st.
CRAFTSMAN .. .. Left Newport N. 1st.
DEFENDER .. .. Arr. L. Marques 2nd.
ELECTRICIAN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Brazil 2nd.
INANDA .. .. Fm. Demerara, arr. Barbados 28th.
MAGICIAN .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 2nd.

HENDERSON

AFRICAN .. .. Fm. Pt. Lincoln, arr. Falmouth 3rd.
IKRAWADDY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Hong-kong 28th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA SETTLER .. For Ldn., left Kingston 28th.

LEYLAND

DAYTONIAN .. .. For L'pool, left Savannah 1st.
MELPOMENE .. .. For Pto. Cabello, left Curacao 1st.
NITONIAN .. .. For Colon, left Mexico 1st.
PHILADELPHIAN .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Antwerp 1st.
.. .. Fm. Plate, arr. Antwerp 3rd.

LLOYD SABAUDO

COMTE BIANCAMANO .. For Genoa, left N.Y. 1st.
COMTE VERDE .. .. For Genoa, left R. Aires 1st.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

PULENA .. .. For Trieste, left Bombay 1st.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MANCHESTER PRODUCER .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 28th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

.. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Bombay 2nd.

NELSON

HIGHLAND HEATHER .. For Hamburg, left R'dam 1st.
MELSONSTER .. .. For Chile, left Ldn. 1st.
MURILLO .. .. Fm. U.K., arr. Canario 1st.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

AWA MARU .. .. For Kobe, left Hong-kong 1st.
GENOA MARU .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Hong-kong 1st.
HAKONE MARU .. For Yokohama, left M'selles 3rd.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. For Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 3rd.
HAKURAN MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 3rd.
HARUNA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 3rd.
KAGA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shanghai 3rd.
.. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Thursday 1st 3rd.
KAWACHI MARU .. For R. Aires, left Kobe 1st.
LYONS MARU .. For L'pool, left Yokohama 2nd.
MATSURASHI MARU .. For L'pool, left Yokohama 2nd.
MOROKOA MARU .. For N.Y., left Osaka 28th.
SHIDUKUOKA MARU .. For Calcutta, left Hong-kong 1st.
SHINTO MARU .. Arr. Shanghai 2nd.
TAIYO MARU .. .. For Frisco, left Yokohama 29th.
TATSUNOKO MARU .. For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 1st.
TANGO MARU .. .. Arr. Manila 1st.
TOYAMA MARU .. .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Osaka 28th.
.. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Yokohama 28th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALLER .. .. For M'selles, left Pt. Said 26th.
ALSTER .. .. For Trieste, arr. Suez 2nd.
COLUMBUS .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Suez 2nd.
CREFELD .. .. For Singapore, left Colombo 1st.
DRESDEN .. .. For Bremen, left St. John 2nd.
FRANKEN .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Halifax 1st.
FRANKFURT .. .. For Hamburg, left Shanghai 2nd.
KOBLAR .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Shanghai 2nd.
KREFELD .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Chinkiang 2nd.
NECKAR .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Alexandria 3rd.
.. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Suez 2nd.

ORIENT

ORSOVA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 2nd.

PACIFIC STEAM

ESSO .. .. For Callao, left Cristobal 29th.
LAUTARO .. .. For Cristobal, left Ilo 1st.
LOGARNO .. .. For Callao, left Ilo 1st.
ORCOMA .. .. For Bahia, arr. L'pool 2nd.
ORDUNA .. .. For Santander, left La Pallice 2nd.
OROPESA .. .. For Cristobal, arr. Callao 1st.
.. .. For Callao, left Valparaiso 1st

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARADINE .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 1st.
CHITRAL .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 1st.
JEYPORE .. .. For Ldn., left M'selles 2nd.
KALYAN .. .. For Ldn., arr. Hull 2nd.
LARCHE .. .. For Ldn., arr. Yokohama 2nd.
MALOJA .. .. For Yokohama, arr. Hull 2nd.
MALWA .. .. For Ldn., left Bombay 1st.
MANTUA .. .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 2nd.
MONGOLIA .. .. For Yokohama, arr. Glb. 2nd.
NOVARA .. .. For Ldn., arr. Melbourne 3rd.
PARTHIA .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 1st.
RAMPURA .. .. For Calcutta, left Suez 1st.
RARMAR .. .. For Bombay, left Aden 2nd.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. For Bombay, left M'selles 1st.
.. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 2nd.

BRITISH INDIA

KAROA .. .. For L. Marques, left Beira 1st.
MANGARA .. .. For Ldn., left M'selles 1st.
MARULA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Havre 2nd.
SIR HARVEY ADAMSON .. For Cochin, left Bombay 2nd.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

HURUNUI .. .. For L'pool, left Gladstone 28th.
LIMERICK .. .. For L'pool, left Plymouth 1st.
RANGITATA .. .. For L'pool, left Colon 28th.
ROTORUA .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Dunedin 22nd.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

WAIKANA .. .. For Frisco, left Sydney 1st.

RED STAR

PENNLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Halifax 2nd.
WESTERNLAND .. For Antwerp, left Plymouth 2nd.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

ISSELSTEIN .. .. For R'dam, left Pt. Said 2nd.
KOTA RADJA .. For R'dam, arr. Batavia 2nd.
MENAUKE .. .. For R'dam, arr. Batavia 2nd.
NEARCHUS .. .. Fm. Java, arr. R'dam 1st.
ASCANIUS .. .. For Java, left Colombo 1st.
ASLANIA .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Batavia 2nd.
ASTURIAS .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Sabang 1st.
CULEBRA .. .. Fm. Rhmdcs., arr. Hull 2nd.
SABOR .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Santos 1st.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

MATAKANA .. .. For Napier, left Townsville 2nd.

UNION-CASTLE

ARMADALE CASTLE .. For Sthmtn., left Table B. 28th.
DROMORE CASTLE .. For Mauritius, left Pt. Natal 1st.
DUNLUCE CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Beira 1st.
HAWK CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Algoa B. 28th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Sthmtn. 1st.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE .. For Beira, left Algoa B. 2nd.
WINDSOR CASTLE .. Fm. Table B., arr. Sthmtn. 3rd.

UNITED STATES LINES

GEO. WASHINGTON .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 1st.

WHITE STAR

ALBERTIC .. .. For Plate, left Vigo 2nd.
BALTIC .. .. Cruising, left Khandow Ja., 2nd.
CALGARIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bermuda 1st.
CEDRIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bermuda 1st.
LAURENTIC .. .. For Plate, left Santos 2nd.
.. .. For Sthmtn., due N.Y. 4th.
.. .. For N.Y., left Belfast 3rd.

YEOWARD LINE

ALONDRA .. .. Fm. Las Palmas, arr. Mersey 2nd.
AYOCETA .. .. For Canarias, left Lisbon 28th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AKI MARU .. .. For Yokohama, cld. Brisbane 3rd.
AQUILEJA .. .. For Genoa, cld. Aden 3rd.
AURIGNY .. .. For Hamburg, cld. R. Janeiro 1st.
AVOCETA .. .. For L'pool, arr. Madeira 3rd.
BANFFSHIRE .. For L'pool, arr. Sydney 3rd.
BATHURST .. .. For W. Africa, left Madeira 1st.
BERKELEY .. .. For Boston, left N.Y. 3rd.
BRATTON CASTLE .. For Beira, left Pt. Natal 2nd.
CALIFORNIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Clyde 3rd.
CALGARIC .. .. For Gibraltar, arr. Algoa B. 3rd.
CARNARVON CASTLE .. Fm. Table B., arr. Algoa B. 2nd
CASTALIA .. .. For Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 3rd
CEDRIC .. .. For Bombay, left Clyde 2nd.
CERAMIC .. .. For N.Y., left Galway 3rd.
CITY OF KHIOS .. For Penang, arr. Fremantle 2nd.
CITY OF MOMBLE .. For Hong-kong, left Manila 2nd.
CITY OF PERIM .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Ldn. 1st.
CUMBERLAND .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Singapore 3rd.
CUSTOMER .. .. Arr. Auckland 3rd.
COUNSELLOR .. For U.K., left Lyttelton 28th.
DARMATIAN .. .. For W. Indies, left Clyde 2nd.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. For L'pool, left N. Orleans 2nd.
EDINBURGH CASTLE .. For Plymouth, left Madeira 2nd.
EL URUGUAYO .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Pt. Natal 2nd.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 3rd.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND .. On Med. cruise, left Palma 1st.
EURIPIDES .. .. On Med. cruise, left Corfu 2nd.
GARTH CASTLE .. Homeward, arr. Cape Town 3rd.
GELRIA .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Table B. 2nd.
CROIX .. .. For Amsterdam, cld. Sthmtn. 3rd.
HURUNUI .. .. For R. Aires, cld. Rio Janeiro 3rd.
KAROA .. .. Arr. Brisbane 1st.
LA BOURDONNAIS .. Fm. Bombay, arr. L. Marques 3rd.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE .. For Havre, cld. Plymouth 3rd.
MANTUA .. .. For Ldn., left Gib. 2nd.
METAGAMA .. .. For Ldn., left Halifax 2nd.
MIDDLESEX .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Sydney 3rd.
MINNEDOSA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. St. John 2nd.
MONTCLARE .. .. For St. John, left Belfast 2nd.
MORAVIA .. .. For Antwerp, cld. Adam 3r

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

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A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English breakfast, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 3½gns., single 3gns., suite inclusive, or 5gns. and £3 15s. without luncheon.—Write Box N.994, The Times, E.C.4.

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HYDE PARK, LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, hot mirrors, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; meadline by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £3 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and dinner, £4 14s. 6d. per week.—KING, Sutherland House, 32-34, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

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A Bare four Minutes Earl's Court Tube, 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147. IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds. Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's separate tables. Terms from 2½gns.

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A Bare minute Kensington Gardens.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; newly furnished; lounge and breakfast room; breakfast only; gas fires; close Tube and bus; from 25s. single, 40s. double; two bath rooms.—9, Craven Hill-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4957.

A BARE few mins. Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date PRIVATE HOTEL. Inclusive from 2gns.—29, Lancaster-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 6127.

A Quiet, Step Earl's Court Tube.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; running water soundproofing, meals optional; good cooking.—30, Nevern-square. Frob. 2422.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907).

147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential hotel for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unparalleled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Apply Manager, Thurloe Club, Exhibition-road, Kens. Also 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 2252.

A BED-SITTING ROOM or FURNISHED SUITE from 2½gns.; overlooking gardens and tennis court; constant hot water.—Park 1412.

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A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, 95, Leinster-square, W.2. Large first-floor Double Room, 5gns. Excellent food. Park 0286.

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A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; box sprines; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

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(1930)

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81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week.

Phone, Park 0264.

A Newly decorated and modernised house, near Selfridge's; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2 gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4165.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms, with private 'phones, gas fires; lounge, restaurant, card room; garage. Kensington 6767.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.

A BOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, Lancaster-gate.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single or double, from 1s. 6d. nightly; also including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking; best quality catering; dinner (optional) 2s. 6d.; quiet, refined residential position; garage.—For map and prospectus apply Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 8596.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY REST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, tight minutes Kensington High-street); every room h. and c. water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £4 double. Park 9179.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water, and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food; reasonable terms; inclusive if desired; good service. Winter terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2857.

10, BARKSTON-GARDENS, S.W.5.

A VERY nice DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, second floor, front; breakfast, bath, use of kitchen; 2½ gns. or by week; other meals optional; really hot baths and comfort; ordinary and vegetarian cooking; lounge, dining room. Also really comfortable rooms, country, seaside, garage or wheel by week; excellent attendance; 1½ hour London.—Frobisher 6855.

REGENT'S PARK.

A LBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodating service; quite reasonable Tariff.—Phone, Museum 4940.

A LL the CHARMS of a COUNTRY MANSION, for Gentlemen at business; excellent cuisine; billiards, tennis, fishing; 20 minutes City or West End.—246, GREEN-LANES (Tube to Finsbury Park). Book up for summer repose while you can.

98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.

ALL newly decorated and just opened.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlewomen; fitted gas fires, rings, electric points. Yale locks; bath rooms and butler's pantry for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water service and breakfasts optional; electric light, from 12s. 6d. to 2½gns.; four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; use of rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 25s. Breakfast optional. Park 7675.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. A Ladies only. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Lancaster-gate, W.2. (Park 6057.)

19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Park 1075.) Ladies or Gentlemen.135, Holland-road, W.14 (Park 9183).

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; 24-hrs. weekly; tastefully equipped; every comfort; gas fires, hot water; lounge, restaurant. Manageress, 42, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 9623.

ELGIN COURT, CROYDON.

AN ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, conducted by Oxford gentlewoman; modern; facing 17 minutes London; four golf links, tennis; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages; car meets guests. 'Ph. Addiscombe 1581.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires, most comfortable house; really good food; 1 min. Tube, 2 mins. 'buses.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

APARTMENTS. Furnished, sitting rooms, bed rooms; cooking, attendance; established 28 years.—286, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional tables, meals well cooked and daintily served; fires in bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £2 5s. 6d., £2 15s. 6d., double £7, and 3 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 2252.

A SCRED COMFORT; from 2½gns.; good cooking, every attention appreciated; two minutes Hyde Park, White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

A VERY nice DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, second floor, front; breakfast, bath, use of kitchen; 2½ gns. or by week; other meals optional; really hot baths and comfort; ordinary and vegetarian cooking; lounge, dining room. Also really comfortable rooms, country, seaside, garage or wheel by week; excellent attendance; 1½ hour London.—Frobisher 6855.

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodating service; quite reasonable Tariff.—Phone, Museum 4940.

ALL the CHARMS of a COUNTRY MANSION, for Gentlemen at business; excellent cuisine; billiards, tennis, fishing; 20 minutes City or West End.—246, GREEN-LANES (Tube to Finsbury Park). Book up for summer repose while you can.

98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.

ALL newly decorated and just opened.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlewomen; fitted gas fires, rings, electric points. Yale locks; bath rooms and butler's pantry for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water service and breakfasts optional; electric light, from 12s. 6d. to 2½gns.; four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; use of rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 25s. Breakfast optional. Park 7675.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. A Ladies only. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Lancaster-gate, W.2. (Park 6057.)

19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Park 1075.) Ladies or Gentlemen.135, Holland-road, W.14 (Park 9183).

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; 24-hrs. weekly; tastefully equipped; every comfort; gas fires, hot water; lounge, restaurant. Manageress, 42, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 9623.

ELGIN COURT, CROYDON.

AN ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, conducted by Oxford gentlewoman; modern; facing 17 minutes London; four golf links, tennis; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages; car meets guests. 'Ph. Addiscombe 1581.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires, most comfortable house; really good food; 1 min. Tube, 2 mins. 'buses.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

APARTMENTS. Furnished, sitting rooms, bed rooms; cooking, attendance; established 28 years.—286, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional tables, meals well cooked and daintily served; fires in bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £2 5s. 6d., £2 15s. 6d., double £7, and 3 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 2252.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MARBLE ARCH.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM, next bath room; newly decorated and exceptionally well appointed; every modern convenience; meals as desired.—41, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4686.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road); furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, cookers, electric light, linen, and service included; Meals optional. Moderate double and single. 12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9058.

QUEEN'S COURT.

AT 25 and 27, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Passenger lift, gas fires, central heating; nine bath rooms; excellent cuisine. Terms from 3gns. Kens. 2940 and 2941. Resident Proprietor.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d.; two large first-floor double, with balcony, Park 8801.

AT the ALBANY, 74, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—Rooms with every comfort (good cuisine); gas fires; inclusive 2½gns., 9s. daily, 6s. 6d. bed, breakfast. Vacant rooms.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

AT 56, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2. Two minutes Paddington.—Bachelor rooms; breakfast, perfect bath, valeting, catering; from 25s. Suite (South aspect), suitable for two friends, 3 guineas, no extras. Padd. 2915.

AT 45, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS. Unfurnished, £1 2s. 6d., £1 12s. 6d.; hot and cold running water, electric, and gas; meals optional.—Padd. 6046.

AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires; Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE Bridge Club, Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—Attractive Suites and Bed-Sitting Rooms; gas fires; Lounge Restaurant; TENNIS COURTS; three minutes Warwick-avenue Tube, 10 minutes Piccadilly; bus service to all parts.—Mrs. HOLT. 'Phone, Padd. 3534.

AT QUEEN'S-GATE.—Well FURNISHED CHAMBERS; good cooking, valeting; moderate; quiet.—Manson-place. Close South Kensington Station. Kens. 2513.

NORLAND HOUSE.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

AT 31-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central, yet quiet. Excellent catering (separate dinner). Bridge. Partial board from 37s. 6d. Park 6497.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 28 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE. 35s. board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 3gns. 'Phone, Park 1902.

AT 89, 90, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; scrupulous cleanliness, excellent food; highly recommended; moderate terms.

AT 6, MANSON PLACE, QUEEN'S GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large front Bed-Sitting Room, ground floor; gas fire, constant hot water; breakfast.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards.—Park 3974.

AT 8, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold water; breakfast optional; gentlemen, married couples preferred. Padd. 8133.

AT 10, PORCHESTER-SQUARE, an exceptionally fine GUEST HOUSE open for visitors, including breakfast, every convenience, and service. Tele., Padd. 6015.

LEINSTER PALACE.

AT 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens. Tubes, omnibuses; exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

CHAMBERS.—Exclusive BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; meals as required; minute Tube stations.—Cuenod, 2, Queensberry-place. 'Phone, Western 4546.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent furnished rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

43, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS, W.2

CHARMING HOUSE run as RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS offers very large unfurnished room; excellent meals optional.—Secretary, Park 4525.

CHELSEA.—Lady has two very nice BED-SITTING ROOMS or sitting and Double Bed room; gas fires, electric light, telephone, bath; meals optional; terms moderate.—33, Elvaston-place.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

CLEAN, quiet BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; moderate and well recommended; minute S. Kensington Station.—7, Manson-place.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.

16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Beautifully furnished Lounge residential; every comfort; ELECTRIC WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5gns. double.

CLOSE to VICTORIA STATION.—Few FURNISHED and unfurnished ROOMS; bath, service, baths, &c. from 30s.; terms.—17, Eccleston-mews, S.W.1.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; gas fires, 'phones in bed rooms; varied menus. From 3½gns., bed-breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

CULTIVATED Family, VACANCY Student or Business young Man; splendid home and food; running hot and cold; English lessons.—11, Adamson-road, N.W.3. Primrose 4088.

DELIGHTFUL; comfortable HOME offered TWO gentlemen PAYING GUESTS in private English family; near Hyde Park; terms moderate.—16, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7. Kens. 6423.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms inclusive. Phone, Ealing 1011.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

EXCLUSIVE POSITION and not allowed to advertise address; new bed-sitting rooms; excellent cooking; from 3gns.; minute station.—'Phone Western 0544.

HOLMFIELD PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, RICKLEY, KENT. 20 minutes Victoria and Holborn; two minutes Bickley Station; central heating, gas fires; bridge, riding, hard tennis; beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. Proprietary management, Ravensbourne 2080.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM, single or double; quiet house; modern conveniences; breakfast, attendance.—'Phone Victoria 7319.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS; recently opened, newly decorated, well furnished; divan beds; running hot and cold water; from 2gns. single, 3½ guineas double, including breakfast, service, lights, and bath; five minutes Victoria station.—Apply 82, Belgrave-road. 'Phone, Victoria 4940.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS from 45s. 6d. to 3gns.; newly decorated; breakfast as required.—28A, Harrington-road (minute S. Kensington Station).

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE BED ROOMS for visitors or permanents; five minutes Victoria; newly furnished; gas fire, hot and cold water all rooms; doubles now vacant; meals as required; moderate.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. 'Phone, Vic. 1439.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires and grillers; breakfast optional); from 27s. 6d. per week; five minutes Victoria Station.—58, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0677.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 25s. double 35s. each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot water; also bed-sitting rooms, 21s. each.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (Western 0266), and adjoining, 8, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (Western 1256). (Close Gloucester-road Tube.)

BAYSWATER COURT.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Divan beds; enclosed washstands, gas fires and grillers. Single 25s., double 17s. each, including service, electric light, baths, and hot water. Dining service, plentiful meals, 2s. 6d. Central heated bath system. Constant hot water. Tested bath system. Shower baths, marble fittings. Dancing. Liveried hall porter.—Bayswater Court, 93, Stephen's-road, W.2. (Nearest station, Queen's-road, Tube.) Apply, Manageress, 1st floor, or 'phone Paddington 2222. Rooms to let and sold (adjoining). Rooms to let and sold water (with access) in every room. Park 1024.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS. 8gns. to 2gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, Kingstreet, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9231.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

HEATHERBANK,

CHISLEHURST, KENT.

Two minutes Tube, 25 minutes City and West End. Finest Cuisine. Central Heating. Gas Fires all Bed Rooms. Nine Bath rooms. Every bed room fitted running Hot and Cold Water. BRIDGE. BILLIARDS. DANCING. Resident Hard Tennis Court. Golfing. Inclusive terms from 3½ guineas. Resident Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. H. VERNON COLES. Chislehurst 123. Day and Night.

125, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE,

HYDE PARK.—Large SERVICE ROOMS (divans) from 32s. 6d., with breakfast; other meals available; exceptionally fine position; close Tubes, omnibuses, shops, parks.—Paddington 7999.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water; portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED.—LUXURIOUS SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, electric fires; bath every floor. Rooms from 2gns. Suites from 4½gns.—32, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Western 6051.

KENSINGTON.—88, CHURCH-STREET.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast, 2½-gns. single, 3-gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9283.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

LADY and GENTLEMAN wish to RECEIVE FEW GUESTS in their very comfortable home; charming single and double rooms; testimonials willingly given; separate tables; garden; tennis, bridge. Hampstead 2068. —Box R.M.22, 106, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LADY offers lady BED-SITTING-ROOM in own flat; very large, sunny, newly decorated and artistically furnished; gas fire; attendance, bath, breakfast and light evening meal, £2 7s. 6d. per week, or meals could be arranged; N.W. district; near town; small bed room also free, 35s. per week.—Write Box T. 1074, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY and GENTLEMAN wish to RECEIVE FEW GUESTS in their very comfortable home; charming single and double rooms; testimonials willingly given; separate tables; garden; tennis, bridge. Hampstead 2068. —Box R.M.22, 106, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LADY offers lady BED-SITTING-ROOM in own flat; very large, sunny, newly decorated and artistically furnished; gas fire; attendance, bath, breakfast and light evening meal, £2 7s. 6d. per week, or meals could be arranged; N.W. district; near town; small bed room also free, 35s. per week.—Write Box T. 1074, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE. — SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a specialty. Moderate. Padd. 2066.—9, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE FURNISHED SITTING-BED ROOM; also small one; suitable business or club people; breakfast.—46, Manchester-street, W.1. Welbeck 9778.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele. Abercorn 2260.

MARLBOROUGH.—Large, well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; single from 2gns., double 3gns. breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 9804.

MAYFIELD HOUSE,

12, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE, N.W.3.

High-class Residential Hotel (Mrs. Syrgo' Cottage Girls'), house; running water in bed rooms. Hamp. 1505.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE now available. Good cooking, valeting. Telephone. Also bed-sitting rooms. 39, Clarges-street.

MONTHLY, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 3,000 sq. ft. delightfully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tube, Clapham Common; buses, trams, pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

MUSWELL HILL.—Large, well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; single 3gns., double 4gns. breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 9804.

MAYFIELD HOUSE,

12, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE, N.W.3.

High-class Residential Hotel (Mrs. Syrgo' Cottage Girls'), house; running water in bed rooms. Hamp. 1505.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE now available. Good cooking, valeting. Telephone. Also bed-sitting rooms. 39, Clarges-street.

MONTHLY, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 3,000 sq. ft. delightfully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tube, Clapham Common; buses, trams, pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEAR Marble Arch.—Large, sunny, well FURNISHED Bed-Sitting Room in lady's comfortable entrance flat, with breakfast, baths, light, and attendance, two guineas weekly; and a smaller suite for friends or other meals at will; no other guests; references exchanged.—Write Box P.598, The Times, E.C.4.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every room. Luxury lounge. Quite the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

PICCADILLY (Corner of HOWER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers; Suites, Single Rooms; attendance, 2, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, 3ft.

QUEEN'S GATE (off).—Artistic newly decorated SUITES; own 'phone; bath. Also Bed-Sitting Rooms. Western 6696.—Write Box T.1012, The Times, E.C.4.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; constant hot water. (Kens. 6361.)

RESIDENTIAL.—BATHWATER, W.2. Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s.; including breakfast, bath, light, service; dinner optional. Park 3417.

ROOM, BREAKFAST, or PARTIAL BOARD; electric light, gas fire; bath, divan bed; suit married couple or single guest; central all parts; quiet English family; moderate terms. British Museum; quiet English family; moderate terms.—Bland, 58, Woburn-square, W.C.1.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 2gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations. —14, Devonshire-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

ST. LOANS-STREET (121).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS. Self-contained SUITES (own bath). Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,

5, BRAEMHAM-GARDENS, S.W.5.

ACCOMMODATION in Well-appointed GUEST HOUSE; excellent cooking; every comfort; constant hot water; two lounges opening into gardens. Kens. 8465.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water, gas fire; 25s., including breakfast.—Apply Mrs. Wells, Tree, 5042.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 18, Queensberry-place (close Station).—Three reception rooms, SINGLE, DOUBLE BED ROOMS fitted gas fires; constant hot water; good table; phone; clean, quiet. From 3gns.; inclusive.

SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET. Meals as desired. Kensington 1402.

THREE MINUTES PADDINGTON.—Hot and cold running water every room, divans, valeting, excellent food, simple furniture; 22s. 6d. single, £2 10s. double, including breakfast.—209, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE. Call, with, or leave 'phone 1st Floor.

HILLCROFT, CROYDON.

TO Overseas Visitors and those appreciating refined home and service.—A country mansion, beautifully situated; 20 minutes Tube and Victoria; golf, tennis; excellent food; central heating; all bed rooms have gas fires and hot and cold water; large grounds.—21, Park Hill Rise, Croydon. 'Phone, Croydon 0108.

UNFURNISHED LARGE GROUND-FLOOR ROOM, suit gentleman; excellent position.—10, Observatory, gardens, Campden Hill, W.8.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.—Single rooms 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d., including electric light, gas fires, constant hot water; service optional; quiet select house; references exchanged required.—Victoria 5390.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS and SUITES, newly decorated; lavatory basins all rooms; constant hot water; meals as required; telephone.—16, Queensborough-terrace, W.2.

NEVERN CHAMBERS.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS from 18s. in well-run service flats; electric light, constant hot water, and food; references required. Frobisher 3659.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, 25s. to 30s., double, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and baths; gas fires, grillers; central heating.—8, Chesilton-gardens, W.8 (near Barker's). Kelvin 8258.

VICTORIA.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED and LARGE BED-SITTING ROOMS; good service. Victoria 4781.—73, St. George's-road.

WELL equipped ROOMS from 2 guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance; other meals if required; near Gloucester-road Tube.—38, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7.

5 HYDE PARK-PLACE, W.2.—Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES, overlooking the Park, from £200 per annum; Bed-Sitting rooms from 47s., three-roomed Suites; Furnished Suite, 5 gns. per week.—Apply Manageress, 5A, Paddington 4120.

9, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK. 'Phone for PAYING GUESTS; passenger lift. For country lovers.—48, Seven-road, Richmond; two minutes Station; garage. 'Phone, 1472 Richmond.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

Near BAKER-STREET STATION. Comfortably FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s.; cuisine and service. Welbeck 7585.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three distant hot water; excellent table; billiards, bridge, dancing. From 3gns.; room, bath, and breakfast, 8s. 6d.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal situation, opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

THE RICHMOND.

22, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2.—For comfort, cleanliness; best English food; running water, gas fires; central heating; close principal stores, Tube, buses; from 3gns.; bed and breakfast, 7s. 6d. Park 0909.

25, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2, near Park, Tube, Metro., buses. Highly recommended. Private family; first-floor Bridge. Hot and cold water throughout. Park 2793.

50, BEAUMONT-STREET, W.1.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast; bath (constant hot water); 42s. inclusive.—Welbeck 9570.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private suites, some with bed-sitting rooms. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. weekly. SUITE vacant at present. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. Excellent cooking. From 3gns. 'Phone, Frobisher 7036.

58, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1, for BOARD-RESIDENCE; good food, every convenience; double bed rooms; moderate prices. 'Phone, Museum 9351.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Gas fires bed rooms. Terms from 57s. 6d. Bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d. Kens. 8480.

W.C.1 Breakfast, 5s. daily; 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 3069.)

W.8.—Nice two statics.—TWO FURNISHED BED ROOMS, third floor, £2 2s. each including breakfast. Minutes Tube and 9d. 'buses. 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. and after 5 p.m., or write Box M.1594, The Times, E.C.4.

30s. WEEKLY.—Luxuriously FURNISHED large BED-SITTING ROOM, private bath room; use of car.—73a, Lowndes-road, W.5. Ealing 0344.

A FREE LIST of FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS. A London, suburbs, country. ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All Souls Association, 5, All Souls'-place, W.1 (opposite Langham Hotel).

A AGENCY (117, Regent-street) will be pleased to RECOMMEND personally inspected ACCOMMODATION free. Guest houses, hotels, flats. Foreign students introduced into private families. Call, write.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

A FREE LIST; CALL OR WRITE.

ACCOMMODATION, TOWN, COUNTRY, SEASIDE, FARMS.—MARY HEATHER, 123, New Bond-street, W.1.—Private families, suites, apartments, boarding houses, hotels, homes elderly people, invalids, children. Booking spring, summer, and Easter holidays. Mayf. 2440.

ACCOMMODATION.

ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's FREE LIST.

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PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, London, country, seaside.—Call, write, 'phone. UNIVERSAL ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

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A SPANISH GENTLEMAN offering 2 gns. per week wishes to be received as PAYING GUEST in good English family.—Call or write Harvey and Harvey, 480a, Oxford-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, in City all day, requires by 12th inst. UNFURNISHED BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, with attendance and baths; breakfast and light evening meal as required.—Write Box A.312, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO Business Gentlemen desire to become PAYING GUESTS in private home; Hampstead.—Write Box 06414, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, Kitchenette, required by elderly lady, preferably Victo

A DEVON COTTAGE,

Surrounded by own orchards and pasture of

12 ACRES.

Two sitting, five bed rooms; not modernized.

ONLY £1,100

FREEHOLD.

HEWITT & CHERRY,
1, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 27)

HAMPSTEAD.

A Fine RESIDENTIAL UPPER PART, over Bank premises; self-contained; six bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, three reception rooms; large rooms. Rent £300 inclusive. Or £2250 and low premium including fixtures, certain carpets, &c.
Agents, POLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

THE LONG LEASE, at ONLY £500 PER ANNUM, of

A FINE MAISONNETTE,

in an excellent position near Portman-square; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; charmingly decorated and appointed; quite self-contained, light and airy.
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BETWEEN OXFORD-CIRCUS and REGENT'S PARK.—A Much improved FLAT in favourite mansions with lifts and CONSTANT HOT WATER and CENTRAL HEATING; three bed rooms, bath room with rubber floor, two large reception; oak-panelled lounge; small kitchen, &c.; WEST ASPECT; lease eight years at £325 per annum inclusive; reasonable sum required for lease, fixtures, and fittings.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

HYDE PARK (NORTH).

A COMMODIOUS MAISONNETTE to be LET WITHOUT PREMIUM; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; central heating, constant hot water. Rent £400 or offer.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT in premier Mayfair position; double bed room, large reception room, small lounge and modern bath room; parquetry flooring; constant hot water and first class service. Rental £450 per annum, including service. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

KENSINGTON GARDENS (North Side).—First-floor Unfurnished MAISONETTE; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, bath room, and kitchen; passenger lift; constant hot water; porterage. Rental £370, rising to £300 per annum. No premium. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

PARK-LANE SERVICE FLAT, beautifully furnished and in excellent repair; bed room, reception room, and kitchen; constant hot water. Rent £3gns. per week, including the best service. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

HARTS, LTD.,
HEATH-DRIVE, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3.
Telephone, Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

HAMPSTEAD.

FURNISHED MANSION FLAT with three bed, bath, two reception rooms, to be LET for 6-10 months, second floor. Rent 4gns. per week; well appointed; 'phone, plans, &c.—Apply

HARTS, LTD. (AS ABOVE).

A comfortably FURNISHED, SELF-CONTAINED BACHELOR FLAT to be LET, 17, Bernard-street, Russell-square, Marble Arch.

Within five minutes of Piccadilly-circus.

A Delightful WEST END MANSION FLAT in a newly erected block; two bed rooms, fine reception room, &c.; parquet flooring throughout; sunny and airy; porter, passenger lift. Rent only £160 per annum on lease.—Apply DAVID AINSLIE and Co., 35, Panton-street, Haymarket, S.W.1. Regent 2224-5.

BAKER-STREET (close to).—Charming newly-built MAISONNETTE on first and second floors to be LET; five rooms, kitchen, bath room. NO PREMIUM. £180 P.A. Full particulars of BEDFORD and Co. INCLUSIVE. 10, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET.—FLAT in well-known mansions, to be available May 1st; Lease; rent £280; premium £1,100 for heavy fixtures, improvements, decorations; six large light rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and bath room; central heat, constant hot water available. Write Box 8023, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).—Attractive SELF-CONTAINED MAISONETTE, containing four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; large well-proportioned rooms; gas and electric fires; constant hot water. Lease 14 years. Low premium.—Inspected and recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
BUCKINGHAM-GATE (quiet), close to St. James's Park.—For about one year.—Spacious MANSION FLAT; six bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; rent, furnished, 9-10gns. per week, or unfurnished £415 for a year.—Sole Agents, DUNNO and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860 and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (close to).—A splendid opportunity to acquire a spacious five-roomed MAISONETTE at the moderate rent of £250 per annum including REAL BARGAIN.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574/5.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (just off).—Specially attractive FLAT, situate on top floor of modern building; three bed rooms, bath, and two reception, kitchen, electric lift, &c. Rent £350 per annum. Would be Let Furnished.—Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. Gros. 1267.

CENTRAL LONDON.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. Refrigerator; kitchen and tiled bath room, refitted; light and airy; fifth floor; lift; two rooms, three beds; £255 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

CHARMING, bright, sunny FLAT to be LET, within Hyde Park; constant hot water, electric lighting and heating, gas; every modern convenience.—Apply Commissionaire, 196, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

CHARMING, Unfurnished, FIRST-FLOOR, SELF-CONTAINED MAISONETTE; near S. KENSINGTON; four bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; £180 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

CHAMBERS.—LARGE ROOMS, balcony; facing Green Park; two minutes from Parliament; constant hot and cold water; service.—Write Box A.216, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.—LARGE STUDIO (28ft. by 24ft.), with gallery, would specially suit sculptor. To be LET, together with kitchen and bath room, &c.; central heated; electric light and gas.
Rent £250 per annum or near offer.
Owner's agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—QUEENSWOOD COURT, 2 KING'S AVENUE. Further extensions. New Mansion FLATS; countryside; central heating, constant hot water, lift, garages; tennis. From £120. 'Phone, Brixton 3794.

COLCHESTER COURT, ONE of these popular MANSION BLOCKS to be FURNISHED for few months from Easter. Three to four bed rooms, bath, two to three reception. Rent only 5gns. a week.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

CROMWELL-ROAD (just off).—No premium. Very sunny, quiet position.—A particularly attractive SELF-CONTAINED UPPER MAISONNETTE, consisting of four good bed rooms, two large reception rooms, and bath room; passenger lift. Rent £180 inclusive or near offer.—Personally inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's Agents, COTT and COTT, 31, Holland-street, W.8. Western 4477.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

EXCEPTIONALLY charming FLAT, comprising four principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, marble floors, and every modern convenience; kitchen and accommodation for three-four servants. To be LET FURNISHED.—Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W1. Gros. 1267.

READY FOR LONDON SEASON.

FLAT to be LET, beautifully decorated, and in the coming MAYFAIR DISTRICT, GLOUCESTER-SQUARE.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

Two large reception (41ft. by 18ft.), decorated in ivory and panelled, dining room in William and Mary green, four bed, two baths, and kitchen with service lift and refrigeration; all electricity at 9d. a unit; heating, lighting, cooking, &c.; hot water always 180deg.
To complete block of five flats only will accept £500 per annum inclusive. Exceptional opportunity.—Full details apply C. Skinner, 14, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.

FLAT, MAIDA VALE; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall; constant hot water; long lease; exquisitely furnished, decorated, and carpeted; original cost £1,600; owner going abroad; will sacrifice to immediate purchaser. Rent £250 per annum inclusive.—Write Box 3444, care of Tune-Knox, Ltd., Chronicle House, 7, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
FLAT, Unfurnished, ENTRANCE FLOOR, PRINCE EDWARD MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (two minutes Kensington Gardens); two large reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, &c. Lease nine years; radiator heating; £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

28, PALACE-COURT, W.2.

FLATS, new labour-saving; central heating; all electric, lift; SERVICE if required; three rooms, kitchen, bath room; rents from £225 inclusive.—MAISONNETTE, six rooms, kitchen, bath room; £300.—Porter.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE available in really comfortable, quiet house; two bed rooms, one reception room, bath, telephone, constant hot water; butler, valet and thoroughly efficient staff kept; excellent cuisine. Under supervision of Proprietress.—Telephone, Kensington 3915, or write Box 01291, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FURNISHED STUDIO FLAT to be LET, 25gns. per week; six months or longer.—Apply Caretaker, 64 Queen's-gardens, Bayswater, W.

FURNISHED FLAT, ground floor; four bed, two sitting rooms; near Queen's-gate; Met. Tube; 7gns. a week; open offer for year or six months.—Write Box F.236, The Times, E.C.4.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS. Furnished or Unfurnished reception rooms, 1,400 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Grosvenor 6262.

GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.—MANSION FLAT, £6 with four-roomed house, bath, two reception rooms, constant hot water, &c., to be LET on strictly moderate terms.—Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. Gros. 1267.

GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.—MANSION FLAT, £230 per annum. second floor, good aspect; West; excellent order throughout; two bed, two reception, bath, and kitchen.
Lease 3½ years. Premium £100 (offers).
DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

CONSTANT HOT WATER, SERVICE AND LIFT.
Four bed, bath, two reception rooms, maisonette.
KENSINGTON (close to High-street Station).—Spacious MANSION FLAT to be LET on new lease at £360 per annum. Sole Agents, HOUGHTONS, 3, Putney-hill, HUGHES-DON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjoining).—A most beautiful SUITE, FURNISHED, newly-decorated, FLAT in premier mansions, available for 6-12 months; four bed rooms, two bath, two reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water; Westminster Bank lease. Immediate rent.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kens. 9220.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.

KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Extremely light and well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET from RENT £3 7½ GNS. April 8th for six or 12 months; lift, porters, &c.—Recommended by E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FURNISHED.
Four bed, bath, two reception rooms, an; offices.
KENSINGTON (close to High-street Station).—Fine SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET from April 1st for six months at 8gns. per week.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.

KENSINGTON £350 rising to £450 P.A.

Fittings, &c.: £100.—Recommended by E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, facing Park.—Large room, FIRST FLOOR, Furnished or Unfurnished; service and meals optional.—'Phone Sloane 2375.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
Charming South aspect, SUN all day.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 13, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water.
Lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath.
Garage (two cars) can be included. Rent 30 guineas per week or offer, excluding plate and linen, for periods up to eight months from date.—Write Box G.616, The Times, E.C.4.

FLAT and GARAGE.
LIGHT, airy FLAT, overlooking Park. Four beds, two reception, two w.c.'s, usual offices; independent hot water; lock-up garage. Inclusive rent £115; premium, £150, to include curtains, carpet, lino, fittings, &c., and 2½ years' lease.—View any time.—Morgan, 5, Overstrand-mansions, S.W.11.

LORD'S (facing).—MAISONNETTE to be LET Furnished or Unfurnished; minute Met. Station.—52, St. John's Wood-road, N.W.8.

MAIDA VALE (main road).—Charming MODERN MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, third bath room, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, tiled kitchen; new hot-water boiler; long lease. Rent £225 per annum; premium £200. Recommended.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

BETWEEN REGENT'S PARK AND OXFORD-STREET.

MANSION FLAT.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. PASSENGER LIFT.
Second floor; good order throughout; four bed, two sitting, lounge, bath, kitchen.
RENT £360 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

MAYFAIR.—Charming well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, quiet position; two reception rooms, two bed rooms, bath room; central heating; lift.—Apply COOPER and COOPER, 27, Old Bond-street, W. Regent 1943.

MAYFAIR COURT
(STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY
(On the site of Devonshire House).
London's latest
SERVICE FLATS,
which provide all the amenities of a well-conducted home without the necessity of maintaining a staff.
Bed room, bath room, and sitting room, from £385 per annum, including all services.
Larger and Smaller Suites also available.
Illustrated brochure and full particulars from the Sole Agents:
YATES & YATES,
12a, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1
(Mayfair 0501),
or Estate Office on the premises
(Mayfair 8080).

OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
ORATORY (close to).—An attractive MANSION FLAT on first floor, and containing five bed, bath, two reception, and dressing rooms; COMPLETE HOT WATER, LIFT, PORTER, &c. Reasonable premium required for £285 P.A. lease.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 178, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

PARK-LANE.—Tastefully FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET; one reception, one double bed room, bath room; 14gns. per week.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 20, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4294.

PALACE COURT.—Unfurnished FLAT of two rooms, bath and kitchenette.—Apply HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 20, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4294.

PALACE COURT.—Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT in excellent building to be LET; one reception, one bed room, bath room; £250 per annum, including service.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 20, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4294.

PICCADILLY.—Quiet charming FLAT to be LET; or will be sold furnished; five years' lease (can be renewed); £750.—Thomas Allen, Regent-house, 3.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (off).—Modernized GARAGE and FLAT OVER to be SOLD or LET. Holds four cars (could be divided), and self-contained FLAT of four rooms and bath room, let at £100 per annum; price or rental.—Particulars of DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574/5.

Five Bed Rooms, Two Reception, Two Bath Rooms.
PRINCES-GATE.—Very light sunny FLAT to be LET. Lease 7, 14, 21 years.
£500 P.A. Lift, constant hot water. Immediate possession.—Owner's Agents, BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W. Sloane 6245.

NO PREMIUM.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished, for any Period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3073 (six lines).

SERVICE FLAT, MAYFAIR. First Floor. Furnished or Unfurnished. Inclusive rental £275.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS
20, JERMYN-STREET S.W.1,
and
3, CORK-STREET, W.1.

The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be Let for long or short periods.
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SERVICE FLATS, UNFURNISHED, near Abbey. Excellent restaurant, residents only.—87, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

SHERWOOD COURT.
Now remaining, a few only
CHOICE MODERN FLATS.
New, self-contained, particularly light and airy, with THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, Kitchen, and Bath Room, &c.
Ample cupboard room, and every modern convenience, including electric light and power at 1d. per unit only.
Rents from £275 per annum inclusive.
Garages on the premises if required.
To view and for all further particulars apply Letting Office on the premises.
SHERWOOD COURT,
SEYMOUR-PLACE (by BRYANSTON-SQUARE), W.1.

SERVICE FLATS vacant; constant hot water, coal or gas fires; valeting; meals as desired.—102, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 2228.

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At an aristocratic house, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully furnished; every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage; 4-15gns.—Kens. 3251.

FACING SOUTH OVER GREEN PARK.
SERVICE FLAT, well Furnished; constant hot water, central heating; absolute cuisine; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; available April; 12gns. weekly, including service; long lease preferred.—Sole Agents, HOWARD and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4760.

SLOANE-STREET (Knightsbridge).—Exceptionally attractive MANSION FLAT available; three-six months; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, Fourth Floor. Lift. Apply Agents ADAMS and WATTS, 98, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6598/9.

10/12 GNS. PER WEEK.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally attractive MAISONNETTE on first and second floors; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c. Large and bright rooms. Entirely redecorated. Rent £350 per annum inclusive. No premium.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Western 2424.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A really attractive FLAT, with large and lofty rooms; direct access to gardens from balcony; three bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and offices. Redecorated. To be LET on LEASE.—Full particulars from WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office), Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

£228 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.
SOUTH KENSINGTON (close station).—Particularly well-planned, light, and tastefully-decorated MANSION FLAT. Five bed rooms, two reception, bath, &c.; lift; liveried porter; very moderate sum for fittings.—Apply BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

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Overlooking lovely gardens; six or seven rooms, two bath rooms; parquet floor; central heating, constant hot water; lift; porter's service. Terms, service if required, 10 guineas, or 8gns. if let this week. Owner going abroad.—Park 5589 or write Box 01293, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NO PREMIUM
RENT FREE UNTIL JUNE QUARTER.
SWISS COTTAGE, Eton Court.—Delightful GROUND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, &c.; central heating and constant hot water. Possession 25th March. Rent £300 per annum exclusive.—SINCLAIR WOODS and Co., 22, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 1788.

THE SUNNIEST FLATS IN MAYFAIR.

North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.
THE LAST REMAINING FLATS
in newly erected building,
FACING SOUTH AND WEST.
Perfect decorations, luxurious appointments; four, five, and six bed rooms; two-three marble-tiled bath rooms, dining and drawing rooms, lounge hall, pantry; constant hot water; panel heating; passenger and service lifts.
To be LET at moderate rents, including rates.
Agents, MAPLE and Co., 5, COLLINS and WOOD, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM.—NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £78. to £216. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D/T, Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.2. Tulse Hill 1081.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

THE LEASE of a charming FLAT in a much-sought-after building for DISPOSAL; five-six bed rooms, two bath, two handsome reception rooms, lounge hall, and excellent offices; constant hot water.—Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. Gros. 1267.

TOOKEY COURT.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £1,000. Can be viewed at any time.—Apply to Hall Porter, Tookey Court, Palace-gate, W. Further particulars apply DARKIN and TALBOT-PONSONBY, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, ground floor. Three good rooms and bath; excellent cafetria as desired; South aspect; £200 per annum.—3, Observatory-gardens, Campden-hill, W.8. Park 1175.

VICTORIA.—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE. Seven rooms; £250 per annum.—QUINTANA and Co., 95, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. Vic. 5008-9.

WELBECK-STREET.—Charming MAISONNETTE to be LET unfurnished; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 20, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4294.

£250 P.A.

WESTMINSTER.—Well FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, &c.; lift, 'phone. Rent 4gns. week. Also one with two bed rooms, 3gns.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Two bed rooms, one reception room, and bath room; beautifully furnished, now available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS.
Offering privacy and comfort.
25, QUEEN'S-GATE, close to Park.—COMPACT SUITES. Sumptuous furnishing. Constant hot water. Passenger lift. Splendid service and catering.—Apply Manageress.

59, ST. JOHN-AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD.—TWO-FLOOR MAISONNETTE; four bed-rooms, two large reception, kitchen, bath room; £350 inclusive.—Hamp. 4842.

Six bed, two bath, two reception rooms.
£600 PER ANNUM. KENSINGTON.—A magnificent FLAT in high-class modern mansion, overlooking gardens; constant hot water, central heating; lift. Purely personal premises. Immediate inspection advised.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Ken. 9320.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. NO PREMIUM.
£350 PER ANNUM.—WESTMINSTER, favourite position with open outlook; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; new lease.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

lift. CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.
£225. Third-Floor MAISONNETTE in quiet position. Fitted throughout.—QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Light and airy DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£112 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; four bed, two sitting, kitchen, and bath room; leaded light windows; view; light basement.—1, Courtfield-gardens (close Gloucester-road Tube).

7 GNS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; passenger lift; telephone.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£70 PER WEEK. Well-appointed SELF-CONTAINED GROUND-FLOOR FURNISHED FLAT; large reception, two bed rooms; gas fires; constant hot water to kitchen and bath room.—Housekeeper, 3, Charlbarde-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

COUNTRY FLATS of unique design, with town conveniences, on a delightful estate at ICKENHAM, 25 minutes Baker-street; self-contained, with six rooms and bath; £110 per annum.—Managing Agents, STEDMAN and CLARKE, Ickenham (and Bloomsbury). Ruislip 180.

HOVE, facing sea and lawns, near West Pier. THIRD-FLOOR, 5-6th Right Hand; South aspect; spacious dining room ground floor; excellent cuisine and service.—7, Brunswick-terrace.

HOVE, SUSSEX; close to sea.—GROUND-FLOOR FLAT to end of March for two months; three bed, two sitting rooms. Rent including rates, 3gns. Sea Agents.—Write Box T.1100, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

FURNISHED FLAT REQUIRED for three or six months, with two or three bed, bath, and sitting room; must be up to date and well furnished; Mayfair or close to; Rent about 9-10gns. per week.—Particulars to GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

PRICKETT & ELLIS,

Auctioneers, Surveyors, &c.,
4, High-street, HIGHGATE, N.6, and
37, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

PERIOD HOUSE on the Northern Heights of London.—HIGHGATE; a charming residence, modernized, all conveniences; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; ground-floor offices; garage; very nice garden. PRICE £5,000.

THE BISHOPS AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD.—Close to Ken Wood, in secluded and most charming grounds, a delightful red-brick and tiled RESIDENCE, approached by a long carriage drive; the house is well screened from the road, stands high, and commands fine views. The accommodation comprises fine lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, morning room, boudoir, billiard room, large conservatory, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two up-to-date well-fitted offices, servants' sitting hall; garage for three or four cars, men's rooms. Grounds comprise hard tennis court, rock garden, rose walk, undulating lawns, paved terrace, kitchen garden, &c. This charming property to be SOLD at a very moderate figure with early possession.

ATTRACTIVE detached RESIDENCE, South aspect, within easy walk of station, bus and tram routes for Tube. The house is at present divided into two flats, one portion of which is let at £100 per annum, lower portion available; all in excellent order. Long lease, at a moderate ground-rent, to be sold. PRICE £2,250.

Delightful views to Totteridge.
WOODSIDE PARK, NORTH FINCHLEY.—An attractive FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE, close to Station and within easy reach of bus and train for Golders Green and City; lounge hall, two reception rooms, good dining room, bath room, spacious garage; well-laid-out grounds of over half an acre. PRICE £3,000.
Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, as above.

PUTNEY PARK.
A BARGAIN.
A Detached MODERN RESIDENCE (seven bed, bath, and three reception rooms; electric light; good garden; select position. Price only £2,000.—Keys with Messrs. A. W. TAYLOR and Co., 150, High-street, Putney 'Phone 0029), S.W.15.

REMARKABLE CHANCE.

A rent equivalent to the unfurnished rental would be accepted from gentlefolk who would take care of charmingly-furnished residence for 6/12 months.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE detached double-fronted TWO-FLOOR RESIDENCE, in a choice residential part, close to Putney Heath, Roehampton, and Richmond Park. Only 7 minutes of Stations. Three fine reception rooms, bath room, six bed rooms, three good attics, offices; electric light, telephone; exceptionally equipped; large garage and extended gardens.—Confidently recommended by the Sole Agents,

HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL.

Putney 5361 (3 lines). And Richmond and New Cardens.

BY AUCTION MARCH 14th.
By Order of Mortgagee.
"WENDUYNE," 72, ELMFIELD-AVENUE, TEDDINGTON.
ATTRACTIVE detached BUNGALOW; three beds, bath, two reception rooms; electric light; good road; near station. VACANT; FREEHOLD. Also "Holt House," 36, Wensleydale-road, Hampton.
Owner going abroad must sell charming detached MODERN HOUSE. Best road, near station; dry, gravel soil; two reception, four beds, bath, kitchen, scullery; GARAGE; good garden. By private Treaty. £1,250 FREEHOLD.—Auctioneers:
MILNSTONE and COLLAS, 43, High-street, Teddington.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
BRONDESBURY PARK.—Double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, containing five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception rooms, garage; pretty garden. Rent £95 per annum. PRICE £1,850.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

CLOSE BUSHEY PARK and
OVERLOOKING SPORTS GROUND.
COMPACT TWO-FLOOR Detached RESIDENCE, in splendid order; central heating, electric light; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; garage; pretty garden, £1,375. FREEHOLD. Open to offer.—RICHARDSON and MARTIN, opposite Station, Teddington.

A VERY CHARMING HOUSE.
CROYDON (EAST), high up, close golf.—Beautifully appointed Detached RESIDENCE, artistically planned on two floors with large rooms; four bed (lavatory basins), tiled bath room, lounge hall; two reception; charmed fitted; tenant can't; excellent garage. FREEHOLD £3,000. Highly recommended by STUART KLITZ and Co., opposite Station, E. Croydon. Tele. 2870.

EALING.—Double-fronted HOUSE, redecorated; eight E rooms; modern conveniences; long lease. PRICE £1,250; moderate payment down. Alternatively £125 rental.—Write Box A.254, The Times, E.C.4.

FASCINATING work-free detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE 12 miles London; marvellously fitted up; every improvement; quaint open brick fireplaces; electric light and power; bath, cupboard; latest bath, four cosy bed; two reception, breakfast room; garage, space tennis and fruit garden; £400 recently spent. FREEHOLD £3,100.
GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.
MODERN detached well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE on summit, occupying a coveted position, commanding glorious views; lounge hall, cloak room, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, labour-saving offices, central heating; garage; charming terraced gardens.—For SALE by AUCTION on 20th March next by A. R. PEACEY, Station Approach, Harrow.

NEW MALDEN. Price reduced over £150 to insure quick sale. Labour-saving bungalow-style RESIDENCE, enjoying sunny aspect; two bed rooms, garage; three reception, four bed, bath, convenient offices. FREEHOLD, £1,350.—HAWES and Co., Auctioneers, Malden.

MUST SELL.
NORWOOD HEIGHTS.—Very pleasantly situated detached RESIDENCE, medium-sized, no basement; distinctive character; three reception, sun verandah, seven bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices; large garden, tennis lawn, garage space. VACANT POSSESSION. £1,500 (or offer). Lease 53 years. Ground-rent £18.—F. L. RICHARDSON, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood.

PUTNEY, £1,450 FREEHOLD, off MAIN ROAD. Detached RESIDENCE, containing 7 bed, bath, and three reception rooms; electric light; good garage; select position. Price only £2,000.—Keys with Messrs. A. W. TAYLOR and Co., 150, High-street, Putney ('phone 0029), S.W.15.

REMARKABLE CHANCE.

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PUTNEY, £1,450 FREEHOLD, off M

ENTRANCE:
1, DOVER-STREET.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

TELEPHONE:
GERRARD 5971-4.

I motored 1,330 miles on Tuesday, February 18th, Wednesday, 19th, Saturday, 22nd, Tuesday, 25th, Wednesday, 26th, twenty-five miles north of York to Thornbury and Newent, on either side of the Severn Sea, which the river is sometimes called. At one call Gloucester way a lady told me that the silver which I sold recently for upwards of £1,000 had attracted an itinerant unlivetted dealer just before, who had offered £200 cash—therefore she had £1,100 more by waiting a week longer.

I have written the owner as follows:—

"Dear Madam,

"You will be pleased to hear that I sold your kettle to-day for £805. As I sold the other silver for £700, this means that you receive £1,505, less commission, for what you told me a London dealer, when he called upon you, offered £300. I do not wish to publish your name, and I do not suppose for one moment you would wish it, but if you would kindly let me have a short reply to this letter—by confirmation—and give me permission to publish it, it would do me a considerable amount of good. I hope I shall be equally successful with the sale of your furniture, books, and anything else you might entrust to me.

"Yours faithfully, W. E. HURCOMB."

The lady replied (5/3/30):—

"In reply to your letter of the 28th inst., may I first thank you and congratulate you most warmly on getting so good a price for the kettle and bowl. We are safe in thanking you most heartily for getting us three or four times the value placed upon it, and possibly even more."

Last week a lady from Northam, Devon, closely associated with Charles Kingsley and Westward Ho! called and wanted to know who wrote my advertisements for me! I could have told her, apart from my senior office boy's crossing the t's and dotting the i's, it is all my own work. I could have added, but didn't, that it was at Northam, about ten years ago, that a lady sold through me a diamond pendant (one stone only) that cost her £2,500 at a West End jewellers in normal times. I sold it in the boom of 1929 for £7,500.

It is, I suppose, perfectly correct in law, if the vendor is ignorant of values, for one who knows to buy something for next to nothing.

A few years ago a North Wales stonemason sold to a North Wales bookseller a first edition of Gray's Elegy for 75s. The bookseller sent it to a famous auction room, where it realized about £1,400. Now had the stonemason sent it or brought it or handed it to me when in the district he would probably have had £1,275 net instead of 75s.

On Friday, the 21st February, I sold Lamb's Tales of Shakespeare for £220, which the owner would have sold for £30. I have had wonderful successes with Tom Jones, Gulliver's Travels, &c., selling for the lucky possessors for hundreds of pounds.

"Essex, February 27th, 1930.

"Dear Sir,

"I was surprised and delighted to get your letter this morning saying my 'Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare' realized £220. Surely it is an unusual sum for books and I cannot think what made them so valuable. We are all extremely pleased and thank you very much for selling them so extraordinarily well—also for Byron's works, &c., realizing £2 10s. I only hope something else may be of value.

"I am home again now, so shall be pleased to see your representative about the pictures as soon as he can come."

An Irish Peer took a very small tapestry panel to a well-known dealer, who offered £10. "No," said his Lordship, "I will take it to Hurcombs." I sold it at auction for over £800.

On February 21st a small panel of tapestry sold for a Baronet, who would have parted with it for £20), but it realized under my hammer £850! So the vendor will have £450 more. Curtains have realized £750 a pair, bedspreads £950 at these rooms. The vendors always get the benefit of these enhanced prices, as auctioneers should never buy. It cost the owner nothing last October when I called at Windsor and saw this old oak table. He had given £50 for it at the Tatton Sykes sale, and I sold it for £1,280. I collected the semi-circular table in group from Burton-on-Trent, the smaller table and bureaux from Bickley, in Kent—the vendors were amazed to have £1,600. The pedestal Knebush Hepplewhite writing table was collected from Berks, and the owner hoped for £50, but it realized £570. (7) In the group, six chairs, collected at Carlisle, £1,150; (2) the

old armchair 190 guineas, brought away in the car from Carnforth; (3) eight small and two armchairs from a cathedral city, where a local man offered £100, which was refused. He then begged to be allowed to bring a London man and offers two days later went up £10 at a time until a final bid of £200. I arrived the next day, guaranteed £1,000. Within a week the vendors saw me sell them for £1,370.

At Lyme Regis (4) eight Adam chairs were put in the car, no seats, yet they realized £2,500; (5) this chair only realized £149; (6) six Hepplewhite chairs, bought years ago at the Red Lion, Haltwhistle, for 15s., sold here for £220; (7) one of a pair of Large vases an auctioneer said could not possibly realize £25. At the owner's request they were taken out of the local man's catalogue and I sold them for £240. A local auctioneer in North Devon offered to buy a small Worcester bowl for £5 and not offer it at auction, but I happened to call the next day, brought it away and sold it for a widow for £93; (8) two armchairs and six small, collected at Coventry, realized £1,400; (9) four chairs £285; (10) a similar piece will realize from £1,500 to £2,000; (11) French table, £250, from Hereford; (12) the little commode from Weymouth the owner was delighted to obtain £340; (13) the most surprising of all, one armchair from Castle Bromwich sold for £405.

A Mr. Cooper decided (about a month ago) to sell a little child's chair, very much like (13), only smaller—sold for £180; the owner never dressed that it would exceed £50. Try to imagine a stool similar to the chair without arms or back, with four legs, like the two in front of chair 13, simply the walnut stool without upholstery, selling for the delighted vendor for over £400.

Thirteen miles north of York I collected one settee, two stools, and six chairs identical with chair 13, but without arms—realized £2,650. My cars are without limit as to seats, hence the room to pack in so much. A lady at Patcham was offered £100 for a settee. I sold it for £900.

Two others (one illustrated) from Trowbridge and Calne, with the one from Patcham, realized over £4,000.

I was recently asked to make a call at Hitchin. A picture of a man was put in the car and the vendor hoped for £100. It realized £3,000, to the joy of the owner. The picture of a

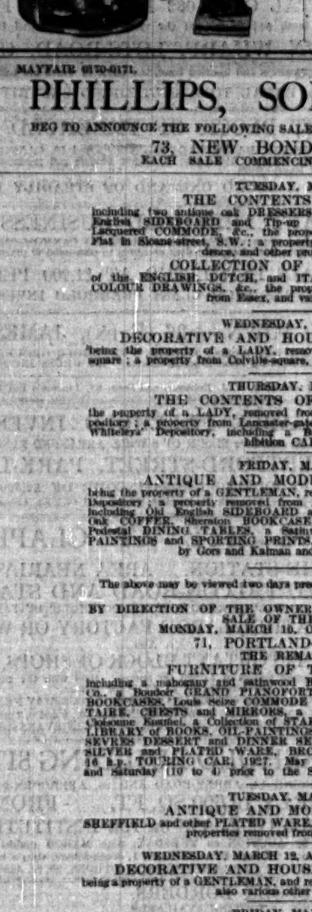
man with a ruff—50s. had been suggested—I collected at Market Harboro' and sold it for £1,850. At Crawley and Eastbourne these two pictures (Van Goyen) I could have bought right on for £25 10s., but they realized for the vendors nearly £2,000.

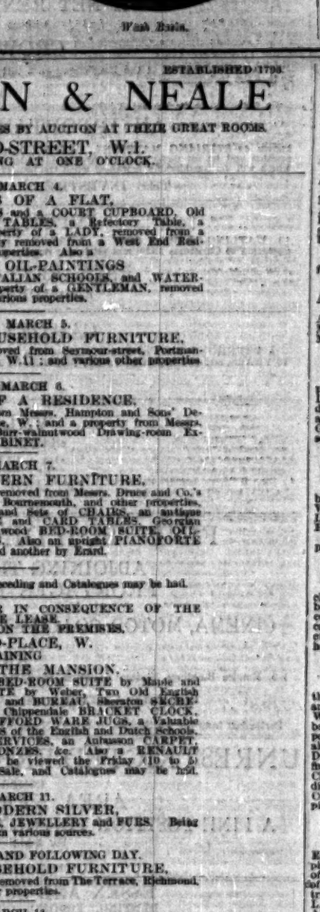
Van Goyen.

Van Goyen.

At Hythe we collected a little Whieldon Ware figure of a man 5¼in. high. A South Coast dealer offered £10; the vendor at auction had over £150 net. A pair of China Parrots, £400. The inkstand (illustrated) and another I sold for £1,623. Three silver sugar casters, collected near Malvern, realized £450. The cream jug (three legs), from Exmoor, £184 7s. 6d. The silver wash basin sold for £1,000. This sweetmeat dish and cover from Withycombe Raleigh, Devon, nearly £1,000. Fox head or Stirrup drinking cups realize £15 ea., or £70 to £100 each, and the late George III. or George IV. pepper pots, £20 ea., or £50 to £70 each; Georgian teapots and coffee pots

Sweetmeat Dish.





Wash Basin.

own personal calls. I collected eight fine old chairs with the original needlework, executed by an ancestor of the vendor, a lady of title living in a castle, one of the ancestral homes of England. The buyer of the chairs will be given the vendor's name and interesting data concerning the needlework, of about 1780. The chair on the left is one of twelve from another ancestral home. It is not often that such a set of twelve comes under the hammer. There will also be seven of the finest Hepplewhite chairs, removed from the ——Museum. From another country house I collected eight chairs of the Queen Anne period, and two armchairs to match (see illustration).

Among the things collected there are a beautiful coffee pot, teapot, sugar basin, cream jug, and a set of three circular salvers, all bearing the Scotch Hall-mark of 1812, total weight 175ozs. It is inscribed thus: "This service of plate is respectfully presented by his scholars pursuing their fortunes in different parts of the World to Mr. Thomas White, Mathematician, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his private Worth and indefatigable exertions in the discharge of his professional duties in the town of Dumfries during the period of thirty years. May, 1812."

Will an Aberdonian or other loyal Scot come forward and purchase this unique set and present it to the town or one of the museums in Scotland?

The following paragraph appeared in "The Times" 100 years ago:

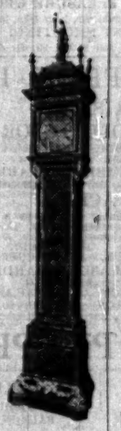
"Some very splendid purchases have been lately made of furniture for the New Palace (Buckingham Palace). Amongst them are a vase which is said to have cost £14,000 and a cabinet upwards of £7,000."

So even in those days huge prices were obtained for furniture and porcelain.

I hope to have the sale of a set of twelve Chippendale chairs which may create a new record.

Interested to read of the experiences at another great auction room of the enhanced prices obtained for silver compared with what it realized years ago. The £87 per oz. cup which I sold not long ago had actually been bought of a well-known firm quite near for about £50 per oz. a year before. In this connexion it is noteworthy to repeat the Press report of the £4,000 to £5,000 Tompion grandfather clock which I sold in the Wetherfield collection.

Cup and Cover.



"The Duke of Cambridge's Sale took place in 1904, and according to a Press report, an old "grandfather's clock" had been left behind in one of the bed rooms. It was turned out hurriedly and catalogued in two lines, and sold for 125 guineas. In 1911 it reappeared in the Dunn Sale and was sold for 380 guineas. This is the gem of the collection, it is a three months' clock, and bears the monogram of William III., and was at one time at Hampton Court Palace. The Dunn Collection of 110 clocks realized a large sum, but had no comparison either in numbers or Old Masters to those contained in Mr. Wetherfield's collection."

£200 to £300 each, even for afternoon or bachelor size. A larger illustration is given of those sold for £900 to £300 each. Just imagine a silver cup and cover realizing £1,720! This is the class of silver I collect. No charge for personal visit, but £1s if my representatives have to follow to do what I am unable to do.

In five days I have motored 1,350 miles twice North of York. Visitors to the Italian Art Exhibition at the Royal Academy should also take the opportunity of seeing the beautiful things at Hurcombs, a few doors West of the Academy (entrance 1, Dover-street), on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, March 6th, 7th, and 8th—Silver, Jewels, Furniture, Pictures will be either on view or being sold.

A most valuable collection of Eighteenth Century chairs ever assembled at one sale will be on view, the outcome of representatives' or my own personal calls.

A FEW OF THE ITEMS SOLD ON FRIDAY LAST

	£	s.	d.
A Geo. I. 1717 kettle and stand	805	0	0
A Geo. I. 1718 embossed bowl	255	15	0
A Geo. III. oval tea set	158	0	0
A set of four Geo. III. boat-shaped sauce tureens	144	5	0
A Geo. II. kettle, lamp, and stand	88	0	0
A Geo. II. tea set, water jug, stand, and lamp	81	15	0
A Geo. II. plain coffee pot	77	0	0
A set of four Geo. III. silver candlesticks	70	5	0
A pair of Geo. III. second course dishes	65	2	0
A James II. 1686 brandy saucepan	56	10	0
A diamond tiara	425	0	0
A single-stone emerald ring	410	0	0
A diamond drop necklace	190	0	0
A single rope pearl necklace with single diamond snap	141	0	0
A single-stone diamond ring	100	0	0
A diamond half-hoop ring	80	10	0
Two sapphire and diamond rings	65	5	0
A diamond necklace	60	0	0
A single-stone diamond ring	67	15	0
A garnet suite	50	0	0

FORTHCOMING SALES.

To-day (4th).—Pictures and Prints.
Friday, March 7th.—China, Objets d'Art, &c.
Friday, March 7th.—Jewels and Silver.
Monday, March 10th.—Antique Furniture.
Friday, March 14th.—Silver and Jewels.

Shortly visiting:—

Calne, Bath, Bristol, Portishead, Weston-super-Mare, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, Taunton, Plymouth, Exeter, Torquay, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Chard, Dorchester, Yeovil, Bournemouth, Lymington, Salisbury, Frome, Bridgwater, Wells, Devizes, Penzance, Falmouth, Newquay, Truro, Looe, Launceston, Bude, Torrington, Swindon, Cirencester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Ross, Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow, Newport, Cardiff, Pontypridd, Cowbridge, Swansea, Carmarthen, Tenby, Pembroke, Milford Haven, Cardigan, Aberystwyth, Aberdovey, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Llanidloes, Rhayader, Llandovery, Brecon, Holyhead, Beaumaris, Colwyn Bay, Flint, Carnarvon, Bettwy-Coed, Wrexham, Ruabon, Harlech, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne, Hastings, Rye, Folkestone, Ashford, Dover, Deal, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Faversham, Maidstone, Gravesend, Chelmsford, Kelvedon, Colchester, Felixstowe, Ipswich, Saxmundham, Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Norwich, Cromer, Hunstanton, King's Lynn, Thetford, Diss, Bury St. Edmunds, Haverhill, Bishop's Stortford, Cambridge, Woking, Farnham, Winchester, Southampton, Southsea, Chichester, Worthing, Brighton, Lewes, Petersfield, Fullborough, Dorking, Redhill, Windsor, Reading, Newbury, Wallingford, Oxford, Marlow, Uxbridge, Hertford, Luton, Dunstable, Banbury, Bedford, Northampton, Rugby, Kettering, Huntingdon, Peterborough, Spalding, Melton Mowbray, Stamford, Leicester, Loughborough, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham, Worcester, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Welshpool, Stafford, Tamworth, Ellesmere, Uttoxeter, Derby, Nottingham, Grantham, Boston, Newark, Mansfield, Crewe, Chester, Liverpool, Buxton, Sheffield, Lincoln, Horncastle, Louth, Gainsborough, Doncaster, Rotherham, Manchester, Chorley, Southport, Preston, Barnsley, Dewsbury, Leeds, Keighley, Selby, Hull, Beverley, Grimsby, Driffield, Bridlington, York, Pickering, Thirsk, Ripon, Harrogate, Lancaster, Carnforth, Ulverston, Kendal, Lerburn, Richmond, Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Durham, Barnard Castle, Darlington, Northallerton, Settle, Appleby, Penrith, Alston, Whitehaven, Workington, Cockermouth, Carlisle, Longtown, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Newcastle, Sunderland, Tynemouth, Morpeth, Rothbury, Alnwick, Seahouses, and farther North. Also Ireland and Channel Isles.

WHY KEEP SILVER IN THE BANK WHEN SUCH RECORD-BREAKING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED AT MY ROOMS?

For 21s. two of my representatives—one with a knowledge of plate and jewels and the other pictures, porcelain, old furniture, objects of art, &c.—will call and inspect all the information they can, and, if desired, bring the jewels and silver away in the car.

Auction sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels sale registered post.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1
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WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION,
EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

On view.
Catalogues may be had.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 5th.

DRAWINGS and PICTURES by Old Masters of the Italian, Dutch, and French Schools; comprising the Property of Mrs. ROBERT-WOOD, Old Cheriton, Malvern; of LAURA, LADY SIMEON; of Mrs. INGLEFIELD, &c., Principally from the Collection of the late RICKFORD COGHAM FLEMING, Esq., of Cobham, Devon (sold by Order of the Executors), and comprising Portraits, Landscapes, Still Life Subjects, &c., Portraits of the English School. Sporting Pictures of Coaching, Hunting, and Shooting, by or attributed to H. Alken, C. Hancock, J. F. Herring, J. C. Maggs, J. Sturgess, &c.; Drawings in Chalk and Water-colours, comprising the Property of the late J. GRAEME THOMSON, Esq., Shelton Court, Shifnal, Shropshire; of the HON. EVAN MORGAN, 40, South-street, Park-lane, W.; of Miss BATESON, Pencoys Tree, near Storrington, Sussex; and of the late Miss AGNES E. GIBSON, of Northampton, by M. Angelo J. Bradley, R. Bone, Bonington, R. P. Bonington, A.R.A., F. Caldecott, David Cox, T. H. Hardy, F. Sandby, J. S. Sargent, R.A., Alfred Stevens, and John Varley.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6th.

OBJECTS of VERTU and BYGONES, including the Measure of the King's Almery, also Rings and Stuart Mirrors, the Property of the late B. R. COHAM-FLEMING, Esq.; sets of Knives and Forks, with Handles in Bilston Enamel and Staffordshire Agate Ware, the Property of Mrs. PENNANT-PARKE; a Collection of Musical and Work Boxes, Bronze Statuettes and Carvings, Seal Matrices, Bead Necklaces, &c., from various sources.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7th.

CHINESE POTTERY and PORCELAIN, including T'ang Tomb Figures, and Porcelain with Blanc-de-chine, Celadon, Coloured and Decorated Wares, the Property of L. SYRAD, Esq.; a very fine Canton Enamel Vase, the Property of EDWARD DENT (deceased) (sold by Order of the Executors); OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, including Sheraton Mahogany Bowfronted Suite, a William-and-Mary Walnut Table, Chippendale Card Tables, Bookcases, &c., from various sources and Private Collections.

MONDAY, MARCH 10th, and following day.

OLD ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS, comprising Naval Engravements in colours, the property of the late B. COHAM-FLEMING, Esq.; Wardine, Steamships, and Yachts, Series Views and Costumes, Hunting and Shooting Subjects Engraving after Morland, &c., the Property of the late JOHN BOOKER, Esq., Main Ridge, Boston, sold by Order of the Trustees, including a complete set of the Works, imperial 4to, from the Liber Studiorum and many of the original Etchings, chiefly from the Turner Sale, and Engravings after J. Constable, D. Cox, J. Girtin, Lippmann's reproductions of Drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, the Property of the Hon. C. LOCKER LAMPSON, P.C.; Water-colour drawing of Steamships of the U.S. Navigation Company by W. J. Huggins, 1781-1845; Baxter and Le Blond prints, &c.

On view at least TWO DAYS prior.
Catalogues may be had.

MONDAY, MARCH 10th, and three following days.

PRINTED BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including Standard Editions of English Authors; Cartoons and Caricatures, by Cruikshank, Gillray, &c.; Illustrated Books, by Alken, Bewick, Rowlandson, Thomas and Isaac Cruikshank, Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz"), Leech, Seymour, Tunnicliffe, Hillyard, Sport and Travel; Theology; Shorthand; Deans; Early Printed Books, &c.; Presentation Copies of Tom Brown's School Days; Leigh Hunt's Work, and Hunter's Hills, 1846; Alice in Wonderland; and Morris's Life and Death of Jason, 1867; First Editions of Ainsworth, Jane Austen, Barrie, Max Beerbohm, Browning, Lord Byron, Darwin, De La Mare, Dickens, Disraeli, George Eliot, Meredith, A. A. Milne, Sir Walter Scott, G. B. Shaw, Stevenson, Surtees, Thackeray, H. M. Tomlinson, H. G. Wells, &c., sometime the Property of the VISCOUNTESS ESHER; of SIR VALENTINE CHIROL, deceased; of H. J. B. CLEMENTS, Esq., 43, Seaton-gardens, K.C.3; of Lt.-R. S. G. OWEN; and of the late REGINALD YOUNG, Esq., M.A., of 41, St. John's Wood Court, N.W.8, and 17, Southampton-street, W.C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th, and two following days.

THE IMPORTANT COLLECTION of SAXON and ENGLISH COINS, the Property of E. H. WHEELER, Esq., including a fine specimen of the celebrated Petition Crown of Charles II.; pennies of Henry I. and Stephen; the highly unique half-groat of Norwich; the Longlips Shilling of Henry the Seventh; the rare Oxford Crown, 1644, by Rawlins, &c.

Illustrated catalogues (16 plates), 1 guinea.

MONDAY, MARCH 17th, and three following days.

VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, &c., comprising a further selection from the Library the property of the MARQUESS of CHOLMONDELEY, including plays and poems, Americana maps, plans and tracts, and a first edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1776; and a selection from the Library at Markeston Hall, Derby, the property of the REV. PREBENDARY W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, including Goldsmith's Retaliation, 1774; inscribed presentation copies of books by Sir J. M. Barrie, Thomas Hardy, R. L. Stevenson, H. G. Wells, and Oscar Wilde, and a copy of Thomas Jefferson's State of Virginia, with inscription by the author to the Marquis de Lafayette; first editions of Beckford, Vathek, 1786, Brontë, Jane Eyre, 1847, Reade, The Cloister and the Hearth, 1861, Whitman, Leaves of Grass, 1855, Johnson, Irene and the Vanity of Human Wishes, 1749, and Rasselas, 1759, a fine copy of Sterne's Sentimental Journey, 1768, and others by Sterne, Smollett, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Walking, including the property of the REV. H. L. PUXLEY, Woolley Park, Wakefield; a series of Lever's novels, in the original parts; coloured plates by George Cruikshank and others; also drawings by H. K. Browne for illustrations to Barnaby Rudge and Dombey and Son, and by Richard Doyle for The Newcomes; letters of George Washington and of Benjamin Franklin, the property of the REV. J. H. CALLEY; fine series from Dr. Johnson to Miss Lucy Porter, the property of D. F. PENNANT, Esq., Nantlys, St. Asaph; and from Charles Dickens to Henry Morley, the property of H. FOSTER MORLEY, Esq.; the diaries of Harriet Grove, covering the period of her engagement to Shelley, the property of a descendant; letters and drawings acrostics by Charles Lamb; literary manuscripts of John Galsworthy, Heinrich Heine, Charles Reade, Sir W. Scott, Evelyn Waugh; naval papers; very fine letters of James Boswell, T. Coleridge, Joseph Haydn, F. von Schiller, John Wesley, and Robert Burns; the superb collection of letters from Thomas Carlyle to Joseph Neuberg, relating to the composition of Frederick the Great, the property of G. NEUBERG FRANKLIN, Esq.

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MONDAY, MARCH 17th, and following day.
MODERN ETCHINGS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20th.

ORIENTAL WORKS of ART, comprising Persian Pottery, CHINESE TEXTILES, RUGS from China and Central Asia, &c.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21st.

Valuable OLD ENGLISH GLASS, also Antique and Decorative FURNITURE, &c.

MONDAY, MARCH 24th.

A selection from the LIBRARIES at GOODWOOD and at GORDON CASTLE, sold by order of HIS GRACE the DUKE of RICHMOND and GORDON, comprising fine printed books (chiefly of the XVIIIth century), in the Italian, French and English languages; French illustrated books; books with coloured plates, historical works, voyages and discovery, American travel and tracts, Freemasonry, landscape gardening, &c., XVIIth and XVIIIth century plays; first editions, including Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 1621; Chesterfield's Letters, 1774, Richardson's Clarissa, 1748; and inscribed presentation copies from Gibbon and Voltaire; an English illuminated manuscript book of hours of the XVth century; many fine French and English morocco bindings, &c.

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HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum).

A SMALL HOUSE in quiet position, close to Knightsbridge or Brompton-road Tube Station, wanted at once; five to six bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.—Reply, in first instance, to Mr. A. C. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

A RETIRED ARMY MAN is prepared to pay up to £5,000 for a well-fitted COUNTRY HOUSE with a matured garden and 5 acres of land in healthy situation in the favoured neighbourhood, and any reasonable district will be considered within 50 miles of London; minimum of seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, and two bathrooms. Only a house in first-class order and ready will be considered.—Write Box P.109, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE West End Freehold or 99 Long Leasehold.—Write price, address, and full details to Campden-hill-court, W.8.

URGENTLY WANTED to PURCHASE, with possession, Small Moated, Ancient, or Elizabethan period HOUSE or FARMHOUSE within three miles of good centre, up to two hours from London. A replica might do if old materials were used. Accommodation for seven-ten bed rooms and two bath rooms if possible. A genuine bargain cannot fail. Last up to five acres desired for privacy. Price not to exceed £8,000 if suitable. Full details and particulars to Box P.274, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, as soon as possible, a nice small COUNTRY HOUSE with six-eight bed rooms and two bath rooms; Somerset or Hampshire preferred, particularly near Finchampstead; a few acres and good fishing; must be in good condition and modernized.—R. T. 61, Gravenor-street, W.1.

WANTED, HOUSE with five-six bed rooms, in Hampstead; high ground; price about £4,000.—Particulars, stone, to SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED immediately, FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, about 10 bed rooms, fully modernized, comfortably furnished; secluded, sunny position, standing high, light soil. Preferably not farther than 50 miles of London. Essential servants' place and large lett. Ten weeks or longer.—Write Box T.1704, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, HERTFORD DISTRICT, SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE; four-five bed rooms; garage; secluded garden; May-June, or else July. Careful tenant. No children or animals.—Write Box 711, Leathwait and Simmons, 34, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

WANTED, to RENT, FURNISHED, medium-sized HOUSE; garage; garden; high ground; S. or W.; near London preferred.—Write Box P.581, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, to RENT or PURCHASE, six-roomed COUNTRY COTTAGE; main water, gas, and/or electricity essential.—Write Box M.1690, The Times, E.C.4.

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BERMONDSEY.—FREEHOLD WEEKLY ESTATE producing £1,200 per annum clear after deducting rates. Exceptional opportunity. PRICE £7,450. No offers refused. Sole Agents, PHILIP and GEORGE GREEN, Surveyors, York House, 199, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.

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Situate on a bold corner facing Messrs. Arding and Hobbs and the junction of St. John's-road and Lavender-hill.

SUBSTANTIAL LEASEHOLD PREMISES, comprising three shops with basements and large upper parts, entirely let on two repairing leases for terms of 21 years. Net income £1,152 per annum. PRICE £13,750, yielding over 8 per cent.—Apply

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MAY and RHODEN,
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LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,
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KING'S CROSS (close to).—Modern L.C.C. FACTORY to be LET or SOLD, 50,000ft., or will divide in areas from 5,000ft.

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READY FOR YOUR FACTORY.
SITES up to 15 ACRES in a fully planned manufacturing centre. Half an hour from King's Cross, adjoining L. and N.E.R. main line and L.M.S. connexion, five minutes Great North Road, seven minutes Barnet by-pass. Cheap power, houses for workers.—Apply Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City. Welwyn Garden 248.

SOUTHALL.—FACTORY or WORKS for SALE, with concrete floors; use of private dock on Grand Union Canal, and about two acres of land.—For particulars and price apply Box No. 53, care of 67, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

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LARGE & SMALL BUILDING ESTATES.

ALL FREEHOLD and READY FOR DEVELOPMENT.
SURBITON.—Near site of suggested new railway line and station; 31½ acres; lovely position; 17 acres on one estate, and another 23½ Acres.
KINGSTON BY-PASS.—About 2,000ft.; ripe; 6 guineas per foot.
CHESSINGTON.—49 Acres, with 1,000ft. to road; £5,750.
EWELL.—84½ Acres; 1,000ft. to Kingston-road; sewers on estate; £400 per acre.
CHEAM.—77½ Acres; station each end; sewered each end; very long road frontage; £375 per acre. Several other parcels from three Acres.
A. O. BONSOR, 73, Victoria-road, Surbiton.

FOR all best BUILDING SITES.—Land and Building Trust, 15, Savile-row, W.1.

FREEHOLD.—Valuable BUILDING SITE with commodious warehouses at rear; approximately 9,700ft.; about 10 minutes walk from G.P.O., and adjacent to Central Meat Market. To be sold or let on lease.—Apply M.R.C., 85-84, St. John-street, West Smithfield, E.C.1.

SUITABLE FOR SKATING RINK OR CINEMA.

PUTNEY (central).—Chance to secure unrestricted FREEHOLD MAIN ROAD SITE; 270 feet by 250 feet; corner of Lytton and Bures.—For further particulars and plans apply

CHESTERTON & SONS,
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VERY attractive BUILDING SITE, five acres, south slope, on Farleigh road, overlooking Selsdon Park and bird sanctuary. £300 per acre.—H. Perry, 25, Gresham-road, W.C.2.

WINTER HILL, COOKHAM DEAN.—Exceptional BUILDING SITE for SALE in this very beautiful locality.—EDGAR BINGE and SON, Cookham.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES (continued)

ALL FREEHOLD and READY FOR DEVELOPMENT.
SURBITON.—Near site of suggested new railway line and station; 31½ acres; lovely position; 17 acres on one estate, and another 23½ Acres.
KINGSTON BY-PASS.—About 2,000ft.; ripe; 6 guineas per foot.
CHESSINGTON.—49 Acres, with 1,000ft. to road; £5,750.
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EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

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including two antique oak DRESSERS and a COURT CUPBOARD, Old English SIDEBOARD and Tip-up TABLES, a Refectory Table, a Lacquered COMMODE, &c., the property of a LADY, removed from a Flat in Sloane-street, Kew Bridge, the property removed from a West End Residence, and other properties. Also a
COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS
of the ENGLISH, DUTCH, and ITALIAN SCHOOLS, and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, &c., the property of a GENTLEMAN, removed from Essex, and various properties.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.
DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
being the property of a LADY, removed from Sermour-street, Portman-square; a property from Colville-square, W.11; and various other properties.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.
THE CONTENTS OF A RESIDENCE,
the property of a LADY, removed from Messrs. Hampton and Sons' Depository; a property from Lansdowne-house, Berkeley-square, W.1, also Messrs. Whiteleys' Depository, including a Burr-walnut-wood Drawing-room Exhibition CABINET.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,
being the property of a GENTLEMAN, removed from Messrs. Druce and Co.'s Depository; a property removed from Bournemouth, and other properties, including Old English SIDEBOARD and Sets of CHAIRS, an antique Oak COFFER, Queen Anne DOUBLE and SINGLE BEDSTEADS, Pedestal DINING TABLES, a Satinwood BED-ROOM SUITE, OIL-PAINTINGS and SPORTING PRINTS. Also an upright PIANOFORTE

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IN THE CENTRE OF THE BICESTER HUNT.
The HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as
"CHETWODE PRIORY," NEAR BUCKINGHAM.
Situate in absolutely unspoilt surroundings and comprising a
CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.
Just recently brought up to date and fitted with all modern conveniences.

Hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed rooms (or more), three bath rooms, excellent domestic offices.
Electric light. Fitted lavatory basins in bedrooms. Telephone.
Hunter stabling for six.
Garage for two cars.
DELIGHTFUL OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS with lawns, Monks' garden and fish-pool, walled kitchen garden.
FOUR GOOD COTTAGES.
Farm BUILDINGS.
The land includes some of the finest grazing in the district and the whole extends to an area of about
102 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, ON TUESDAY, 6th MAY, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).
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FOR SALE.
A COUNTY SEAT
OF GREAT DISTINCTION AND HISTORICAL INTEREST.
The Estate extends to about
700 ACRES,
MOSTLY COMPRISED IN GRANDLY TIMBERED PARK AND WOODLANDS.
THE FINE OLD HOUSE,
in part dating from the XVIth century, has been thoroughly restored and fitted throughout with every luxury. Halls, lounge, five reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, &c.
BEAUTIFUL OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS
with noble specimen trees of great size, large lake, tennis courts, &c.
EXCELLENT SHOOTING.
Particulars of the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

70 MINUTES FROM LONDON.
FOR SALE,
A BEAUTIFUL OLD TUDOR HOUSE
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HEAVILY-TIMBERED PARK,
on light soil, approached by two long avenue drives and surrounded by its compact Estate of
815 ACRES,
bounded for a considerable distance by a stream.
Banqueting hall with hammer beam roof, five reception rooms, 16 bed rooms, four bath rooms, &c.
Many rooms with old panelling, doors, &c.
Electric light. Radiators. Ample water. Telephone.
STABLING. GARAGE. AMPLE COTTAGES.
CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS.
FIRST-CLASS SHOOTING.
ABOUT 120 ACRES OF WOODLANDS.
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In one of the healthiest parts. Fine views.
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Avenue drive approach. Entrance hall, three fine reception rooms, conservatory, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, &c.
ALL ON TWO FLOORS.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.
Stabling, spacious garage, man's room.
Very charming and inexpensive pleasure grounds, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, small lake, terraces, &c.
LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
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BETWEEN FARNBOROUGH AND READING.
In pretty country, over 200ft. up.
FOR SALE, a conveniently planned
FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
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Company's gas and water. Electric light available. Telephone. Independent hot water.
Stabling, garage, chauffeur's rooms, two cottages, heated greenhouse, farmery, poultry house, &c.
WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS and paddocks, including watercress beds, in all 9¾ acres. Also nearly 5¼ acres of land suitable for building or poultry farming, and a detached four acres of building land, with 1,250ft. road frontage. Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Practically surrounded by
THE NEW FOREST,
AND NOT PREVIOUSLY IN THE MARKET FOR NEARLY 40 YEARS.
For Sale, a residential property of great charm, occupying a perfectly secluded situation, yet very accessible for essential rail service, &c.

The delightful old house stands pleasantly on a knoll with a pretty view over the miniature Park to the Forest, and contains about a dozen bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, fine oak-panelled and galleried lounge, four reception rooms, and very complete offices.
Electric light; central heating; Co.'s water, &c.
GARAGES, STABLING, MODEL FARMERY, COTTAGE AND TWO LODGES.
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED MATURED GROUNDS with double tennis court, rockery with pool, walled garden, PADDOCKS and a PRETTY PARK with ornamental water, the whole over
60 ACRES.
Very strongly recommended from personal inspection by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.42464.)

In the glorious country around
LEITH HILL.
A LITTLE OVER 30 MILES FROM TOWN.
In a perfectly rural position, 250ft. up.
For sale a very Attractive Freehold RESIDENCE with hall, three receptions, offices, nine bed and dressing rooms, and bath room; only two floors.
Company's water. Partial central heating.
Own electric light.
Stabling; heated glasshouses; garage; cottage.
Well established ground, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, paddocks and parkland, in all about
25¼ ACRES.
Recommended by the Sole Agents HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSHIRE.
BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND ODIHAM.
IN LOVELY COUNTRY.
For SALE, an old-fashioned little RESIDENCE containing five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms and offices.
Own electric light and water. Telephone.
Garage and Stabling. Ancient farm buildings.
Old-World gardens of 1½ Acre.
Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AYLESBURY, BUCKS.
DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE
with WALLED DUTCH GARDEN.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Pretty hall, large dining and drawing rooms, morning room, three servants' and four secondary bed rooms, three baths, servants' sitting room and offices.
Electric light. Company's water and gas. Telephone and main drainage.
Building convertible for garage
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER.
Strongly recommended from personal knowledge. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.42261.)

A House which solves the servant problem.
HERTS, NEAR BOXMOOR.
Under one hour from Town.
Healthy and rural situation, 518ft. up.
FOR SALE, Artistic FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with carriage approach; conservatory, hall, two reception, three beds, bath and offices.
Good repair. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Telephone. Modern drainage.
Large garage with bed room over.
Greenhouse and carpenter's shop.
Charming Gardens, in all nearly 2 Acres.
SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Built by late Owner regardless of cost.
ROEHAMPTON LANE.
Almost opposite the Roehampton Club and grounds, and within close reach of Richmond Park.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, an attractively designed and exceptionally well appointed Modern RESIDENCE, with accommodation on two floors.
Four good bed rooms (additional rooms could be added), bath room, two fine reception rooms, lounge hall. Parquet floors. Garage for two cars.
Charming Grounds of nearly One Acre.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19; and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (F. 4496.)

SOUTH DEVON.
FISHING ABOUT ONE MILE.
SALMON TROUT, BROWN TROUT.
Convenient drive of Plymouth and other yachting centres. Golf within easy reach.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD, a delightfully placed OLD MANOR HOUSE, well sheltered, with South aspect, and gardens and woodland of about
32 ACRES.
Hall with cloak room, large dining and drawing rooms, and oak-panelled billiard or music room, all with oak floors, study, servants' hall and complete offices, nine principal bed and three dressing rooms, ample servants' accommodation, three bath rooms.
GARAGE for four. LODGE. STABLING for four.
Two COTTAGES and model FARMERY.
PLEASURE GROUNDS of PICTURESQUE CHARACTER, with tennis and croquet lawn, walled kitchen garden, prolific orchard, and rich grass paddocks.
Two gardeners only required.
Electric light. Good water supply.
Modern drainage.
ALL IN UNUSUALLY EXCELLENT CONDITION.
SALMON TROUT FISHING AMONGST THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
VERY MODERATE PRICE ASKED with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Full details from (C.27354)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

PRICE £4,250.
In a favourite part on the
SOUTH DEVON COAST.
Within two miles of the Sea and Golf Course.
GLORIOUS VIEWS. DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE
High up, overlooking beautiful river valley.
Delightful and well-built COUNTRY HOUSE.
In first-class condition.
Ready for immediate occupation.
The accommodation is most conveniently planned, and includes lounge hall, cloak room, drawing room, dining room, morning room, sun parlour, seven bed rooms, bath room, good offices.
Central heating. Electric light. Gravitation water.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
Very attractive gardens and grounds. Tennis lawn, orchard, grassland, about
4 ACRES.
Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.32927.)

ESSEX, ROYDON.
Amidst charming surroundings.
Overlooking undulating and picturesque country.
40 minutes from Liverpool Street.
FOR SALE, a well arranged COUNTRY RESIDENCE substantially built and in an excellent state of repair. Good hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two box rooms, spacious bath room.
Gas. Company's water.
Central heating. Modern drainage.
Double garage. Stabling with loft over.
WELL-TIMBERED AND MATURED GROUNDS, tennis court, kitchen garden, walks, flower beds, &c., in all about TWO ACRES.
PRICE £3,500.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square S.W.1. (C.25580.)

CLOSELY ADJACENT TO
WIMBLEDON COMMON.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY SUNNY HOUSE IMMUNE FROM NOISE AND DUST.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD, an exceptionally well-appointed RESIDENCE in first-rate order throughout. Approached by carriage drive, it contains spacious entrance hall, billiard room, three reception, nine or 10 bedrooms.

Four Baths.	*Two staircases.*	*Central heating.*	*Parquet floors.*

Excellent offices include servants' hall.
Beautifully timbered grounds of 1½ Acre.
Large GARAGE. Gardener's COTTAGE.
For full particulars apply the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19; and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ROEHAMPTON CLUB.
Close to, and facing lovely open spaces.
Exceptional opportunity of acquiring attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE at MODERATE PRICE.

6 bed, dressing, bath, and 3 reception.	*Non-basement offices. Large rooms. Every modern convenience.*	*Garage. Attractive garden.*

Two minutes from railway station, omnibuses, &c.
Highly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1 (F.4403A.)

AUCTION SALES AT THE ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, S.W.1
(unless otherwise stated).

NEAR ST. GEORGE'S HILL.
A mile from the Station in a quiet position.
AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE.
"BURCOTE," ELLESMERE-ROAD, WEYBRIDGE.

Approached by a winding carriage drive, and containing lounge hall (24ft. by 19ft.), four reception rooms, two staircases, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.
Company's electric light, gas, water, telephone, main drainage. Constant hot water.
Cottage; detached dance or billiards room.
LARGE GARAGE.
Heated Greenhouses.
Beautiful pleasure grounds, with natural woodland, hard and grass tennis courts, in all about
3½ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Charles Lovers, Sons and Abbott, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

UPSET PRICE OF £2,950 TO ENSURE SALE.
A BARGAIN.
Over 700ft. up. Beautiful district. Healthy position, within easy reach of Downs, golf courses, and railway station.
"LINTON,"
CATERHAM VALLEY, SURREY.
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing, on only two floors, lounge hall, three reception, billiards and school rooms, offices, six principal and two secondary bed rooms, dressing room, two baths.
Company's gas and water. Electric light available.
Central heating. Oak floors.
INEXPENSIVE GARDENS on western slope with double tennis lawn and paddock, in all about
4½ ACRES.
Heated greenhouses. Outbuildings.
Vacant possession on completion.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 25th March (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., 1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ONE OF THE CHOICEST PROPERTIES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.
In the beautiful district of
HINDHEAD.
Just over 40 miles by road from Town and within easy reach of two splendid Golf Courses.
The Extremely Attractive and Compact FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"KEFFOLDS," HASLEMERE.
In wonderful position, about 750ft. up.
Facing South. Lovely views.
The artistic house contains fine lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 15 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Lounge lift.
Stabling and garages. Entrance lodge.
TWO COTTAGES.
EXQUISITE TERRACED GARDENS, wood and grassland, in all about
26½ ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 6th MAY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Alfred Bright and Son, 15, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.4.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SOME OF THE FINEST BUILDING LAND WITHIN 18 MILES OF TOWN.
COPTHALL FARM ESTATE,
HAREFIELD, NR. UXBRIDGE.
5,000FT. OF ACTUAL FRONTAGE TO PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.
partly laid with Company's services and Council sewer.
In a rapidly growing locality, within 300 yards of railway station. Two miles from the fine old county town of Uxbridge.
ABSOLUTELY RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
To be SOLD, by AUCTION, at The Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge, on THURSDAY, 27th MARCH, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Pladgate and Co., 18, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By Order of the Executor.
PYRFORD, SURREY.
ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING WEST BYFLEET GOLF COURSE.
A well-appointed Freehold Family Residence,
"LANGSMEAD," BLACKDOWN-AVENUE.
In a quiet and secluded position.

Long carriage drive approach, and containing fine lounge hall, three reception, billiards or dance room, oak principal staircase, 9 bed and dressing rooms, nursery suite, three baths, complete offices.
Companies' Electric Light and Water. Central Heating. Main Drainage. Telephone.
Two garages, stabling and outbuildings.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,
adorned by conifers and flowering shrubs, with croquet and tennis lawns, in all nearly
2¼ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 8th APRIL (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Capel Cure and Ball, 2, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ON THE SURREY HILLS.
Absolute seclusion, 500ft. up. Healthy locality.
AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
"SHORD HILL," KENLEY.

Hall, four reception rooms, billiards room, two conservatories, six or seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and usual offices. On only two floors.
Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Constant hot water. Central heating.
GARAGE, COTTAGE, STABLING, FARMERY, &c.
Well-wooded gardens and small paddock. Also a pair of well-built Cottages and three eligible Freehold Building Plots, in all
ABOUT 4½ ACRES.
With vacant possession of all except one cottage.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH, in 1 or 5 lots (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Dawson and Co., 2, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
LOW UPSET PRICE OF £1,900.
THAMES DITTON, SURREY.
ONLY 15 MILES FROM LONDON.
"MANOR LODGE,"
Old-fashioned Freehold Cottage Residence.
Halls, two receptions, fascia, verandah, four bed rooms, dressing and bath rooms, offices.
Greenhouse. Double garage.
Pretty Garden of well over half-an-acre, with tennis lawn, plunge pool, &c.
Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Gravel soil.
POSSESSION.
To be SOLD, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 8th April (unless sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Squires and Co., Cambridge.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSHIRE.
Close to the fringe of the New Forest.
Golf. Shooting. Fishing. Hunting.
SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
"MAURY'S MOUNT," WEST WELLOW.
4½ miles from the town of Romsey.
Long carriage drive, lounge hall, two reception rooms, usual offices, five bed rooms, and bath room.
Own electric light and water supplies.
Modern drainage. Constant hot water.
Garage for two large cars. Useful outbuildings.
The grounds include kitchen garden, shrubbery, grassland, and a small spinney, in all nearly
7½ ACRES.
With Vacant Possession.
To be SOLD, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 8th April (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Cannon Brookes and Others, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
Of interest to home seekers, builders, land companies, speculators, and others.
HARROW, MIDDLESEX.
Easy reach of two stations.
Actually on the motor 'bus route.
NEARLY 250ft. UP.
Adjoining School Playing Field.
"DUDLEY LODGE."
A Valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL or BUILDING PROPERTY, comprising old-fashioned House, approached by drive, containing hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, wardrobe, and bath rooms, ample offices.
Garages. Stable. Glasshouses, &c.
Well-wooded gardens and grounds of
OVER 6½ ACRES,
offering exceptionally fine opportunities for profitable development, having approximately 300ft. frontage to a Parish road, and with sewer and electric light, gas and water mains.
Vacant Possession on Completion.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 29th April (unless sold beforehand).
Solicitors: Messrs. Ince, Colt, Ince and Roscoe, 10-11, Lime-street, E.C.3.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

LOVELIEST PART OF SURREY.
Artistic Medium-sized Freehold Residence.
"BROAD DENE," HASLEMERE.
Glorious position, over 600ft. up. Fine open views.
On only two floors: roomy hall, three reception rooms, kitchen (nearly 400ft. long), offices, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
Company's electric light, gas, and water.
Central heating. Telephone.
Span Glasshouse. Garage. Useful outbuildings.
FIRE PRETTY GARDENS include broad gravelled terrace, tennis and other lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens and paddock, in all nearly
3 ACRES,
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION (in conjunction with Messrs. C. BRIDGER and SONS), on TUESDAY, 8th APRIL next (unless previously sold).
Solicitor: Arthur Pearce, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 40, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. C. BRIDGER and SONS, Haslemere and Hindhead, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20 St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ONE OF THE BEST APPOINTED AND WELL-KEPT PROPERTIES AT
SOUTH CROYDON, SURREY.
Excellent repair. Good fittings and fitments.
Over 200ft. up on dry soil. South aspect.
Adjoining parklands of private estate.
"PARKSIDE," WARHAM-ROAD,
approached by double drive; containing, on only two floors, hall, three or four reception rooms, conservatory, five beds. Nurseries, wardrobe and bath rooms, &c.
Stabling. Garage. Heated greenhouse.
PRETTILY DISPLAYED AND INEXPENSIVE GARDENS of over half-an-acre.
Electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Telephone. Constant hot water.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on Tuesday, 29th April (unless sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Trollope and Winckworth, 16, Dartmouth-street, London, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.
"DERAMORE," BURGHLEY-ROAD.
Enjoying a fine position close to the Royal Wimbledon Golf Course and All-England Tennis Ground.
AN ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE
of solid construction & replete with all conveniences.
Lounge hall, two reception, two bath, seven bed. Excellent ground-floor offices. Spacious cellarage. Electric light. Constant hot water.
Garage for two cars.
Possession on completion.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 29th April (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Gregsons, 34, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.2. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ISLE OF THANET.
ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST SPOTS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.
Within a stone's throw of the sea front and conveniently near the best shops.
THE VERY PICTURESQUE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
"THE BROWN HOUSE,"
CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.
Fine position, in a very select neighbourhood.
Hall, three reception rooms, offices, two staircases, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage.
SITE FOR GARAGE.
The Attractive Garden includes large lawn, surrounded by paths and herbaceous borders.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 29th April (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Boys and Maughan, Margate.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

On the Banks of one of the prettiest stretches of the River Thames, WITHIN 20 MILES OF TOWN.
Close to the Weir and Lock at
SHEPPERTON, MIDDLESEX.
Easy reach of golf, racecourses and stations.
"RIVERBANK."
A very attractive Leasehold Residence enjoying pretty views, approached by drive, and containing on only two floors:—Vestibule, hall, three reception and a business room, two staircases, seven bed rooms, bath room and offices.
Cottage. Garages. Glasshouses.
Pretty and well-wooded pleasure grounds to the water's edge, in all over
2¾ ACRES.
Company's electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's water available.
VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 6th May (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Gibson and Weldon, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.
Particulars of the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NEAR MOUNT EPHRAIM AND THE BEAUTIFUL COMMON.
"BOYNE TOWER," TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
15 minutes' walk from Station, close to 3 golf courses. *400ft. up, commanding extensive views.*
An attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Containing entrance hall, three reception, dance or billiards room, two staircases, nine bed and two dressing rooms, sun parlour, two baths, and offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Main drainage.
Garage for two cars.
Tastefully arranged gardens of half an acre.
With vacant possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 29th April (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Stone, Simpson and Hanson, 23, Church-road, Tunbridge Wells.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Dilnott Stokes, Lonsdale Chambers, Tunbridge Wells, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TO PROPERTY INVESTORS.
Messrs. HAMPTON and SONS wish to particularly direct the attention of their Clients and Investors generally to the following interesting List of
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, &c.,
which they are submitting to Public AUCTION
on TUESDAY NEXT, 11th MARCH, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

A NON-FLUCTUATING FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
A NET RENTAL OF £2,062 PER ANNUM FOR 17¼ YEARS
without break and secured on the very extensive and well built Premises,
CROWN WHARF, LOTS-ROAD, CHELSEA.
The Property is let at the Rent stated on a full repairing and insuring lease, the terms of which are fully guaranteed by a well-known Commercial Banking House, so that the Investment is
EQUAL TO A GILT-EDGED SECURITY.

AN IMPORTANT BLOCK OF FREEHOLD MANSION FLATS,
known as STIRLING MANSIONS, CANFIELD-GARDENS, HAMPSTEAD; also NOS. 5 and 10, CANFIELD-GARDENS. Occupying a most choice and accessible position and let (at many cases at low rents under the terms of old leases) to sound tenants and producing a present GROSS INCOME OF £2,068 PER ANNUM, which will be considerably increased when the present leases expire.
THE INVESTMENT IS A SOUND ONE AND OF STEADILY IMPROVING CHARACTER.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES,
15, WATLING-STREET, CITY of LONDON. Occupying a valuable position CLOSE TO CANNON-STREET, at present let on old leases which expire with one exception at Christmas 1930, and producing rentals of 4910 per annum but with reversion to possession of practically the whole or to the
RACK RENTALS ESTIMATED AT £1,200 PER ANNUM,
AND FORMING A HIGH CLASS FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

CAMDEN TOWN, 4-26 (EVEN), JAMES-STREET.
A FREEHOLD Block of Property comprising 11 well built dwelling HOUSES, a FREEHOLD GROUND RENT OF £7 PER ANNUM, WITH REVERSION IN 13 YEARS, and two important Factory properties let on repairing leases to sound tenants. The GROSS INCOME from the entire Property is £1,165 PER ANNUM.
Solicitors:—Messrs. T. J. Robinson and Sons, 37, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

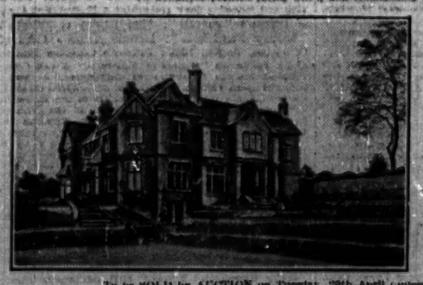
VALUABLE FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
arising from the attractive BLOCK OF 8 WELL ARRANGED RESIDENTIAL FLATS,
20, HERTFORD-STREET, PARK-LANE, W.
LET AND PRODUCING GROSS INCOME OF £2,560 PER ANNUM.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Kenneth E. Bartlett, Elliott and Co., 83, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

FINE BUILDING SITE AT CLAPHAM JUNCTION.
ADJOINING THE STATION. AREA NEARLY 32,000 SQ. FT.
FRONTAGES TO FALCON-ROAD AND STATION APPROACH.
(FALCON-ROAD PORTION FREEHOLD), SUITABLE FOR
CINEMA, MOTOR COACH STATION, LARGE FACTORY OR WORKS, GARAGE, MARKET, &c.
Also
AN IMPORTANT BLOCK OF SHOPS, &c.
1-6, Empire Buildings, Station Approach, producing gross rentals of £1,270 per annum. Held with the Building Site under one lease having 79 years unexpired at the ground-rent of £725 per annum.
For SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with EDWIN EVANS and SONS, on TUESDAY NEXT, 11th MARCH, 1930 (unless previously Sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. H. W. PERKINS and Co., 5 and 6, Cork-street, W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, or EDWIN EVANS and SONS, 8, St. John's-hill, and 253, Lavender-hill, S.W.11.

UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE IN ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
COMPRISING 13, ABBEY-ROAD AND 36, ABERCORN-PLACE, N.W.
AREA NEARLY 19,500 SQ. FT. FRONTAGES 280 FT.
A FINE POSITION FOR BLOCK OF FLATS OR FOR INSTITUTIONAL OR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
For SALE by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously Sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. E. and J. Mote, 1, South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS.
HUNTING, FISHING, GOLF, SHOOTING AVAILABLE.
THE VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"LAWFORD PLACE," MANNINGTREE.
Perfectly rural position commanding views into Constable's Country.
The comfortable house contains entrance hall, four reception rooms, two staircases, 12 bed and dressing room, two bath rooms, and complete offices. Own electric light. Central heating. Good repair.
LODGE. GARAGES. TWO COTTAGES. FARM BUILDINGS.
Charming pleasure grounds with lake, orchards, park, wood, grass and arable lands, in all over
66 ACRES.
ALSO 10½ ACRES of VALUABLE BUILDING LAND. Two pairs of modern cottages.
11 ACRES of ACCOMMODATION LANDS, MEADOWS, and two pairs of cottages at Dedham, Essex.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the New Corn Exchange, 3, High-street, Colchester, on Saturday, 26th April, at 4 p.m. (unless previously sold), in Eight Lots.
Solicitors: Messrs. Kersey and Tempest, 15, Tower-street, Ipswich.
Particulars and plans from the Auctioneers, Messrs. SPURLING and HEMPSON, Ipswich, Suffolk, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BETWEEN DORKING AND GUILDFORD.
In the Glorious Country. Two miles from Gomshall and five miles from Dorking Stations.
THE CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"FROLBURY MANOR,"
In wonderful position facing S.W., and commanding extensive views.



The sumptuously-appointed RESIDENCE is approached by a long carriage drive and contains fine lounge hall with gallery, drawing and dining rooms, billiards or dance room, complete offices, two staircases, 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms.
Company's water. Central heating. Electric light.
LODGE. STABLING. GARAGES.
Farm buildings. Chauffeur's flat.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, park, meadow and woodlands, in all over
81 ACRES.
With Vacant Possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 29th April (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Trower, Still, and Keeling, 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Upset Price only £1,500.
HENLEY-ON-THAMES.
Charming Freehold Island Residence,
"GREEN ISLE."
Unique position just below Marsh Lock.
Picturesque house, built in the chalet-style with sunsets closely adjoining, and containing dining hall, lounge, six or seven bed rooms, bath room, offices, with servants' bed room.
Central heating. Electric light. Co.'s water.
TWO LARGE BOATHOUSES.
Also, on the mainland, facing the above,
A leasehold strip of land with kitchen garden, tennis lawn, &c., in all over TWO ACRES.
Vacant Possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 29th April (unless previously sold).
Solicitors.—Messrs. Horner and Horner, Fitzalan House, Arundel-street, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS.

Double fronted. Facing South.
A FASCINATING "GEORGIAN" HOUSE, unusually planned, just off
BRYANSTON-SQUARE.
Possessing many pleasing features of the period, including panelled staircase. Choice Fireplaces. Casement windows.
IN EXQUISITE ORDER.
Oak panelled hall; two panelled reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms. Compact offices.
Completely modernised and enjoying every comfort.
MODERATE PRICE
for lease at low ground rent.
Inspected and highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A BEAUTIFUL MAISONNETTE.
In favourite open position, with sunny aspect.
W.1.
Embodying the last word in labour-saving devices and every one with a small staff.
Suite of three reception rooms, five bed and dressing, two luxurious bath rooms, offices.
ABSOLUTELY READY TO WALK INTO.
NO PREMIUM.
£900 PER ANNUM.
One of the choicest Mayfair flats in the Market.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

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IN A FAVOURITE SQUARE.
An exceptional HOUSE in spotless order and a tenant can take possession without delay.
Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception offices, including man's bed room.
GARAGE AND ROOMS OVER.
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